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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

MONTEREY AND SAN BENITO COUNTIES

AND

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES OF WELL-KNOWN
CITIZENS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT

STATE HISTORY BY

J. M. GUINN, A. M.

Secretary and late President of the Historical Society of Southern California, and Member of the American Historical Association of Washington, D. C.

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BIOGRAPHICAL

INDEX.

A

Abbott, Carlysle S. 523
Abbott, Edwin K. 604
Agostini, Attlio 729
Alexander, John K. 375
Alves, Joseph P. 649
Andersen, August A. 655
Andersen, Edward E. 699
Andersen, Jens P. 759
Anderson, Edward 701
Anderson, Gilbert P. 645
Anderson, John 485
Andresen, Heinrich 685
Andresen, J. H. 687
Archer, William A. 649
Armstrong, John A. 567
Armstrong, John G. 653
Azbell, Newton 584

B

Badasci, Charles 702
Bailey, Jotham A. 751
Balestra, Joseph 654
Ball, Henry S. 376
Bardin, J. A. 634
Barnhisel, Frederick L. 694
Bertelsen, James 658
Bevans, John J. 386
Biaggi, Constantine 712
Biaggi, Lawrence 712
Bianchi, Joseph 718
Bidache, Victor 694
Binsacca, D. 731
Binsacca, Joseph 757
Bixby, Charles H. 398
Black, Samuel M. 380
Black, William W. 672
Blackie, George 417
Blaettler Brothers 699
Blinn, George W. 480
Boekenoogen, George J. 648
Bolce, Edmund J. 580
Bonifacio, Charles 433
Bordges, Antonio S. 698
Bowden, Warren J. 379
Bralee, Thomas P. 427
Bramers, Albert J. 573
Bray, John, Jr. 626
Bray, John H., Sr. 679
Breen, Edward J. 760
Breschini, Bernard 750
Brindeiro, F. A. 629
Bromley, George A. 471
Brown, Harlow C. 620
Brown, Henderson 644
Brown, Perry L. 599
Brown, William L. 625
Burchard, Adolf 669
Burchard, Frederick 477
Burmester, Louis 645
Burnett, William F. 559
Butts, John F. 677
Butts, William 344
Buzzini, Joseph 761

C

Cagney, William 675
Cahill, Hiram S. 744
Carlson, Charles 706
Carnahan, Francis M. 598
Carnahan, Harry L. 643
Casey, Jeremiah 708
Casey, William 461
Cavalli, Gattardo 679
Chaney, A. J. 387
Chaney, J. M. 584
Chapues, Camille 728
Chase, Henry 422
Chavoya, Lawrence P. 663
Christensen, C. J. 566
Christiansen, Hans B. 483
Church, Thomas W. 528
Cienega de los Paicines Rancho. 557
Clark, Frank S. 669
Clark, William H. 667
Cochran, John D. 594
Collins, Michael C. 681
Collins, Philip 342
Comminge, German 618
Condon, George W. 381
Conklin, Seth W. 499
Conlan, John 609
Cooper, Charles P. 595
Cooper, J. B. H. 341
Cooper, Capt. J. B. R. 341
Copley, Andrew J., Jr. 565
Copley, Andrew J., Sr. 502
Copley, Edward J. 428
Copley, Joseph M. 591
Copley, William C. 428
Corda, Frank 651
Corey, Hiram 369
Cox, Daniel 749
Croxon, Jeremiah J. 500
Cunning, Francis A. 662

D

Daly, John 661
Danini, Peter 703
Daugherty, George A. 385
Davis, George L. 397
Davis, John W. 601
Day, Lewis V. 435
Dayton, Joseph H. 743
Dedini, Steve 726
Dexter, Mason L. 385
Dill, James C. 621
Domianovich, John 555
Dooling, Hon. M. T. 424
Dorn, Hon. N. A. 539
Douglas, Charles D. 748
Douglass, Joseph L. 685
Downes, Mrs. Catharine A. 587
Drake, John W. 606
Dryden, John W. 436
Dudgeon, Lee 577
Duncan, James 478

E

Eade, Heman T. 478
Eade, William E. 620
Eaton, Alexander 434
Eddy, Earl D. 489
Elliot, George T. 521

F

Fanoe, Paul 704
Faulkner, George F. 472
Fiese, William C. 614
Filcher, William B. 577
Flint, Benjamin 409
Flint, Robert W. 404
Flint, William R. 545

Flynn, Lawrence 670
Foletta, John 690
Fonte, Manuel 635
Forster, Allen 552
Foster, Chapman 534
Franscioni, Andrew 681
Franscioni, Aquilino C..... 731
Franscioni, Candido 733
Franscioni, Ferdinand 697
Franscioni, James 708
Franscioni, Virgil 624
Frasier, James A..... 593
Fredson, Alonzo H..... 407
Freitas, John 701
French, Theodore H..... 439
Frese, Frederick 705
Frese, Mads J..... 622
Fretwell, John W..... 617
Fritz, John A., M. D..... 744
Frunz, Nicholas 693
Furlong, W. N..... 486

G

Gambetta, A. 739
Gambetta, G. B..... 638
Garcia, John 660
Gardner, Nicholas S..... 556
Gardner, Peter 556
Garside, Thomas 505
Gatton, Lewis A..... 616
Giacomazzi, I. G..... 709
Giacomazzi, James 687
Giacomazzi, Joseph F..... 697
Giacometti, Guy 710
Gilson, John 619
Gomez, Joseph 691
Goodrick, John A..... 641
Grant, George 562
Graves, James E..... 610
Gregg, Joseph W..... 632
Griffin, James H..... 550

H

Hamilton, J. G..... 372
Hansen, Andrew 630
Hansen, Hans 734
Hansen, Hans J..... 721
Hansen, P. A..... 749
Harkins, M. H..... 495
Hart, Charles H..... 366
Harvey, John H..... 558
Hatton, William 496
Hawkins, Thomas S..... 543
Hazelton, Harry R..... 546
Hebbron, James R..... 491
Hebbron, John J..... 364
Henry, Philip 537
Higbie, A. L..... 764
Hill, W. J..... 445
Hiner, Eldridge H..... 574
Hodges, Judson C..... 741
Hohstadt, John W..... 517
Hollenstein, Hans H..... 639
Holst, Lawrence 742
Hook, Frank E..... 626
Howland, Charles W..... 394
Hubbard, Thomas B..... 529
Hughes, James M..... 474
Hunter, Henry A..... 579
Hutz, Leonard 408

I

Introzzi, Joseph 717
Ioppini, Albino 710
Irvine, Samuel 359
Iverson, E. Peter..... 354
Iverson, James B..... 484
Iverson, John 391

J

Jacks, Perry M..... 349
Jefferson, Jacob 343
Jewell, Frank F..... 747
Johanson, Solomon 640
Johnson, Benjamin F..... 605
Johnson, Charles W..... 615
Johnson, Isaac V..... 758
Johnson, John A..... 696
Johnson, Joseph O..... 746
Jolly, Mark L..... 656
Joy, Charles 426
Joy, John G..... 458
Joy, Thomas P..... 469
Juhl, Catherine 707
Juhl, Chris 720

K

Kalar, John 469
Kelly, Martin P..... 715
Kelly, Peter 640
Kilburn, Hon. Paris..... 462
King, James H..... 348
Kiser, Frank 537

L

Lanini, Celeste 723
Lanini, Henry 631
Lanini, Joseph 725
Lanini, Simon 631
Lanini, Valentine J..... 631
Lathrop, Levi B..... 514
Lathrop, Ransom P..... 603
Lauenstein, Mrs. Caroline O... 583
Lauenstein, Frederick L..... 582
Lawrey, Mrs. M. E..... 745
Leese, Jacob P..... 457
Leibbrandt, David 550
Leonard, Allen 467
Leoni, Patrizio 711
Little, David S..... 500
Little, Milton 365
Little, Milton T..... 759
Lloyd, David W..... 355
Locatelli, John 695
Luzier, Charles E..... 632

M

MacDonald, Joseph H..... 601
MacLean, Donald G..... 451
McConnell, George W..... 571
McCoy, William W..... 452
McDougall, John 602
McKinnon, Duncan F..... 377
Machado, Christiano 705
Machado, Christiano L..... 678
Madsen, Iver 729
Manuel, A. A..... 663
Marcetti, Valentine 714
Marquehosse, G. 651
Martan, M. F..... 684
Martin, Andrew W..... 671
Martin, Rev. Azariah 668
Martin, Daniel R..... 671
Martin, Daniel C..... 671
Martin, William J..... 671
Mathieson, Mrs. Marie 660
Matthews, John L..... 716
Mauldin, Robert G..... 625
Mauldin, William P..... 582
Mayers, Alfred C..... 598
Mayn, Herman W..... 508
Mehlwood, J. P..... 378
Metz, William H. H..... 511
Michaelis, Ernest 596
Mitchell, George F..... 493
Monterey County Abstract Co. 673
Moore, Murray 612
Mortensen, Chris 636
Mortensen, Rasmus N..... 728
Murley, William P..... 623
Murphy, Abner S..... 592
Murray, Ernest E..... 740
Myers, Andrew J..... 464
Myers, John A..... 742
Mylar, Isaac 600

N

Nadermann, John H. E..... 647
Nash, F. O., M. D..... 357
Nash, Granville S..... 540
Nesbitt, William J..... 450
Newlove, John 347
Nielsen, Carl 671
Nielsen, Hans 682

O

O'Connell, Thomas 613
O'Connor, Jeremiah 676
Ober, John 652
Olesen, Hans O. J..... 665

Ollason, Stanley W..... 630
Ollason, Wallace E..... 610
Olson, Otto 659
Osio, A. M..... 761

P

Palmtag, William 353
Parsons, Abraham 464
Parsons, Solomon A..... 449
Parsons, Wells H..... 726
Parsons, Worthington 447
Patton, Garrett J..... 456
Paulsen, H. 735
Pearce, Edward F..... 490
Pence, Wallace M..... 549
Perry, Oliver H..... 561
Pesante, John 448
Petersen, Peter 724
Petersen, Peter C..... 633
Phares, Jasper 589
Pihl, Mrs. Catherine 730
Pincini, Leo 736
Pine, Charles A..... 568
Pisoni, Victor 725
Potter, Andrew P..... 403
Pozzi, Angelo 733
Proctor, John W..... 359
Pugh, Joseph A..... 666
Pugh, Samuel O..... 650
Pura, Jacob 653
Pura, Jeremiah 546

Q

Quentel, George 360
Quilla, Manuel 693

R

Raine, Alexander 590
Raymond, John P..... 536
Redfern, Ira B..... 494
Redmond, J. E..... 589
Reid, George L..... 629
Reid, Warren I..... 629
Rianda, Andrew 712
Rianda, Antone 692
Rianda, Henry 695
Rianda, Louis 732
Rianda, Tranquillo 727
Rich, Edwin B..... 538
Riley, John 410
Roberts, George B..... 556
Roberts, John L. D..... 737
Roddick, Alan L..... 722
Rohde, Hans P..... 714
Rohde, Lauritz P..... 612
Rohnert, Waldo 402
Ronning, James 608
Ross, Jesse 358
Ross, Thomas 615
Roth, Mrs. Mary 571
Rothe, William A..... 426
Russell, F. N. C..... 636

S

St. Clair, Thomas J..... 592
Sales, H. 711
San Benito County Land & Water Co. 720
Sargent, Hon. Bradley V..... 392
Sargent, Bradley V..... 399
Sargenti, B. 739
Schmalmak, John 543
Seegelken, John 628
Semas, Antonio J..... 698
Settrini, Serafino 700
Sgheiza, Emil 723
Sgheiza, James P..... 691
Shearer, Samuel M..... 515
Sherwood, Eugene 506
Shore, Richard E..... 388
Shotwell, Cyrus S..... 755
Silacci, Baptiste 738
Silacci, Mateo 689
Silveira, Joseph R..... 703
Slate, Thomas B..... 521
Slaven, Thomas H..... 719
Smith, James H..... 637
Smith, John B..... 736
Smith, Owen 718
Smith, William J..... 588
Soberanes, Esequiel 415
Sparling, E. J..... 754
Sprague, Nathaniel R..... 753
Steinbeck, John A..... 611
Stirling, Duncan 455
Stirling, John B..... 418
Stow, William A..... 551
Straube, Charles 752
Struve, August 643
Struve, James P..... 643
Sundberg, Hans 688
Swetnam, Eustace E..... 356

T

Talbott, David P..... 527
Tash, Ardilous M..... 623
Tavernetti, Henry V..... 713
Tavernetti, Paul 727
Tavernetti, Paul 686
Tavernetti, Vincent 673
Tavernetti, Walter R..... 704
Teumert, Frederick E..... 533
Thomas, John 757
Thompson, William R..... 656
Thomson, James 560
Tillman, John G..... 535
Titus, Benjamin 382
Tomasini, Martin 664
Tomlinson, William T..... 530
Townsend, Vernon 533
Treat, Willard F..... 423
Trescony, Julius A..... 363
Trimmer, Oliver S., M. D..... 468
Trine, Elmer E..... 581
Tucker, Ira 401
Twisselman, John C..... 658
Twisselman, John H..... 721
Tynan, Michael 683

U

Underwood, Alexander R..... 470

V

Valenzula, Cipriano 702
Vallejo, Gen. M. G..... 416
Vasquez, Antonio E..... 657
Vett, Frederick 634
Violini, Joe 680
Vosti, Joseph 646

W

Wagner, Hiram 674
Walker, Frank 607
Walker, George C..... 607
Walker, Walter W..... 607
Warnock, Robert 762
Warth, Joseph 689
Waters, Edmund S..... 566
Watson, Thomas 512
Watts, Frank H..... 441
Whitam, John 627
White, Ernest C..... 734
Wicker, Santos 618
Wiley, Joseph F..... 402
Wiley, Leander H..... 393
Wiley, William L..... 642
Wilkinson, George H..... 424
Willey, Robert H..... 763
Williamson, William J..... 762
Wilmoth, Johnson E..... 737
Winchell, Charles H..... 578
Winchell, Henry G..... 752
Wolter, Luis 421
Wolter, Manuel 473
Woodworth, William B..... 717
Work, T. A..... 463
Wright, Silas W..... 440

J B H Cooper

J. B. H. COOPER.

Although death has terminated his activities, it has not dimmed in the hearts of friends the memory of the manly qualities possessed by Mr. Cooper. Born in Monterey, September 4, 1830, he spent practically all of his life in California, and for years was an honored member of the Native Sons of the Golden West. His father, Capt. J. B. R. Cooper, came to this state as early as 1823, and his mother was Dona Encarnacion Vallejo, daughter of the general of that name, so that on both sides he descended from prominent pioneer families of the Pacific coast. For a time during boyhood he attended the schools of the Sandwich Islands, but on his return to Monterey county, in 1844, he completed his studies in the schools of this locality. As soon as he was old enough to assume responsibilities his father placed him in charge of his ranch of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-four acres, where grain and stock were raised and the dairy industry was conducted upon an extensive scale.

Eventually Mr. Cooper acquired large tracts of his own, and at one time his landed possessions aggregated seventeen thousand acres, which made him one of the largest land-owners in the entire state. Included in his estate was the Moroco Jo ranch, between Castroville and Salinas, a valuable property, containing twelve large wells of fine water that furnished complete irrigation facilities. After the Spreckels factory was established a portion of this ranch was devoted to beet culture and excellent returns were realized from this crop. Another large estate owned by Mr. Cooper was the San Barnaba ranch of thirteen thousand acres, near King City, the cultivation and management of which he personally superintended up to the time of his death. During 1881 he removed from Monterey county to San Francisco and purchased valuable property at No. 1926 Octavia street, where he established one of the most beautiful homes of the city of that day. Frequent visits to Monterey county enabled him to superintend his numerous interests and also to keep up pleasant associations with old friends. For nine years he served as chairman of the board of supervisors, and in that responsible position he safeguarded the interests of the taxpayers, while at the same time he favored progressive measures for upbuilding the county.

The marriage of Mr. Cooper occurred during 1870 and united him with Miss Martha Brawley, a native of Illinois. They became the parents of four children, namely: Hon. J. B. R. Cooper, of Salinas, who has represented the district with honor as a member of the state legislature; Abelardoe E., who resides in Salinas; Alfred H. G., of Monterey; and Alice F., who became the wife of Frank Orcutt and makes her home in Boston, Mass. In Mr. Cooper the sturdy virtues of the Anglo-Saxon and the proverbial hospitality of the Spaniard were blended in a happy combination, making a rounded character that commanded the respect of those who knew him personally or by repute. His hospitality was boundless. He was never so happy as when using his wealth for the benefit and pleasure of his friends. Withal, he took a warm interest in the affairs of his native California, and delighted in the development of the state, whose resources he believed to be as attractive as its climate. To the call of charity he never turned a deaf ear, and there are those still living who owe their present comfort and prosperity to kindnesses and practical aid rendered by him in years gone by, when the recipients of his bounty were in need of a helping hand and a sympathetic friend.

CAPT. JUAN B. R. COOPER.

It has been said that the history of a state is the biography of the eminent men thereof. Could there be written a full account of the life of Capt. Juan Baptiste Roger Cooper it would throw light upon the early days of Cali-

fornia history ere yet the state had become a portion of our commonwealth. As early as 1823 he first landed in the golden west as master of his own vessel, the Rover. All around him he found evidences of Spanish domination. The land was held in vast estates by Spaniards who extended to him a hospitality and friendship that won his esteem from the first. Through all of his life he remained a devoted champion of the old Spanish grandees, whose passing marked the ascendency of American interests along the coast.

It was on the island of Alderney, off the coast of England, that the eyes of Juan Baptiste Roger Cooper opened to the light in 1792 and from there in boyhood he came to the United States with his mother. The latter was thrice married and Captain Cooper was a half-brother of Thomas O. Larkin. From an early age he followed the sea and such was his ability that he rose to be master of a ship, for years commanding vessels of his own or for other owners. After he came to the western coast he sold the Rover to Governor Arguello, but he still continued in command of the vessel and made trips to China and elsewhere.

By reason of one of his voyages to China on the Rover, under a contract with Governor Arguello, owner of the vessel, Captain Cooper became involved in a lawsuit with the governor. The dispute was finally referred to arbitrators, who decided that the captain was entitled to $5,000 from the governor in settlement of amounts due him by contract. During 1846 Captain Cooper made a voyage to Peru and in 1849 he went to China as master of the Eveline. From 1850 until some time in the '60s he made his home in Monterey, but about the year 1865 he removed to San Francisco and there in 1872 his eventful life came to an end. In his death the state lost one of its earliest American settlers, a man of decided talent, rare executive ability and unsurpassed knowledge of seacraft.

During the early period of his residence in California and while he was yet a young man, Captain Cooper had the privilege of becoming an intimate friend of the famous Vallejo family, whose principal member, the illustrious general, Don Ygnacio, occupied a prominent place in the history of California during that epoch. General Vallejo had married Dona Maria Antonia Lugo and their family comprised thirteen children. The captain asked in marriage the hand of one of the older daughters, Dona Magdalena Vallejo, who refused him, although her father favored the suitor. On the very day of his return from his next voyage, the captain had the pleasure of meeting his former sweetheart as she came from the San Carlos Mission, having just been married to Don Antonia de Val. That evening he danced "la jota yeglesa" with the bride at her father's home in honor of her marriage. Afterward the captain fell in love with a younger sister of Dona Magdalena. This was Dona Encarnacion, whom he courted with success and with the consent of her father, who highly esteemed him. In 1827, when she was but thirteen years old, they were united in marriage by Padre Ramon Abelle. After his marriage the captain continued his seafaring life and from 1839 to 1844 he made many trips to the Mexican coast and to the islands of the Pacific, in command of the California, a vessel belonging to the government. Gradually, however, he began to acquire ranch lands and eventually he gave up the sea for the more tranquil existence of a landsman, finding his chief pleasure in the society of his family and in the care of his vast estates. Of his six children four attained maturity, namely: Ana Maria (Mrs. Wohler), Juan Baptiste Henrique, Amelia (Mrs. Molera) and Guadaloupe, and of these the two daughters are living.

Captain Cooper brought the first moolie cow to California from Japan, proving to the natives there were cattle without horns.

PHILIP COLLINS.

Incidents innumerable can be cited of young men of foreign birth and antecedents who have come to the United States empty-handed and in the course of a few years of industry and perseverance have become well established in some honorable employment and in many instances have established enterprises of their own. Among the latter class of citizens in Monterey county may be mentioned Philip Collins, whose ranch and stock-raising enterprise in the vicinity of

Gonzales is one of the most thriving in Monterey county. A native of Ireland, he was born in County Cork, April 13, 1849, the son of parents who knew no other home than the Emerald Isle.

It was during the year of his birth, 1849, that the attention of the world was drawn to the western coast of the United States through the discovery of gold in California and in less than twenty years thereafter Mr. Collins was among the number who sought the advantages here offered. In the meantime, however, the cause of the interest in this western country had been changed from mining to agriculture. Filled with a desire to begin life for himself under conditions more promising than were obtainable in his own country Mr. Collins took his fate in his hands and boarded a vessel destined for the harbor of New York. His interest lay in the far west, however, so as soon as transportation could be arranged he started on his western voyage. He reached his destination, San Francisco, in due time, arriving there just prior to the famous earthquake of 1868. His recent expenses had made it imperative that he find employment as soon as possible and this he readily found on one of the ranches of Charles Lux, a famous cattle man at that time. Mr. Collins' experiences there were of untold benefit to him, for during the two years he remained in Mr. Lux's employ he gained a practical knowledge of stock-raising as conducted along scientific lines. A desire to visit other portions of the state took Mr. Collins to Hollister, where he remained a short time and then went to Salinas, in the latter place readily finding employment in the harvest fields. From Salinas he came to Gonzales and engaged in the sheep business on his own account, but the undertaking did not prove as profitable as he had anticipated and after two years he gave it up. Believing there were possibilities in raising cattle and hogs, however, he immediately turned his attention to this business, and that his judgment was correct it is but necessary to say that he has followed this business continuously ever since. His initial experience here was prior to the advent of railroads and a shipment of hogs from his ranch constituted some of the first business carried over the new road. Besides his own ranch of two thousand acres Mr. Collins rents a like acreage adjoining, all of which is used as a range and for stock-raising purposes, and also rents four hundred acres for farming purposes. This latter tract, however, he sub-lets to farmers in small acreages. In addition to raising cattle and hogs in large number Mr. Collins also raises high grade horses, and taken all in all he is one of the best posted and most successful men engaged in this branch of agriculture in Monterey county.

Mr. Collins' association with Gonzales dates several years before its incorporation as a town, and the house he then built still furnishes shelter to himself and family. His marriage, which occurred April 21, 1885, united him with Miss Rachael Robinson, who though a native of Texas has been a resident of California since 1860. Three children, two sons and one daughter, comprise their family, Jack, Catherine and Edmond, all of whom are at home with their parents. The family are communicants of the Catholic church in Gonzales. In his political affiliations Mr. Collins is a Democrat, although he is not a partisan in his views, and believes in voting for the best candidate for the office in question, regardless of the party supporting him. For many years Mr. Collins has served as a member of the school board.

JACOB JEFFERSON.

One of the most valuable ranches in Monterey county lies in the vicinity of Castroville and embraces two hundred and sixty-seven acres of land along the Salinas river. The farm was for years the property of the widow of John Jefferson and upon her death in 1903, at the age of sixty-eight years, the estate passed into the hands of her children, the joint owners of this place being Jacob Jefferson and a brother. The soil differs from other land in that it is principally sediment and therefore productive to a remarkable degree. Beets and potatoes are especially adapted to the soil, and the present occupant of the place has been meeting with gratifying success in the raising of these products.

Among the older residents of Monterey county the late John Jefferson is remembered with affection, for he was a man who won many friends, and universal regret was expressed when, in

1884, death brought an untimely end to his activities. He was then only forty-nine years of age, but already had laid the foundation of a success that, had life been spared, would have reached gratifying proportions. He was one of the early California pioneers, crossing the plains with an ox-team. The lady whom he married bore the maiden name of Mary Martin and after his demise she took charge of the estate and reared the children with a mother's wisdom and tact. The afternoon of her life was unsparingly devoted to her family. The years could bring her no good more desirable than the promotion of their happiness. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson: William, Henry, Mary E., and Martha, all deceased; and Agnes, wife of J. L. Douglass, of Salinas; Cynthia, wife of V. H. Lent; Martin and Jacob.

The gentleman whose name introduces this article was born April 25, 1879, and consequently is now in the prime of manhood's busy activities. The best advantages the locality afforded were given to him in order that he might be prepared for the duties of life, and since leaving school he has been a student and a thoughtful reader, so that now he is a well informed man. Since the death of his mother he has engaged in farming on the old homestead and has met with excellent returns from the growing of products suited to the soil. The high prices of products during recent years have aided him in placing his finances upon a sound basis, and he has the gratification of witnessing his work bring its just reward. March 19, 1900, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Maude Clarke, and four children blessed this union, namely: Edward, Gertrude, Walter and Maria, all of whom are living with the exception of Maria. By her previous marriage Mrs. Jefferson is the mother of a daughter, Wilhelmina Clarke, now twelve years of age.

WILLIAM BUTTS.

Extensive agricultural operations have characterized the activities of William Butts, who enjoys the distinction of having under his direct supervision a larger area of land than is personally managed by any other farmer of San Benito county. In addition to his manifold enterprises in landed affairs he has been prominent in the public life of the county and for years has wielded a wide influence through his able service in the capacity of supervisor. Movements for the benefit of the county and the development of its material resources have received his earnest championship. One of his most helpful enterprises was the building and maintenance of a telephone line fifty miles long extending through the San Benito valley. By the inauguration of the system the farmers of the locality have been greatly benefited and the value of the improvements has been proved on many occasions.

The supervisor has the honor of being a native-born Californian. Taylorsville, Plumas county, is his native place, and September 2, 1857, the date of his birth. The year before he was born the family had crossed the plains in a "prairie schooner" drawn by oxen and the father, R. M. Butts, had established a home amid the primeval surroundings of Plumas county, but subsequently he removed to a ranch near San Jose and afterward devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-one years the son started out to earn his own way in the world. For fifteen years he engaged in farming on the Topo ranch, and during one of these years he harvested twenty-four thousand bags of wheat. Always he maintained a large area in grain, his wheat fields covering from one thousand to twenty-five hundred acres.

By the acquisition of the Pine Rock ranch in 1893 Mr. Butts became the owner of eight thousand acres in the vicinity of San Benito and here he has engaged extensively in the raising of cattle. At the present time he owns a herd of one thousand head. For some years it has been his custom to ship to his ranch horses raised in Nevada and these he puts in condition for profitable sale on the markets. In addition to the management of his vast estate of eight thousand acres he rents two large ranches in San Benito county, one of these comprising nine thousand acres, while the other has an acreage of six thousand. The management of such an immense acreage calls for the possession of keen judgment, quickness in decision, energy in action, tact in dealing with men, and comprehensive knowledge of the soil and its possibilities. These qualities we find

Jos Newlove

that Mr. Butts possesses to an unusual degree and they have enabled him to achieve signal success in the chosen sphere of his usefulness. While personally managing his large tracts of land he makes his home on Monterey street, Hollister, where he owns an attractive modern residence, surrounded by spacious grounds. As previously intimated, a considerable portion of his time is given to the discharge of the duties incident to the supervisor's work. His first election to the office occurred in 1896, since which time he has been re-elected every four years. The term upon which he has now entered will expire in 1912. His long and continuous service proves the high esteem in which he is held by the people.

The marriage of William Butts and Mary Holbrook, a native of Maine, was solemnized in 1879. Two sons, William M. and Edward H., are energetic assistants to their father in his many ranch holdings. For years Mrs. Butts has been especially interested in the collection of Indian relics and those now in her possession, all of which were found in San Benito county, clearly prove that this region was the abode of many savages in an epoch long before the advent of the Spaniards. Arrow-heads, war clubs, baskets and different varieties of petrified wood are included in the assortment, and there are more than three hundred mortars and pestles, some of which are valued at hundreds of dollars, the whole forming the largest collection of the kind in the county, if not in the entire state.

JOHN NEWLOVE.

The twenty-five years covering the period of John Newlove's residence in California represented an era of great activity on his part, resulting in the accumulation of large landed tracts and extensive stock interests, and resulting as well in the attainment of an honored position as an upright man, generous friend, accommodating neighbor and sagacious citizen. The welfare and progress of his adopted home were ever near his heart. When people began to purchase lands in greater numbers, when values rose in proportion, and when villages developed into important cities, he felt that his early predictions had been fulfilled and that the great west was coming into its own heritage. The climate of the coast country he always held to be unrivalled. His own early experiences had familiarized him with the fogs of England and later with the rigors of Canadian winters, hence he was amply qualified to appreciate the mild and sunny climate of the west.

Born in Lincolnshire, England, May 29, 1832, John Newlove was only fourteen years of age when he crossed the ocean and settled in the vicinity of Toronto, Canada. Here some years later he was joined by a brother and two sisters. He had a thirst for knowledge, but was able to secure only a limited schooling; however, he was a great reader and improved his time when he was not engaged in work in reading good books and in this way he made of himself a well-educated man. After he arrived in Canada he found employment on a farm and worked for wages until he was married, and after that he rented land and was engaged independently until he came to California. He had become dissatisfied with the long and severe Canadian winters and during 1864 he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. His first location in the state was near Linden, San Joaquin county, on land he leased, and here he tried ranching until 1867, when he came to Monterey county and leased land near Santa Rita, that was owned by a Mr. Soto. This included large acreage suitable for grain and he accordingly gave his attention to raising wheat and barley on this place for three years. He then moved to the Graves ranch and continued with success for three years more. In 1873 he moved to San Luis Obispo county, settling near the town of that name, and there he devoted the greater part of his time to stock raising, meeting with good success in this line.

The last removal made by Mr. Newlove was in 1881, when he took up his home in the Santa Maria valley, Santa Barbara county, and there he bought a large tract of land and improved it, making it one of the most valuable in the section and this later became one of the most valuable tracts in the state, as here oil has been developed in large quantities. He lived on this place until his death, in 1889, when he passed away amid the scenes of his labors and was recognized as one of the leading men in the county, one whose word

was as good as his bond and who had been liberal and just to all with whom he came in contact, either in business or socially. When it is considered that he came to the state without means and that in twenty-five years he had accumulated a competency and reared a large family, it will be conceded that he was a man of ability and resource. During his residence in the various places in the state he was always in favor of good schools and served as trustee for many years to maintain competent teachers. Other movements for the general upbuilding of the state found in him a hearty co-worker.

December 15, 1860, in Canada, John Newlove and Miss Maria Beynon were united in marriage. She was born, reared and educated in Canada and after four years they came to California, where Mrs. Newlove has since resided and now makes her home in Pacific Grove, surrounded by her children, whom it has been her ambition to fit for positions of trust and responsibility. The family comprises the following children: Sarah J., who became the wife of H. W. Head, the family residing in Pacific Grove; Charles W., also a resident of that city; Frank H., residing on a ranch at Rio Grande; Henrietta L., the wife of R. F. Martin, of Santa Maria; Ida A., who became the wife of F. C. Twitchell and lives in Orcutt; Walter I., of Pacific Grove; Ernest A., of Santa Maria; and Percy E., of Santa Cruz. Wilbur W. died at the age of twenty-four years and two children died in early childhood. The sons in their several fields of labor are following the example set by their father and inherit his sterling qualities and like him are willing to do their share to advance local interests.

JAMES H. KING.

Although measured by years the identification of Mr. King with the building interests of Pacific Grove is of comparatively brief duration, when measured by results it will be seen that he is a man of intense energy whose activities have scarcely been diminished by the flight of years with their lessening physical powers. Since coming to his present place of business he has been given contracts for many dwellings, among them being three houses for Mrs. Lovejoy, three for G. E. Williams, two for Thomas Cope, the Culp home, the Adams house, the residence of H. S. Ball on Central avenue, the homes of L. A. Meade and Mrs. DeVinney, all in Pacific Grove, besides two commodious houses in Oak Grove.

Born in New York June 4, 1847, James H. King is a son of Daniel and Sarah King, also natives of the Empire state and descendants of colonial eastern families. Love of country came to him as a heritage from a line of patriotic ancestors. When the Civil war began his sympathies were warmly aroused in behalf of the Union, but being only fourteen years of age he could not enter the service. However, in 1864, at the age of seventeen, he was accepted in the Union navy subsequent to his enlistment at Erie, Pa. His first assignment was to service on the Silver Lake, which had been remodeled by the government from a Mississippi river steamboat in order to do service on that stream during the rebellion. Boarding the ship at Owensboro, Ky., on the Ohio river, he proceeded to the front with his company. Soon he was wounded at Nashville, Tenn., and was then transferred to the hospital at Memphis, where he was obliged to remain for three months pending his recovery from wounds. As soon as he was again able to serve his country he was assigned to the ship Red Rover, on the Mississippi river, and continued there until August of 1865, when peace having been declared he was given an honorable discharge.

The necessity of earning a livelihood took the youthful war veteran to the Erie canal, where for one year he ran on canal-boats from Buffalo to Troy. During the following year he was engaged in the manufacture of oil barrels at Cleveland, Ohio. During the year 1867 he went to Dover, Ohio, and became interested in the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time. Eventually he began to take contracts for building both in that city and at Cleveland, Ohio. During 1883 he received the contract for the erection of the Gordon avenue Methodist Episcopal church at Cleveland, at that time considered to be one of the most handsome edifices in the city. Many commodious residences also were erected under him on contract, and in every instance he maintained an efficient oversight of the work, striving to secure the most permanent

results at the least expenditure of time and money and material.

On leaving Ohio in 1904 Mr. King came to Pacific Grove and has since made this place his home, residing at No. 513 Fountain avenue. For some years he has been prominently identified with the Builders' Exchange on Monterey and Pacific Grove. Other organizations have been utilized as a medium of affiliation with the business and fraternal interests of the locality. As might be expected, he maintains a warm interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and enjoys meeting with the boys in blue and recounting tales of the olden times of struggle. The Independent Order of Foresters numbers him among its members, and he is further associated with the Order of Good Templars, being a stanch advocate of temperance movements and showing by his identification with the Prohibition party his strict views concerning the suppression of the liquor traffic. While living in the east in 1870 he married Miss Lucy E. Frink, who was born in Ohio and died in Pacific Grove during April of 1906. A son and daughter blessed the union, Frank I. and Dora E. The second marriage of Mr. King was solemnized May 28, 1908, and united him with Miss Ellen Parker, a native of Ohio and a woman of estimable character, who shares with him the esteem of acquaintances.

PERRY M. JACKS.

Possessed of a temperament that fitted him for daring deeds and the endurance of frontier hardships, Perry M. Jacks came to the regions of the southwest at a period when ample opportunity was afforded him for the exercise of his natural instincts and the gratification of his desire for adventure. The record of his life reads like a romance, such as was lived out in the careers of the hardy pioneers of the early half of the nineteenth century, and his death on his ranch near Salinas was the cause of general mourning for one who had meant so much to the upbuilding of the county and state.

Born in Howard county, Mo., September 3, 1828, Perry M. Jacks was a son of Thomas and Cynthia (Martin) Jacks, both natives of Kentucky and representatives of well-known and prominent families of the south. When their son Perry was still a small child the parents changed their abode from Howard to Platte county, in which latter locality he received every possible advantage for an education, for his parents were well-to-do and able to provide excellent training. He became especially proficient in mathematics, and in later years prepared the manuscript for a book on the subject, but it was never published, however. It was while he was living on his parents' large plantation in the south that he was aroused to activity through the reports of the finding of gold in California, and with a friend, James King, he set out for the eldorado, via the same trail taken by General Fremont. They brought with them ox-teams and a band of horses, which they readily disposed of at good prices. As their main object in coming to the west had been to engage in mining they lost no time in reaching the mines, locating on the Feather river in Plumas county, where Mr. Jacks had secured several mining claims. After he had followed practical mining for a time he ascertained that a demand for accommodations for the many newcomers to the mines offered inducements not to be overlooked, and he therefore erected a hotel in the vicinity of the mines, and also bought mules and cattle from the emigrants as they passed through on their way to the various parts of the state. After he had accumulated considerable stock the Indians made a raid on them and a stampede followed. With the aid of the miners Mr. Jacks formed a posse which effectually quieted the redskins for a time, for they discovered that Mr. Jacks was a fine shot and they stood in awe of him.

In the prosecution of his hotel and mining interests Mr. Jacks made considerable money, which he invested in property in San Francisco at a time when it could be had for little or nothing. This he sold in 1853, and returned to Missouri via the Isthmus, but before he reached his destination he was taken sick with Panama fever and arrived home on a cot. During the first year that he spent in Missouri he was united in marriage, in 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Headrick, a daughter of George G. and Matilda (Withers) Headrick, both families being descendants of Revolutionary ancestors. Mrs. Jacks was born in Kentucky, but on account of slavery her pa-

rents later moved into Indiana. After the death of her father in that state, the mother freed her slaves and returned to Kentucky. She remained in that southern state for some years, later went to Missouri, and finally, after the marriage of all of her children, removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where she passed away.

Upon coming to Missouri in 1854 Mr. Jacks engaged in the general merchandise business at what was then known as West Point, now Oxford, remaining there for seven years, and during this time he established a branch store on the line between Iowa and Missouri. At the time of the breaking out of the war between the north and the south he was the owner of considerable land and held many slaves, but these he wisely freed at once in Iowa. He was nonpartisan in his views, liberal to both sides, and to those in straitened circumstances he never refused help. The settlers tried in every way to intimidate him and force him to leave the country, for they knew he would have to sacrifice all of his holdings. They thought him to be a sympathizer with the south, but he was not at heart. He had bought up many cattle, and just as the war broke out he was intending to drive them to Ottumwa, Iowa, and ship them from there to Chicago. It was threatened that he would never reach his destination, but owing to the fact that he was a Mason, he was allowed to go on his way unmolested. At another time he was threatened by a guerrilla, who had met him for the express purpose of killing him, but his wife, seeing the danger, knocked up the gun as he was about to fire and the shot went into the air. However, he was wounded by a bayonet in the back and cheek and was given five minutes in which to leave the country. In this wounded condition he kept in hiding until such time as he could get away in safety, his wife in the meantime suffering great anxiety on account of these threats. As a member of the Eastern Star she was enabled to bring influence to bear which spared her husband and gave her news of his condition. Finally they succeeded in disposing of their possessions in Missouri and started for the Caribou mines, but on account of bad roads and the fact that Indians were on the warpath they retraced their steps until they reached the Oregon trail and entered that state by The Dalles and the Columbia river. They located near Salem, and during the four years they remained there their two sons, Thomas B. and Henry C., were born, both of them now residents of Monterey county.

In 1866 Mr. Jacks again came to California, this time settling in Eureka, Humboldt county, where it was his intention to establish a dairy business. Land proved too high, however, so after remaining there three months he came as far south as Healdsburg, Sonoma county, with a pack train. They remained there only seven weeks, however, Mr. Jacks in the meantime coming to Monterey county in the hope of finding a place to settle with his family. The family exchequer had by this time become completely exhausted and it devolved upon Mrs. Jacks to do what she could until better luck came to them. She heroically went to work at the millinery business, and later kept a hotel and served meals to passers-by, in fact her ready brain and willing hands supplied the wants of the family for some time. Gradually Mr. Jacks retrieved his lost fortunes, and in 1874 he was enabled to purchase two hundred and thirty acres of land for $60 an acre. No improvements whatever had been made on the place, so everything now seen on it has been placed there by Mr. Jacks and his family. He made a specialty of grain, raising this on the home place, as well as on the thousand acre tract on the Arroyo Seco which he leased one year and five hundred acres at Natividad.

On the home ranch which he thus built up in Monterey county Mr. Jacks' earth life came to a close January 7, 1909, after a severe illness of only a few days. Though he was not associated by membership with any denomination, no one believed more thoroughly or practiced more rigidly the Golden Rule than did Mr. Jacks. Everyone who knew him loved him, high and low, rich and poor, and the friends that he made he always kept. Politically he was a Democrat, although he was not an active partisan, supporting the man most capable of filling the office, irrespective of party name. Fraternally he was a Mason, joining Albany Lodge No. 127 in Worth county, Mo., was a Royal Arch Mason, and with his wife was a member of the Eastern Star. Of the two children born to this worthy couple, Thomas B. is at home with his mother

William Palmtag

President of First National Bank

on the old home place, and Henry C., who is married and living on a ranch near San Ardo, Monterey county, is well known throughout this community.

WILLIAM PALMTAG.

The First National Bank of Hollister was established in 1891 under the title of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, with a capital stock of $75,000, which has since been increased to $100,000. Three years after the organization of the concern the Hollister Savings Bank was started and of these two institutions William Palmtag was the first, and has been the only president, the other officers of both banks being as follows: T. H. Slaven, vice-president, and C. H. Wagner, cashier. A general banking business has been conducted along conservative lines, with a specialty of first-class loans at moderate rates, and the two banks have the advantage of owning their own building, a modern structure with appointments suitable for the needs of a large and important business. The gratifying success may be attributed to the president, who holds to an unusual degree the confidence of depositors and who is regarded as one of the most capable financiers in the county.

Born in Baden, Germany, in the village of Emmendingen, October 23, 1847, William Palmtag received an excellent education in his native town. The family was large and nine of his brothers preceded him to California, where he arrived in 1864 on the anniversary of his birth, at the expiration of an uneventful voyage via Liverpool, New York and the Isthmus of Panama. Proceeding to Nevada county he tried his luck as a miner and for several years he experienced the ups and downs of a miner's existence. Later he clerked in a grocery and during 1868 he settled on a farm in the Salinas valley, but the following year he gave up the land and went to Watsonville, where for three years he was employed as a driver in the brewery business owned by his brother. Coming to Hollister in 1872 he embarked in the wholesale and retail liquor business. During 1883 he purchased the Theophile vineyard which had been planted in 1854 and which originally comprised thirty acres. After he had acquired the property he planted one hundred and twenty acres in vines and erected a large winery with a storage capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand gallons. As soon as the quality of the product became known the business enjoyed a rapid growth and shipments were made to all parts of the United States. For a time much of the product was disposed of at Reading, Pa., where he established a business, and more recently he has had a branch in Salinas, Cal.

After the admission of Charles Bernhardt into partnership, Mr. Palmtag spent six months abroad and returned to San Francisco in 1883, again on the anniversary of his birth. On his return he purchased the interest of his partner and soon consolidated his business with that owned by Messrs. Barg & Kleen. Eventually another change was made and the firm title became Palmtag & O'Connor. The vineyard that formed a portion of a ranch of four hundred and twenty acres, of which one hundred and fifty acres were in vines and the balance in orchard and farm crops, was owned by him until 1906. The location is picturesque and the ranch is counted one of the most attractive spots in the county. It lies ten miles from Hollister in a beautiful valley near the Gabilan mountains. The entire place displayed the thrift and energy of the owner, whose labors with the vineyard brought him a business aggregating about $20,000 annually.

The political faith of Mr. Palmtag has made him a stanch champion of Democratic principles, but with him partisanship disappears beneath the weight of patriotism and loyalty to town and county. Elected supervisor in 1884, he served for fourteen years and meanwhile was honored with the chairmanship for ten years. Through his efforts, supplementing the labors of other progressive citizens, was rendered possible the erection of the court house. With the cooperation of the entire board, he and other members of the committee selected for that purpose chose the site for the building. As supervisor he accomplished much toward the improvement of roads and the building of bridges, and all such work invariably was paid for promptly at completion. In his district the roads were accounted the best in the county. During his chairmanship he promoted the issue of $40,000 of court-

house bonds, while as chairman of the board of town trustees he secured the authorization of $35,000 in sewer bonds. During his absence in the east in 1894 he was nominated for town trustee. The question of sewage had arisen and he was known to be favorable to the project. His views on the subject caused him to be elected to the office and he served for six years, being chairman of the board some of the time. The building of the sewage system was conducted under his direct supervision.

For many years Mr. Palmtag held the position of president of the Hollister Light & Power Company and he continued his association with the plant until 1909, when it was sold. During 1898, as a director of the Hollister Water Company, he began an active campaign for the development of the water system. Through the wise efforts of the company, of which he is now vice-president, artesian water has been secured for the town by means of pipes laid from the wells fourteen miles distant. It is universally conceded that the system is one of the best of its kind in the state. During a long period he served as president of the Hollister Storage Company and at this writing he acts as one of its directors. The Hollister Creamery owed its organization and early growth largely to his efforts; for a time he served as its president and he is one of the stockholders in the Alpine Creamery Company. For ten years he was a member of the state central Democratic committee and at different times he has been a delegate to state and county conventions, besides which he has attended several national conventions of his party. In 1880 he was a member of the Oakland convention which chose delegates to the national convention. Again in 1884 he rendered his party a similar service in the Los Angeles convention.

As early as 1872 Mr. Palmtag began his building operations in Hollister. During that year he erected a residence, also built a block, 56x150 feet, on the corner of San Benito and Fifth streets. Since then he has been interested in the ownership of the postoffice building and the bank building. His first wife, Miss Katie Moore, a native of California, was united in marriage with him in 1875 and died in 1901. Six years later he was united with Miss Annie Reichstetter, who was born and reared in San Francisco. Fraternally he has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1875 and during the past twenty years he has been treasurer of the lodge, in addition to which he is actively associated with the Canton and Encampment. He is also a member of the Elks lodge in Salinas. At the time of the founding of the Hazel Hawkins hospital he was chosen a member of the board of trustees and in that capacity he since has been instrumental in furthering the inauguratory work connected with this philanthropic enterprise.

E. PETER IVERSON.

One of the public-spirited and enterprising citizens of Salinas is E. P. Iverson, who since 1868 has made this city his home, and since 1877 has been continuously associated with his brother, James B. Iverson, in the manufacture of farming implements. A native of Denmark, he was born in Sleswick March 11, 1844, the son of Jesse and Hannah (Rurup) Iverson, also natives of the same Danish province. Under the instruction of his father he learned the blacksmith's trade, a training which has been of inestimable value to him, for after following it for a time in his native land he came to the United States in 1867 and has since been a most valuable assistant to his brother. During the first ten years of his association with the plant he was variously employed, learning the business in all of its details during that time, and since 1877 he has shared in the profits of the business as a partner. Owing to the fact that the senior member of the firm is absorbed in looking after his many outside interests to a great extent, much of the management of the plant devolves upon E. P. Iverson, whose qualifications and broad experience leave nothing to be desired.

In Salinas, November 26, 1871, E. P. Iverson was united in marriage with Miss Karen Lund, who like himself was a native of Denmark. Five children were born of this marriage, as follows: Jesse B., who is bookkeeper in the firm in which his father is a partner; Martin, who is manager of the Soledad branch of the Wahrlach-Cornett Co.; John, who is associated with his brother in Soledad; Cora L., wife of

Christopher Thorup, manager of Wahrlach-Cornett Co. at Salinas; and Effie C., who is still at home with her parents. Besides his association with the firm of Iverson Brothers, E. P. Iverson is a stockholder and director in the Wahrlach-Cornett Co. His personal affairs have not consumed all of his time and thought, however; on the other hand he is considered one of the town's most public-spirited citizens and has exerted a valuable influence in the betterment of the town through his membership in the city council and on the school board. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows order, being a member of Alisal Lodge at Salinas, and also belongs to the Encampment and Uniform Rank, Patriarch Militant.

DAVID W. LLOYD.

It may with justice be said that few if any men held in a greater degree the respect of their fellow-citizens than the honored California pioneer whose name introduces this narrative and whose personality was forceful in the early development of Pacific Grove. However, not alone this city, but other parts and towns in the state, felt the impress of his vigorous mentality and high ideals of citizenship. Through a long identification with the progress of California, covering a period of forty-one years, he maintained in the midst of change and chaotic conditions incident to early growth a devotion to lofty principles of justice and honor that were formative elements in his character.

A native of the Empire state, David W. Lloyd was born on a farm near the city of Rome, Oneida county, May 1, 1831, and descended from Welsh ancestry. Primarily educated in the public schools of his native town, he later attended the college at Whitesboro, Oneida county, and there terminated his educational advantages. Upon starting out to make his own way in the world he went to New York City and for three years clerked in a wholesale mercantile establishment. At the expiration of that time he spent a few months in Boston, Mass., and in 1847 went south to New Orleans, from which point he engaged in boating on the Mississippi river as far as St. Louis.

The first news that came concerning the discovery of gold in California aroused in Mr. Lloyd a determined purpose to try his luck in the west. Action quickly followed the decision. March of 1849 found him at Fort Leavenworth outfitting for the long journey across the plains. In due time the trip was begun and a large expedition took up its slow march over desert and across mountain. Delays occurred again and again, and finally it was decided to be impossible to reach California before the storms of winter fell upon the mountains; accordingly the winter was spent in Salt Lake City, and in April the line of march was resumed. The party eventually arrived at Georgetown, Eldorado county, June 1, 1850, having made the memorable trip without serious misfortune, although not without annoyances of various kinds.

For a time engaging in placer mining in Oregon Canon, Mr. Lloyd left that location on account of its lack of water. Until the fall of 1853 he remained at Nevada City, Nevada county, but during that year he removed to Santa Cruz and embarked in the mercantile business, which he conducted until returning in 1860 to the east. For two years he carried on a hotel business in New York, but the golden west had cast its mysterious spell upon him and he was dissatisfied when away from its inviting surroundings. Accordingly he returned to California and engaged in the livery business at Santa Cruz. On retiring from that enterprise he spent two years in San Francisco and then for eight years engaged in the fruit business at Santa Clara. In 1874 he settled at Salinas, Monterey county, and opened a grocery and provision store, which he successfully operated until 1887, the date of his removal to Pacific Grove. To him belonged the distinction of being the first permanent resident and merchant of this place, and he continued here until his death, which occurred September 8, 1891. He was very ambitious for the upbuilding of the town, aided generously enterprises for local development, and was instrumental in the organization of the Bank of Pacific Grove, in which he officiated as a director.

In New York City during 1860 occurred the marriage of Mr. Lloyd and Miss Elizabeth F., daughter of Dr. R. Wellington Roberts, an Englishman by birth, lineage and education.

After his marriage in England Dr. Roberts came to the United States at the age of twenty-two years and settled at Troy, N. Y., where his daughter, Elizabeth, was born November 8, 1841. Her education was secured in New York City and qualified her to adorn a station of social prominence with dignity and grace. She was a woman of domestic tastes, wise judgment and Christian fortitude. She died in Pacific Grove October 14, 1902. There are four daughters now living, namely: Etta B.; Leonia; Mabel E., wife of M. Dinkelspiel, of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Carrie L. Johnson. Mr. Lloyd possessed a great pride in and affection for his family and in the highest degree and truest sense of the term he was a loyal husband and fond father. Admirable qualities of mind and heart combined to win warm friendships among his associates. His nature was cheerful and even buoyant, his temperament was enthusiastic and even aggressive, his disposition was generous and open-handed. To the lowliest he was sincere and kindly, at all times approachable. In business he was equal to any emergency, broad in his conceptions, prompt in action, and while not disdaining insignificant details he inclined pre-eminently to liberal and large ideas in all of his business relations and his commercial identifications.

EUSTACE E. SWETNAM.

The Carmel valley has as one of its best-known ranchers Eustace E. Swetnam, who came to Monterey county as early as 1886 and has witnessed its subsequent development with the keenest interest. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Bath county, October 19, 1863, and grew to manhood upon a farm, seldom going any distance from the old home until he started for the coast. An older brother had become a settler of Oregon and from that state had drifted into California, concerning whose possibilities he had written home such favorable reports that the younger brother was quickly inspired with a desire to come west.

Carrying out this desire, Mr. Swetnam came directly to Monterey county, and after paying his way, found he had just $1 to his name. His first work was as a teamster with the Pacific Improvement Company, remaining in the same position for four years, with the exception of two harvest seasons, when he helped to harvest the grain in the Salinas valley. During 1892 he married Marceline Vasquez, daughter of an honored Spanish settler of California, sister of A. E. Vasquez and also of Mrs. Luis Wolter. After his marriage he rented the ranch now occupied by A. E. Vasquez and here he remained for five years. When New Monterey was started he bought lots ranging in price from $50 to $300, according to the location. Some of these he sold when the price advanced. On one of the lots he erected a house and moved his family there after living five years on the Vasquez ranch.

An experience of three years in running a fruit and vegetable wagon in Pacific Grove and New Monterey had given Mr. Swetnam a large acquaintance throughout this section of country and his acquaintance was further enlarged by two years of service as clerk in a grocery at New Monterey, where later he started in business on his own account, building the first grocery store in the village and inaugurating a business that proved successful until ill-health, caused by indoor work, forced him to discontinue his activities. Thereupon he sold out the business. In January of 1906 he bought six hundred and ninety-seven acres of hill and bottom land in Carmel valley, for which he paid $6,000. Later he sold six hundred and ten acres of the hill land, which formed a part of the James Meadows tract. On the balance of the land he has built a house, put up a barn, set out four acres in apples, peaches and apricots, and cleared off the brush and timber from a large part of the place. While doing the work he has had the pleasure of fully regaining his health. However, he met with a heavy bereavement in the death of his faithful wife, who passed away in December, 1905, at the age of forty-three years. Her entire life had been passed in this county and she had a host of warm friends here. Four children survive her, Rebecca Inez, Elmer Ellsworth, Gladys Mamie and Clarence Eustace, all of whom were born in this county.

Though stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party, Mr. Swetnam has never permitted his name to be presented as a candidate for office

and has no connection with politics other than that maintained by every public-spirited citizen. While living in New Monterey he was very active in movements for the upbuilding of the place, and the same progressive spirit has characterized his identification with affairs in the Carmel valley. Improvements of every kind receive his co-operation. All of them are aided as generously as his means permit, while he willingly gives of his time for their furtherance. Fraternally he holds membership with the Woodmen of the World at Pacific Grove. Owning a neat little homestead of his own, surrounded by a large circle of warm friends, and holding a position of influence as a citizen, he has no reason to regret the decision in early life which led him to leave the old Kentucky farm for the opportunities of the western coast.

F. O. NASH, M. D.

Traditional lore relative to the Nash family points to their Scotch origin. Originally the name was McNash, but a doughty old Scotchman, leaving his native land and crossing Ireland, was taken ill while waiting at port for a packet on which to sail to America. Realizing that his end was near he made his will and repudiated everything Scotch, even to the extent of signing the will with the name, Daniel Nash. When his sons settled in the United States they adopted the abbreviated patronymic and later generations adhered to the same form of spelling. For years the family gained their livelihood in Maine, where they flourished in spite of an adverse environment and a rigorous climate. At Columbia, Washington county, in the eastern part of that state, F. O. Nash was born August 28, 1842, and there he had the advantages offered by common schools and a local academy. With a keen desire to gain a classical education he entered Amherst in 1863 and took a two-years' course of study in that far-famed institution of learning. During the autumn of 1865 he matriculated at Bowdoin college in Maine and there he continued his studies until he was graduated in 1868 with high honors.

The first location of Dr. Nash was at Baring and nine months later he moved to St. Stephens, a village on the boundary line between New Brunswick and Maine, and not far from the home of his boyhood. The loss of his health obliging him to seek a more genial climate, he spent a short time in Cuba. He then returned to St. Stephens and resumed his practice, continuing to follow it until his health again gave out, when he spent a year in travel. He then became acting-assistant surgeon in the regular army, participating in the expedition to determine upon the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Deciding to spend the winter in the west, he started upon the long voyage to the islands in the Pacific ocean, spending the winter in traveling over the state, stopping en route to visit friends and relatives in Hollister. Here he found a healthful climate and he improved so rapidly that he decided to remain. Accordingly, May 16, 1874, he settled in San Benito and took up professional work.

Ranching was then the principal industry in the Hollister and Santa Ana valleys and large herds of cattle grazed on the hill lands. Roads had not been opened and traveling was done almost exclusively on horseback. The long drives would have exhausted the doctor's strength had it not been for the restoration of his health to normal condition. For fourteen months he practiced at the New Idria quicksilver mines, where were employed some two hundred men, including a lawless Mexican element and Cornish miners little less troublesome. Many times he had thrilling experiences among the Mexicans. On more than one occasion he encountered the lawless desperado, Vasquez, and his lieutenants, as they rode across the country, but never once did they attempt to molest him. Indeed he met with no attacks from any quarter, notwithstanding his frequent trips alone through isolated regions. For two years he acted as coroner and public administrator and for a similar period he held office as county physician. The organization of the County Medical Society was largely due to his efforts and he became one of its charter members. For two years he officiated as president and for a like period he served as secretary and treasurer, while in addition he has been associated with the State Medical Society.

The marriage of Dr. Nash united him with Miss Ida May Ladd, who was born in Maine,

but removed to California in girlhood, settling in Hollister. In this county she made her home until she died in 1905 during a visit in the east. Two children had been born of that union, namely: Francis L., who died July 6, 1894, at the age of eight years and nine months; and Florence M., wife of Albert E. Nash. The closer settlement of the country has made a radical change in the doctor's professional work and he now engages principally in office practice. It is no longer necessary for him to take the long drives common to his early sojourn here, and such drives as are necessary are made pleasant through the laying-out and improvement of highways. From early manhood he has been a disciple of Masonry, and is still active in the blue lodge. In addition he is treasurer of the Hollister chapter and a member of a council in the east. During his travels he has met Masons in every part of the country, even among the Indians of the north, and everywhere he has found a bond of brotherhood and good-will existent among the members of that fraternity.

JESSE ROSS.

Having had the privilege of extended agricultural experience in three states, Mr. Ross has gained a thorough knowledge of their resources. As a boy he aided his father on the home farm in Indiana, where he learned the rudimentary lessons of agriculture. During young manhood he became a resident of Iowa, where he added to his knowledge and experience in agriculture by working on a farm. After coming to California he was interested in mining for a time, but finally resumed his interest and activities in agriculture, first in Sonoma county, and later in San Benito county, near Hollister. After many years of usefulness he has retired from active cares and is spending the afternoon of his life in his pleasant home in Hollister, at No. 1064 Monterey street.

Born in Harrison county, Ind., November 30, 1832, Jesse Ross is a son of William and Sarah (Kay) Ross, who were both natives of the south, born respectively in Kentucky and Virginia. After their marriage they set up housekeeping in Harrison county, Ind., where the father carried on farming and blacksmithing as a means of supporting his family. His son Jesse was reared and educated in his native surroundings, and when not in attendance at school gave his services to his father in doing chores about the farm. This alternation of schooling and farming continued until he was about eighteen years of age, when, in 1850, the family removed to Iowa, locating near the town of Bonaparte, Van Buren county, where the father and son followed blacksmithing. There as in Indiana the latter alternated work with attendance at school, continuing this during the two years he remained in Iowa. This life gradually lost its interest to him as he heard of the opportunities for sudden wealth to be obtained in the mines of California, and although only twenty years of age he set out to cross the plains with an ox-team. The journey was fraught with continual interference from the Indians, although no permanent injury resulted, and the party finally landed at Hangtown, now Placerville, Eldorado county, glad that their trials of this kind were over.

Mr. Ross reached his destination July 25, 1852, and as mining had been the object for which he came to the west he lost no time in finding a suitable claim. He continued the life of the miner for eight years, during which time he met with only average success, and in 1860 he changed his location and occupation, going to Sonoma county, where he engaged in ranching. His ranch was located near Santa Rosa, an excellent tract of land on which he carried on agricultural pursuits for about eleven years, when he closed out his holdings in that county and since 1871 has been located in San Benito county. The ranch upon which he then settled was well located one mile from Hollister, and consisted of twenty acres, well adapted for raising grain and fruit, the latter including prunes, peaches and apricots. After continuing here for thirty-six years he sold out his holdings in 1907 well satisfied with the efforts of former years, and has since lived retired in Hollister.

Mr. Ross was married in 1866, while living in Sonoma county, to Miss Mary Herrington, a native of Iowa, who passed away in 1907. Only one child, a son, Marvin, was born of this union; he is a resident of Santa Cruz. For many years

Mr. Ross was a director in the Hollister Creamery, one of the active enterprises in the community which is one of the many undertakings that have benefited by his assistance and co-operation. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally is identified with the United Workmen, having affiliated with this organization over twenty-three years ago.

SAMUEL IRVINE.

During the period of the late '50s Samuel Irvine arrived in California via the Panama route, accompanied by his wife, Mary (McCalla) Irvine. The newcomer was of Irish birth and lineage, being a son of William and Phoebe (Hanna) Irvine, and a native of County Down, Ireland, born near Belfast in 1831. After landing on the Pacific coast he engaged in mining in Calaveras county and for a time carried on a lumber business, remaining for twelve years in that part of the state. It was during 1868 that he arrived in Monterey county, where afterward he became an influential citizen and well-known merchant.

In looking around for a location Mr. Irvine found an opening for business investments at Sotoville, a hamlet named in honor of Mr. Soto, its leading general merchant. Later the name of the place was changed to Santa Rita. The village was situated on the main road through the county, but it was necessary to turn to the right about three-quarters of a mile before the town was reached. After Mr. Irvine bought an interest in Mr. Soto's store he had the roads platted so that the stage passed directly by the store. In time he sold out to his partner, but soon bought out the entire establishment and afterward conducted it alone. As soon as his son, John, was old enough to be of help, he took him into partnership, thus relieving himself of many heavy business cares.

After becoming a citizen of the United States and informed concerning its parties, Samuel Irvine always supported Democratic principles. April 25, 1876, he was appointed postmaster at Santa Rita and continued in the position until his death in 1898. Thereupon his son, John, succeeded to the office, and remained postmaster until the establishment of the rural free delivery. No one was more deeply interested than Samuel Irvine in the establishment of good schools, and as trustee of Santa Rita school for many years he labored indefatigably to promote local educational interests. Other matters pertaining to the local development and progress owed much to his zeal. In business dealings he was straightforward, in physique strong and sturdy, in disposition kind, and in good citizenship progressive. His wife passed away in June of 1908. They were the parents of four children, namely: William J., and Mrs. J. A. Armstrong, both of Salinas; Phoebe and John, both of Santa Rita. The younger son continues the business so long conducted by his father, and the business, carried on under the name of Irvine for years, is the only one in the entire county conducted without change of name by the same family for so many years.

JOHN W. PROCTOR.

Evidences of the skill possessed by Mr. Proctor along the line of architecture as well as his efficiency as a contractor appear in many well-known buildings and elegant residences in Monterey county, where with George Quentel as a partner for the past few years he has been busily engaged in erecting structures artistic in appearance and substantial in workmanship. Since he established his home at Pacific Grove in 1904 his name has been associated with many important contracts and it has been his duty to draw all of the plans for the buildings, while his partner gives especial attention to the contract work. The contracts for all the buildings erected by T. A. Work have been given to them, and these include the blocks in Pacific Grove and Monterey and the elegant residence in the Grove. Other contracts have been the block erected by Judge Pell, the Winston block, Mason, Miss Platt, Balch and Neighbor residences, the skating rink on Lighthouse avenue, the auditorium at the beach, the new swimming tank at the bathhouse, three houses for George Copp, the Pell and J. P. Pryor residences and, indeed, all the prominent structures built in the town during recent years.

Near Windsor, Nova Scotia, John W. Proctor

was born March 11, 1859, being a son of George and Thirza (Harvey) Proctor, also natives of that peninsula. At the early age of eleven years he began to earn his own livelihood and for three years he followed the sea, being employed on a coasting schooner running between Plymouth and Windsor. Upon leaving the sea he worked on a farm near Windsor for five years. Ambitious to earn a more satisfactory income than was possible in his native land, he left at the age of nineteen and sought work in Boston, Mass., where he learned the trade of a carpenter. For seven years and six months he was in the employ of the same man and during the last three years of the time he acted as foreman. During the year 1887, in company with a friend, he went to the northwest and traveled through the northern parts of Washington and Idaho on horseback, inspecting the country. For a time they herded sheep on a large ranch in eastern Oregon. Finally Mr. Proctor decided to settle at Spokane, Wash., and from 1887 until 1904 he engaged in carpentering and contracting in that city. While still living in Massachusetts he had studied drawing at a night school in Cambridgeport and had by self-training qualified himself for successful work in architecture, which he has made his specialty. While engaged in business at Spokane he had the contracts for the Hyde block, Eagle block, Washington Brick Company's plant and many of the finest residences in the city.

The marriage of Mr. Proctor was solemnized at Spokane, Wash., December 25, 1890, and united him with Miss Luella M. Clark, a native of the state of Oregon. Her mother crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847, making the trip in a wagon drawn by an ox-team, and her father, Rev. Nelson Clark, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, became a pioneer of Oregon in 1851. Fraternally Mr. Proctor has been active in Masonry, being a member of Pacific Grove Lodge No. 331, F. & A. M., and is also identified with the Odd Fellows. The latter order he joined in Massachusetts in 1883 and after locating in Spokane passed through all of the chairs. He owns a residence at No. 302 Congress street and since coming from Spokane to Pacific Grove he has risen to a position among the leading residents of the town, where his intelligent labors as an architect have contributed to the artistic development of the city and enhanced its natural picturesqueness.

GEORGE QUENTEL.

The Quentel family was established in the west by William Quentel, a California pioneer of 1849, who during the previous year had emigrated from his native country, Germany, to the United States and upon learning of the discovery of gold had started across the plains for the gold-fields near the coast. The long and exhausting journey was made with a mule-team and came to a safe ending in due course of time. Instead of mining he gave his attention to agriculture and took up land near San Jose, Santa Clara county, but later removed to the vicinity of the Santa Cruz mountains. Upon selling his land at that location he removed to the vicinity of Los Gatos. In 1868, before the railroad had been built, he came to Salinas and bought two hundred and twenty-five acres six miles from town. Hampered by distance from market and lack of capital, he yet made a satisfactory record in his farm work and eventually prosperity rewarded his efforts. Upon retiring from agricultural pursuits he came to Pacific Grove in 1885 and for three years served as superintendent of streets. In movements for the local welfare he was deeply interested and contributed to the same. In civic affairs he was active and in progressive measures displayed a commendable public spirit. At his death in 1894 he was survived by four children, namely: William, Jr., living at Oakland; George, the well-known contractor at Pacific Grove; Catherine, Mrs. Tetrich, of Salinas; and Elizabeth, of New Monterey.

Born in Santa Clara county May 19, 1855, George Quentel received such advantages as California afforded educationally in pioneer days. In early life he aided his father on the farm and also learned the trade of a carpenter, after which he engaged in the building business at Moss Landing, Monterey county. When he came to Pacific Grove in 1885 he was one of the early contractors in the town and while in business alone he worked on the Lloyd block, the Hollenbeck block, the Pine street public school, Dr.

J. A. Trescony

Hart's residence, and was overseer on the T. A. Work hardware building, and the Work block in Pacific Grove, also the T. A. Work Company's building at Monterey. Some years ago he engaged in business with J. W. Proctor and they have had the contracts for the Winston garage, the George Capp building at Monterey and the residences of James Mason, W. B. Ellenwood and Mrs. Lena Laufland at Pacific Grove, together with the home of T. A. Work, the most elegant residence in Pacific Grove, also the contracts for the Climax Furniture Company's building in Monterey, and the Winston and Robson blocks in Pacific Grove, as well as other blocks and dwellings in the two towns. Every contract is executed with fidelity, intelligence and artistic skill, and they have attained a reputation second to none in their line in this part of the state.

In addition to other interests, Mr. Quentel has owned property at Moss Landing at different times and has had landed interests in ranches. His marriage took place November 14, 1880, and united him with Miss Annie A. Shermantine, who was born in California and educated in local schools. Of this union there are two children, George L. and Addie A., both of whom reside with their parents. Fraternally, Mr. Quentel is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. However, he has never been active in fraternities nor has he sought official honors in politics, for his attention is engrossed by the contracting business and no leisure is left to him for participation in other matters.

JULIUS A. TRESCONY.

A native son of the county, Julius A. Trescony was born in Monterey August 27, 1858. He was the son of Albert Trescony, one of the best-known pioneers of the county and a man noted for his progressive spirit in all things for the upbuilding of his county. Albert Trescony was of Italian birth, educated in his native country, and coming to the United States in young manhood, located in Memphis, Tenn. He later went on a tour of inspection through Mexico and from Mazatlan came to California in 1841, on the schooner Julia Liedsdorf, arriving in the fall. (A street was named after Captain Liedsdorf in San Francisco.) This was the year Mr. Trescony established himself in old Monterey, where he began at the tinsmith's trade and in addition to his other work made pans for the miners; these he would load on a mule and take to the camps and sell for a good sum. It saved the time of the miners to have them brought to them and at the same time gave Mr. Trescony an opportunity to see the country. He made his first purchase of land where the present site of Salinas is situated, this being originally a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. He sold this the year previous to the railroad coming to the place. Later he purchased the San Lucas grant of land from James McKinley, consisting of eighty-eight hundred acres; still later he secured the San Bernardo grant of forty-four hundred and forty-four acres, and in 1885 bought the San Benito grant of six thousand acres. Again he made a purchase of twenty-three thousand acres in the Carmel valley and also three hundred acres near Salinas. These purchases made him one of the largest land holders in the county. He believed that the investment in lands would eventually make a man independent and his judgment was well founded. While he owned the land he made it bring him returns. He stocked it with sheep and soon his bands increased till he owned about twenty-five thousand head. His land was well adapted to the successful raising of these animals and he met with well deserved success in his undertaking. He encountered the dry years and lost several thousand head, but he stored the pelts and these later he sold for $2.50 each. His loss was quite heavy on sheep and he thought to protect himself in the future and so branched out with horses and cattle and these also proved a good source of income.

Albert Trescony conducted the hotel and stage station on the present site of Salinas, and as all travel from the end of the railroad to Los Angeles along the coast was by stage he did a thriving business. He married Catherine Cotton, who died in 1866, leaving three children, Julius A., of this review; Rose Christal, now deceased; and Teresa, who became the wife of R. F. Johnson, of Monterey. Mr. Trescony reached a ripe old age, retaining his faculties up to the time of his death in 1892, at the age of eighty years. He

was a man of great public spirit and was identified with all movements for the upbuilding of the state and county. While he was engrossed with his own affairs it was not to the exclusion of the duties of a citizen and all movements that were brought to his notice felt the impetus given by him.

From the father to the son came the inheritance of a good name and the spirit of progress that has made the name famous in the county. Julius was educated in the schools in the county and this was supplemented by attending St. Mary's College in San Francisco. After leaving school he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Santa Cruz for about eighteen months. In 1879 he came to the ranch of his father's near San Lucas, and since then has been closely identified with the county in which he was born. Upon coming to the ranch he remained with his father for a time and about 1881 embarked in the stock business for himself, continuing this industry for about five years, when he sold out and has since given his attention to diversified farming. In later years he has become recognized as one of the largest grain raisers in the county. He controls large bodies of land and has many tenants on the property who farm on shares and find in their landlord one of the most considerate of men and one who is always willing to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself. Mr. Trescony has made a specialty of horses for some time and his draft animals have been known over a wide radius. He has made a success of his undertakings, as he has systematized his work and given his personal attention to its management. All of the buildings have been built of adobe by Mr. Trescony, following in the footsteps of the oldest settlers, and also on account of being too far away from the railroad at the time he erected them. He has protected them well and they are in the finest state of preservation.

J. A. Trescony was married October 10, 1884, to Kate M. Aguirre and they have the following children: Albert M., Lewis R., Julius G. and Mary Mercedes. All of the children have been well educated, the sons in Santa Clara College, from which the youngest son graduated in 1909, with the degree of A. B. at the age of nineteen. The daughter received her training in Notre Dame in San Jose. Although they have been given every advantage that money could secure, and have mastered three languages, all of the sons are following ranching, preferring this to professional life. Among the first teachers of J. A. Trescony were S. M. Shearer and the late C. P. Bailey, of Monterey.

On the roster of the Salinas Lodge of Elks No. 614 is found the name of J. A. Trescony and the Native Sons of the Golden West number him as a valued member as well. He is one of the trustees of the Monterey custom house and has been very active in the Monterey County Agricultural Association as one of the directors. He is a pronounced Republican and from 1893 until 1896 was a member of the board of supervisors of the county and favored all measures that came before that body that had for their object the well being of the citizens and the upbuilding of the county.

JOHN JAMES HEBBRON.

One of the native-born sons of California who has made a name and place for himself among the ranchers of Monterey county is John J. Hebbron, whose ranch of three hundred acres near Salinas is one of the most up-to-date places in the county. Born in Sonoma county January 3, 1857, he is a son of James R. Hebbron, who after the birth of his son removed to Monterey county, and here the latter was reared and educated. Up to the age of sixteen years he remained on the parental homestead, attending the public schools in the vicinity, and working on the ranch as much as possible when not in school. Life began in earnest with him at this age, for he then went to work for his brother-in-law, D. McKinnon, and received his first wages. Mr. McKinnon made a specialty of stock-raising, and as Mr. Hebbron's father had also followed this line of agriculture, he felt quite at home in his first position. He remained with Mr. McKinnon almost ten years, during which time, in 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Smith, and a year afterward went to Gonzales, where for two years he had charge of a ranch. At the end of this time, however, he returned to this vicinity and rented Mr. McKinnon's ranch

for three years, making a specialty of raising grain and dairy farming.

Subsequently Mr. Hebbron rented the ranch belonging to William Hatton, which has since given place to the beet sugar factory and the Spreckels Company in succession. Mr. Hebbron devoted it to the raising of beets, which he first shipped to Watsonville, but after the location of a factory in this vicinity he sold his product here. As the company's business grew and more land was needed Mr. Hebbron sold his property to them and moved to the property on which he now lives. The original purchase was two hundred acres, for which he paid $80 per acre, and he has since added to it until he now has three hundred acres under cultivation. Since taking up his home here he has made every effort to bring the land up to a high state of cultivation, and has also improved the property by the erection of one of the finest houses in the county. After the death of William Hatton Mr. Hebbron assumed the management of the ranches owned by the Pacific Improvement Company, having the supervision of all the holdings of the company throughout the state. He held this position for ten years, at the end of which time he resigned and settled on his own property and has since given his whole attention to its management.

Four children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hebbron, named in the order of their birth as follows: Mabel, the widow of G. L. Dexter; Elton B., who with his wife and son lives on the Carr ranch, which he manages, and is also interested with his father in the home ranch; Allan N., who is serving an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade; and Bertram, a student in the public schools. Politically Mr. Hebbron is a Republican and is active in party ranks, having at one time served as treasurer of the Monterey county Republican central committee, and has also been honored by being chosen as a delegate to county and state conventions. He has always been a firm believer in the fact that good schools are one of the first essentials in a community that expects to progress, and as a consequence he has been an active worker in the elevation of the school standard, and for years served as trustee of his district. At the time he was in charge of the Pacific Improvement Company it was making a special effort to have good roads built throughout the country in this vicinity, and for years he had charge of a seventeen mile drive. Fraternally he is a member of Salinas Lodge, F. & A. M., Salinas Chapter, R. A. M., and with his son Elton belongs to Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E.

MILTON LITTLE.

The association of the Little family with the history of California dates back to the period prior to the discovery of gold. It was during the year 1842 that Milton Little set out to find a home in the then unknown west, inhabited mainly by the descendants of Spanish ancestors. A native of New York, he was born in Cattaraugus county in 1820, the son of Alexander Little, also a native of the Empire state. During his early manhood he taught school in his native state, but later came west as far as the Mississippi river, on which he ran as supercargo of a merchant vessel. On one of his voyages to New Orleans while in this capacity he contracted the yellow fever, and it was as a result of this that he decided to come to California and locate.

It was in the latter part of the year 1842 that Milton Little set out on the unknown journey that was to bring him to the west, the party being under the guidance of Captain Walker. Hardships innumerable overtook them on the way, not the least of which was cutting their way through the growth of underbrush, for as yet no path had been made by predecessors. Their most trying experience, however, was when provisions gave out and they were compelled to kill some of their horses for food. Finally, during the spring of 1843, they arrived in California, Mr. Little settling in the town of Old Monterey, at that time under Mexican rule. There he opened a general store, stocking it with all the commodities in demand in the community, and with a keen foresight he bought large tracts of land in the village in anticipation of its future growth. He subdivided the land into house lots, and these were readily sold to settlers. The Little tract, as his subdivision was called, was the first instance of a land subdivision recorded in the history of California. He was

also the founder of the town of New Monterey. After having continued his mercantile business for about twenty-five years he disposed of it in 1869 and thereafter lived retired until his death, which occurred in the town which he had founded, New Monterey, in 1879. Enterprising and public spirited, his services were in constant demand, and among other offices he served for four terms as treasurer of Monterey county.

The marriage of Milton Little and Mary Eager, the latter also a native of New York state, was celebrated in Monterey in 1848, the Rev. Walter Colton performing the ceremony. The following children were born to this worthy couple: David S., a well-known contractor of Monterey, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume; Lucy C., the wife of Manuel Wolter, of Monterey; John, a resident of Little Springs, this county; Milton T., a resident of Pacific Grove, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere; Walter C., of Berkeley; Mary, Mrs. Ellmore, of Nevada; Helene, Mrs. Slankard, of French Camp, San Joaquin county; and Edith, the wife of George Underwood, of Monterey. Had Mr. Little kept a diary of his experiences in the west it would have been in part the history of the development of this section of the state, for few white settlers antedated him and few if any were as optimistic as he in regard to the future of the west. During his early days in the state he was a member of the vigilant committee, formed for the purpose of subduing the unruly element that was such a powerful factor until brought into subjection by the power of the law.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

The stock and general farming interests in Monterey county have an energetic representative in Charles H. Hart, who has charge of a ranch of three hundred acres which he rents and owns a tract of four hundred and eighty acres lying near San Ardo. Of his own land he has two hundred acres cleared and under cultivation and all of the improvements seen upon the ranch have been placed there by the owner, for at the time the land came into his possession it was in its primeval condition. While devoting his energies to the care of the large acreage just mentioned he has not neglected his duties as a citizen. Movements for the benefit of the locality have received his stanch support, this being especially true of matters bearing on the improvement of educational facilities and for fourteen years he has served in the capacity of trustee of San Bernardo district.

The entire life of Charles H. Hart has been passed in California, where he was born in Placer county February 28, 1859, being a son of James A. and Ann (Dadey) Hart. When he was six years old his parents removed to San Francisco, later located in Santa Cruz, and finally, in 1871, came to Monterey county, where, in Salinas, the father conducted a hotel until his death in 1874. Mr. Hart remained in that city with his mother until 1877, but finally determined to strike out in the world on his own behalf. Before locating permanently, however, he carried out a desire of long standing to explore the western country, going first to Seattle and remaining a year, and from there going south as far as Mexico, where he spent a like period. The result of this extended tour of exploration was that he was glad to return to Monterey county, contented that his lot had been cast in a region which could not be surpassed. Near San Ardo he located on the Brandenstein ranch, of which he had charge until 1886. In the meantime he had carefully saved from his earnings with the idea of becoming a land holder, initiatory to which was the homesteading of a quarter section of land near San Ardo. Subsequently he pre-empted a like amount, also purchased one hundred and sixty acres, until, as previously stated, he lays claim to four hundred and eighty acres of land in this vicinity. Of this two hundred acres have been cleared of underbrush and are under cultivation, besides which he rents three hundred acres of the Brandenstein ranch. The greater part of the land is in barley and wheat, although sufficient land is reserved as pasturage for the large number of cattle, horses and hogs which he raises. Both branches of agriculture receive his personal attention, to the end that both are remunerative in proportion to the time and labor expended.

Mr. Hart's marriage united him with Miss Lettie Carr, who though a resident of California at the time of her marriage, was a native of

Hiram Corey

West Virginia. Four children, all daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hart as follows: Hazel and Lettie, who are attending school at Hollister; and Dove and Ada May, pupils in the high school at Gilroy. Though his many personal cares and obligations occupy his thoughts to a great extent Mr. Hart is not unmindful of his duties as a citizen, and his versatile ability makes his services in a public capacity well-nigh indispensable. At the present writing he is serving as deputy county assessor and as roadmaster under William Casey, and for fourteen years he has served efficiently as trustee of the San Bernardo school district. Politically he is a Democrat, though not partisan in his views, for invariably the weight of his influence is cast in favor of the man best suited for the office, regardless of party name.

HIRAM COREY.

Among the men who have aided in the development of the state of California, and especially that part in which he has made his home for nearly forty years, is Hiram Corey, a pioneer of California of 1852. He has been a resident of the Buena Vista district since 1872, and during all these years in the upbuilding of Monterey county has ever been ready to lend a helping hand to all enterprises. He is the owner of the Las Palmas rancho, one of the showplaces of the county, and all this has been developed by him.

Hiram Corey was born March 7, 1831, in Stanbridge, Province of Quebec, Canada, the fourth in a family of eleven children (ten of whom grew to maturity) born to Reuben and Melinda (Reynolds) Corey, the former born in Hancock, Mass., March 13, 1801, and the latter born in Vermont, July 17, 1803. Reuben Corey was but two years old when he was taken from the farm in Massachusetts to Canada. There he grew to manhood and was educated, and in the course of time won the rank of captain in Her Majesty's service. In 1856 he moved to Bloomfield, Sonoma county, Cal., where he bought a ranch of three hundred acres and improved it and was engaged in its cultivation until he retired in 1865 and died in 1878, aged seventy-seven years, in Bloomfield, where he had made his home for many years. His wife lived to reach the age of seventy-seven, dying in 1880.

The ancestry of Hiram Corey can be traced to 1630, when the progenitor of the family came to the United States from England and settled in Massachusetts. The records show that those bearing the name have filled positions of trust and honor in many instances, from the early period to the present time. Capt. Reuben Corey received his rank for valor performed in the rebellion of 1836. On the maternal side he comes from a family equally prominent, his mother being in a direct line of descent from one of nine partners who were granted an entire township in Dutchess county, N. Y., by George III. After the removal of the family to California and the establishing of a home in Sonoma county it became known as one of the most hospitable homes in the county, and they entertained ministers of the Methodist faith, that being the church of which they had been members for over fifty years, as well as those of other denominations that came their way. Reuben Corey was a pronounced Republican and became one of the prominent men in his adopted county. On March 5, 1873, Reuben Corey and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, at which time there were living eight children, thirty-two grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

January 1, 1852, Hiram and Noah Corey left Canada and came to California, via Nicaragua, and arrived in San Francisco, at Clark's Point, February 26 of that year. In that city the brothers engaged in contracting for a time, getting out logs for a saw mill. Later they engaged in ranching, supplying vegetables to the state's prisons, and in 1852 we find them in Marin county, where one of the events of their lives occurred and goes to show that those men that came to the undeveloped west had but little thought of personal safety in the upbuilding of this great commonwealth.

In 1852 the Corey brothers were located in Marin county, on Corte Madera creek, engaged in farming, stock-raising and lumbering. They were in the prime of their manhood, active, industrious and courageous and possessed of

great endurance. They chartered a schooner of three tons from Bectile Bros. to go to San Francisco to lay in a stock of provisions for the winter season, as during the rainy season it was very difficult to obtain supplies at that place. December 1 they embarked from Corte Madera and sailed under favorable winds until Alcatraz Island was reached; there the wind died down and they were left becalmed and with the outgoing tide, began to drift towards the Golden Gate; as they passed Shag rock about four o'clock they were nearly wrecked. They were warned by a captain of a vessel that they were in great danger and to make a haven if possible. Their boat was unwieldy, the oars were made out of native oak and were heavy and the oarlocks were but pins made out of redwood; they were dragging their anchor, a large rock incased in a net and fastened to about thirty feet of rope. In spite of all they could do they were unable to make any headway against the tide, still they were hopeful that the flood tide would take them back as the ebb had taken them out to sea. During the night their hopes were about to be realized, as the Golden Gate was only about a mile away, but then the ebb caught their frail craft and bore them out to sea, but still in sight of the lighthouse. After drifting all night without food or water, the morning of the second day found them cold, hungry and thirsty, with nothing on board to assuage their thirst or hunger and a stiff wind still blowing off the heads, so much so that larger vessels were forced to put back to sea, after attempting to enter the gate.

During this day Hiram found twenty grains of corn in one of his pockets that had been left from feeding his chickens the day they left home and these he divided with his brother and with it tried to stay their hunger; in the meantime they were being tossed towards the Farallones, when on the third day they found themselves at the entrance of Drake's Bay with a heavy land breeze. During this day they were buffeted by heavy winds and drifted out of sight of land with no compass and increased cravings for drink and food. That night the wind shifted and their craft was blown with great velocity towards land and about midnight they could hear the roar of the breakers through the storm that was raging and in a short time their boat was thrown on a shelving rock under a cliff that was about fifty or sixty feet high. As soon as the boat struck the rocks the brothers seized their blankets and jumped, landing safely and fortunately, for the next wave capsized the boat and wrecked it against the rocks. They found a path leading from the rock upon which they had been thrown and this they followed, though it was midnight and stormy; this led them to a small ravine where they made a bed and slept soundly after their days and nights of exposure and hunger and thirst. The storm increased during the night and in the morning there was a stream of water running between them as they lay on the ground. Awakening about the middle of the day they found their blankets saturated and a dense fog obscuring the sky. Taking a westerly course in an endeavor to find some place where they could satisfy their hunger they came to a camp of the United States Coast Survey and here they were received with generous hospitality and kept for a week. At the end of this time a start was made for their home and they were supplied with biscuits and bacon and reached Tomales bay, the only way in which to get to Corte Madera, as the streams were all running bank full. The ferry was run by a colored man, who failed to see their signals, and during the night they had to keep up a fire to ward off the bears that visited the camp. The next morning they returned to the camp of the surveyors and were invited to remain till the fog lifted, when they could take passage in a Whitehall boat that was to be dispatched to San Francisco. One week later the head surveyor and his assistant, accompanied by the Corey brothers, boarded the boat, taking along provisions. After arriving at the entrance to the bay they found they could not cross the bar and the small boat was turned to sea and the following morning they found themselves at their starting point, Drake's Bay. That evening they made another attempt to cross the bar and failed. About this time their water was gone and their provisions soaked with salt water and rendered unfit for use. A point was sighted that was familiar to Mr. Corey, it being the place where the Tennessee was wrecked, and they made for a small cove near by. After a landing was made

the breakers increased and to save the boat it was deemed advisable to put back to sea. Noah Corey decided to go with the surveyors, while Hiram was going to walk to his destination. He pushed the boat out through the breakers, but before it had gone ten rods it was capsized by a heavy sea, and Hiram, being a good swimmer, made out through the surf to rescue his brother, who was not a strong swimmer. The others could help themselves; after great difficulty they all reached the shore, but the boat had a hole stove in its side and nothing was saved, the instruments being lost with the rest of their belongings. Wet and hungry they all walked to Sausalito, arriving about 12 o'clock, and the next morning all but Hiram Corey boarded a ferry boat for San Francisco, while he started back to Corte Madera on foot. It was known that the brothers had drifted out to sea and as they had been gone two weeks it was thought they must have perished and a cousin, William Reynolds, took charge of their affairs. Thinking to gain by his action a resident of the vicinity filed a claim against the estate for $200, borrowed money, and was going to force settlement, but the timely appearance of Mr. Corey caused the matter to be dropped and that man was never seen about the locality again, as he left after having his rascality discovered. After all the trials incident to this experience their lives were spared and as expressed by Hiram Corey, "The guarding hand of Providence was with us."

In 1856 Mr. Corey was married to Rose Frost, a native of Essex, Vt., and a descendant of one of the prominent families of that state and to the co-operation of Mrs. Corey, who died March 9, 1900, is due great credit for part of the success attained by Mr. Corey and the position he holds in the state as one of the progressive, public spirited and enterprising men. He has been connected with all movements in the county for the betterment of the general conditions and as a trustee of the schools for many years has favored all educational movements. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church, has been connected with the Monterey County District Agricultural Association as a director, was one of the organizers and is a director of the Monterey County Bank, is one of the large land owners in the county and in every way has shown himself a generous and charitably inclined citizen. During his entire life he has been an active man. In 1862 he went to Aurora, near Virginia City, where he was for a time superintendent of the Red, White & Blue mines; these were abandoned upon the advice of Mr. Corey as being unprofitable. He was sent to San Pedro to arrange for the transportation of the machinery from that place to the mines on the Owens river, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. The route lay through an Indian country and the savages were hostile to the whites and took every opportunity to be revenged for some fancied wrong. As the road had to be built part of the way, Mr. Corey, who was familiar with the locality, drove one of the teams; fortunately they were not molested. The lumber for the mines had to be rafted about fifty miles and this was done under his direction also. After he had completed this work he went back to Marin county and leased a ranch near Point Reyes and engaged in dairying and farming. In October, 1872, he came to Monterey county, leased the Buena Vista ranch of seventy-seven hundred and twenty-four acres and upon this he began a dairy business which was soon increased to five hundred cows. His first lease was for five years and at the end of the time took it for the following seven years; in 1883 the land came into his possession and he retained it until 1889, when he sold it to the Buena Vista Land Company and he later purchased two thousand acres of the tract.

In 1890 Mr. Corey took his family to Europe, during their stay touring through Belgium, Holland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany and Austria, and meeting with many pleasant and novel experiences, and also bringing back many souvenirs of the journey. In 1891 he returned to Monterey county and purchased his present ranch, known as the Las Palmas Rancho, and began its improvement by the erection of modern buildings, beautifying the grounds by planting ornamental and fruit trees. The house, modern in all its appointments, was designed by Mr. Corey and his wife and erected by Mr. Bassett and is a model farm house in every way. It stands in a sheltered canyon and is known far and wide for the hospitality shown by its own-

ers. Mr. Corey began raising horses for pleasure, but later it was turned to profit, for there was a demand for the kind of animals which he raised. He imported the stud from England and has made a specialty of draft horses and roadsters.

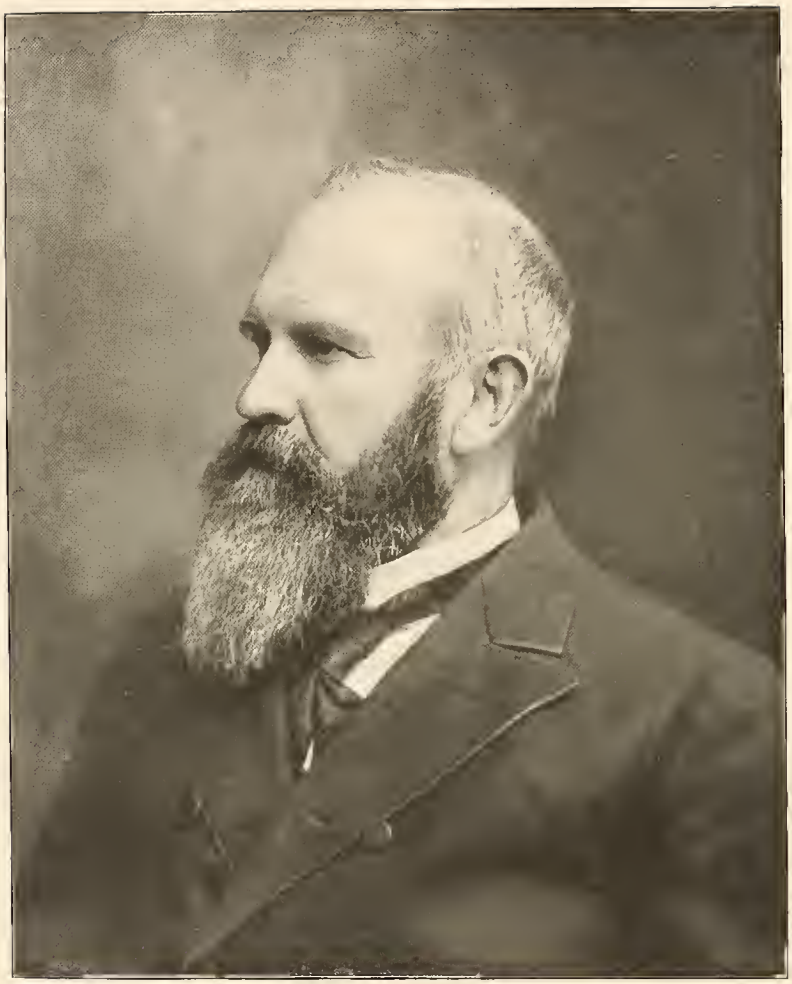
The second marriage of Mr. Corey, May 22, 1901, united him with Mrs. Elfrida (Eade) Johnson, who was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., October 25, 1870, and is the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Nattrass) Eade, both of whom are living in King City, well advanced in years and surrounded by their many friends. Mr. Eade and his wife are both natives of England and he came to America when he was but nine years of age and to California in 1849 and engaged in mining. He has made five trips across the plains, the first time accompanied by his father, who died of cholera on the way. Mrs. Corey is the mother of two daughters, Emily Pearl, by a former marriage to Thomas J. Johnson, and Augusta Eleanor, by the marriage with Mr. Corey.

J. G. HAMILTON.

Although not one of the earliest settlers of California (for he did not come to the west until after the expiration of his service in the Civil war) Mr. Hamilton has an assured right to the rank of pioneer by reason of his identification with the business interests of Hollister from the period of their incipiency. Then, too, he was likewise a pioneer of Iowa, for at the time of his removal thither at the age of eight years the country was still in the primeval condition of nature, inhabited principally by Indians, with here and there a white settlement. Born in Pennsylvania, in the village of Smithfield, January 13, 1839, he accompanied the family to Waverly, Iowa, about the year 1847, and there he received such educational advantages as the day afforded. However, his present broad fund of information has been gained almost wholly from observation and reading. After leaving school he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of a harness-maker, but his labors were disturbed by the outbreak of the Civil war. During 1862 he enlisted as a member of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, in which he served with valor until the close of the war, when he was mustered out and returned to his Iowa home with an honorable record as a soldier. During a portion of his service he had been under General Warren in Missouri fighting General Price. All through the memorable siege of Vicksburg he was in front of that city and aided in securing its downfall. Altogether, he took part in twenty-three regular battles, and three separate times he received wounds at the hands of the enemy.

A brother who had crossed the plains to California during 1860 and had settled in Marysville, wrote to Mr. Hamilton concerning the opportunities offered by the west, and this was the inducement that caused him to bid farewell to his Iowa friends preparatory to the removal to the coast. On his arrival at Marysville he entered a harness-shop owned by his brother and there he completed his trade, after which he conducted a shop at Susanville for two years, meanwhile also engaging in mining.

Hearing much concerning the newer and more undeveloped regions toward the south, Mr. Hamilton was induced to come to Hollister, and here for five years he operated a shop on Fourth street. This was the first harness shop in Hollister. The surrounding country was very sparsely settled, Mexicans predominating. As yet the Americans had not been attracted to the region in large numbers. On every hand extended the broad open plains with here and there a sheep ranch. Roads had not been opened and the majority of the settlers traveled on horseback. For that reason Mr. Hamilton carried in his shop a full equipment of saddles, bridles and spurs, and it was not until some years later that he began to deal in harness. Not only was the shop the first of the kind in the county, but to this day it continues under the title of J. G. Hamilton, although the original owner has retired from the business, turning its supervision over to his son, Ray. The failure of his health led him to seek outdoor activities and he thereupon began the improvement of his ranch of thirty-six acres adjoining the town site. Since then the fruit trees have proved very productive and their crops yield him large revenues. Apricots and prunes have been his specialty and the soil has proved well adapted to their successful culture. For



John K. Alexander

thirty-five years he has remained at his present location and in 1902 he replaced the original structure by a modern building now standing.

By his marriage Mr. Hamilton was united with the daughter of the honored pioneer of Hollister, the late T. L. Dryden. Their five children were born and reared in Hollister and received excellent advantages. Two daughters were taken from the home by death after their graduation. The youngest daughter, Lottie, remains at home. The two sons are Fred, of the Grangers Union, and Ray, of the harness-shop. For two terms Mr. Hamilton served as a member of the board of education. On the organization of the San Benito Improvement Club he was appointed a member of the executive committee and aided materially in the responsible tasks before the club. Prior to the separation of San Benito county he was one of a committee of two sent from this county to Monterey county for the purpose of circulating petitions and enlisting the aid of people there relative to the division. The blue lodge and chapter of Masons at Hollister have his name on their rolls as a charter member, and he has been past master of the lodge, besides which he is actively associated with the Watsonville Commandery.

HON. JOHN K. ALEXANDER.

Of Mr. Alexander it may be said that he has not only recognized opportunities, but has created them, and that while filling the positions of trust which the confidence of the people and his own ability have brought his way, he has not only maintained former standards, but has raised conditions within reach of his superior ideas of justice and municipal purity. His record throughout central California is that of a skilled lawyer and learned judge, and so faithfully and wisely did he discharge the duties as judge of the superior court of Monterey county that he won the highest praise from those whose experience and knowledge qualified them to rightly estimate his services.

In retrospect the mind of Judge Alexander wanders to his boyhood home in Brandon, Rankin county, Miss., where his birth occurred in 1839. Soon afterward his parents moved to Jackson, the capital of the state, which was his home up to the age of fifteen years. In 1854 he accompanied his mother, brother and sister to California, where they were met by the father, who had come to the state in 1849. The latter lived to the ripe age of eighty-six years, passing away at Sacramento City, Cal., while the mother died six years later, at the age of eighty. While in his home in the south Mr. Alexander had begun his education in the common schools of Jackson, and after coming to California he became a pupil in the grammar school in Sacramento. The continuity of his studies was broken in upon when, in 1857, he left school and began to work in a gold quartz mine in Calaveras county, continuing this for one year. At the end of this time he returned to Sacramento and entered the high school, from which he graduated with honors two years later. For one term thereafter he acted as vice-principal of the school, and at the same time gained his primary knowledge of the law by studying in the office of George R. Moore and later with the firm of Harrison & Estee. From his earliest years it had been his highest ambition to prepare for and follow the legal profession, and it was with deep concentration and earnestness of purpose that he pursued his studies. October 7, 1862, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state, upon the motion of Morris M. Estee, following an examination in open court, and on November 17, 1898, was admitted to practice in the district court of the United States at San Francisco. In 1863 he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, George R. Moore, which continued up to the time of the latter's death. Soon afterward a partnership was formed with Hon. John W. Armstrong, subsequently superior judge of Sacramento county, this continuing amicably and profitably for two years, or until the election of Judge Alexander to the office of district attorney in 1870. On the expiration of his term of office he took a deserved vacation, the first during his active life, and returned to the home of his childhood, where he threw off the weight of cares and responsibilities in the associations of the happy past. On his return to the west he entered into a business association with Hon. A. C. Freeman, the well-known law writer and eminent lawyer, a partnership which continued

until the ill health of Judge Alexander made a change of climate necessary. What was considered a loss to Sacramento proved a blessing to Salinas, and has continued to be since he located here in 1874. He at once took up the practice of law and has followed it continuously, with the exception of the period of his judicial service. Recognizing his ability and fitness for public office, his fellow-citizens had urged him unceasingly to allow his name to be used on the ticket of the Democratic party for the office of superior judge. His election followed in 1879. His ideals of what a judge should be were so high that he shrank from assuming a position in which, to use his own words, "To assume the judicial ermine requires the abandonment of all party bias and personal prejudice, a possession of educational qualifications, clean hands and pure heart." He felt his own incompetency to meet this high ideal, but upon his election to office steadfastly determined to live up to this standard, in so far as lay in his power. That he met the approbation of the people was demonstrated when, in 1884, he was nominated and elected his own successor, on the Democratic ticket, although both county and state were Republican.

From the foregoing the quiet, modest and unassuming manner of Judge Alexander is shown unmistakably, and when to this is added a depth of knowledge and clearness of judgment there is little cause to wonder whence comes his power among his associates. Few of his decisions were reversed, although many appeals were taken to higher courts. His charge to the jury in the murder trial of the People vs. Iams, which is given in full in the California reports, is considered a very able legal paper and was highly complimented by the supreme court in affirming his decision. His charge to the jury in the case of E. T. Simmons vs. Pacific Improvement, for $100,000 damages, is considered one of the ablest statements of law on the subject of probable cause that ever emanated from an American jurist, and is a masterpiece of logic and clear, concise English. After the separation of San Benito and Monterey counties he was appointed a member of the committee to adjudicate the indebtedness of the counties, a position requiring the wisest judgment and greatest tact. In July, 1888, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Los Angeles University. In the line of his profession he is a member of the San Francisco Bar Association, president of Monterey County Bar Association, and fraternally is past master of Salinas Lodge, No. 204, F. & A. M., past high priest of Salinas Chapter, No. 59, R. A. M., past patron of Revielle Chapter, No. 47, O. E. S., and also a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association. As president of the Masonic Hall Association of Salinas he has served since its organization, in 1897. He is vice-president of the First National Bank and Salinas Valley Savings Bank. His marriage occurred August 2, 1865, and united him with Miss Sallie B. Carothers, of Petaluma, and two sons and a daughter have been born to them. To one meeting Judge Alexander casually he would find him dignified and rather reserved, yet to those who know him best he is a genial comrade and entertaining companion, with a fund of quiet humor, as well as a store of diversified knowledge which has been gathered during his active life.

HENRY S. BALL.

The family represented by this honored California pioneer of 1850 became established in America during the colonial period of our country's history and one of its most famous members was Mary Ball, who became the mother of George Washington. The descendants of the original settlers scattered along the coast after the Revolutionary war and as the tide of emigration drifted toward the Mississippi valley they, too, aided in the development of the vast uncultivated regions of the west. Few of the name attained fame, but they formed the sturdy, law-abiding and patriotic class of citizens so essential to the permanent prosperity of any country.

Born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 10, 1830, Henry S. Ball was a son of Aaron J. and Lucretia (Blodgett) Ball, natives of the Empire state. After having gained such meagre advantages as the schools of the period offered, he with the family came west as far as Wisconsin in September, 1846, settling in Walworth county. During 1850 Henry S. came to California, spending five months in crossing the plains with

horse teams. In his party was C. I. Hutchinson, who later became the first mayor of Sacramento. It was his privilege to meet Brigham Young at Salt Lake City and enjoy a long conversation with that famous leader, whom he found to be a very interesting man.

The first experience in mining gained by Mr. Ball was at Hangtown now Placerville, and during the same year he mined at Downieville, where, July 5, 1851, he witnessed the hanging of a woman convicted of murder. She was tried and sentenced in the morning and suffered the penalty of her crime in the afternoon of the same day, being the first woman to be hung in California. From Downieville Mr. Ball went to Sacramento and engaged in teaming. During 1855 he settled in Shasta county and engaged in trading, later building a ferry (now known as Balls Ferry) across the Sacramento river below Redding, where he remained for several years. In 1867 he came to San Jose and a year later he settled in Salinas, near which town he rented land and for five years engaged in farming.

The then wheat king of the coast, Isaac Friedlander, offered Mr. Ball $500 per month to represent him in the Salinas valley, but Mr. Ball preferred to work on commission rather than salary, and for seventeen years, until 1890, he managed and was secretary of grain warehouses at Castroville, Chualar, Gonzales, Salinas and Soledad. In 1875 he loaded a vessel in Monterey Bay with twenty-five hundred tons of wheat, this being the only vessel loaded for a foreign port in this bay. During thirteen years of this period he served as mayor of Salinas and always he was prominent in affairs for the development of local interests. He still owns nine hundred acres of rich grain land near that city, but in 1899 he changed his residence to Pacific Grove, where he makes his home at No. 281 Central avenue. On the organization of the City Bank of Pacific Grove he became a stockholder and still holds office as one of its directors.

The first marriage of Mr. Ball was solemnized December 10, 1856, and united him with Miss Catherine Lane, who at her death left two children, namely: Stephen J. and Leile K., Mrs. McDougall, of Washington. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Ball married Miss Eva B. Allen, a native of Michigan. By this union there is a daughter, Eva I. As early as 1882 Mr. Ball became identified with the Masons and ever since then he has been sincere in upholding the philanthropic principles of the order. Besides being a member of the blue lodge and chapter, he holds membership in the Watsonville Commandery, K. T. His fraternal relations further include membership in Alisal Lodge No. 163, I. O. O. F. and in the Encampment at Salinas. Ever since coming to Monterey county he has taken a warm interest in measures for the development of the resources of the county and the upbuilding of the towns. More than once he has been called to positions of responsibility, not the least of these being his service in 1875 as foreman of the grand jury that indicted Vasquez, the famous bandit of San Jose, who, during the year named, suffered the extreme penalty of the law after having been convicted of crimes and sentenced to death by hanging. In Republican politics he always took an active part, and was chairman of the county central committee for years. He was one of the committee that framed the second charter of Salinas, and was always favorable to county division when that agitation was brought up. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Monterey County Agricultural Society.

DUNCAN FLORENT McKINNON.

It has often been remarked that those who have been born within the confines of California rarely ever leave it to make their home in any other part of the country, and in many instances they never leave their native county permanently. This is significantly true of Mr. McKinnon, for with the exception of a year while at college he has never been out of his native county. Born in the Salinas valley, Monterey county, December 6, 1877, he is a son of parents who came to the state in its early pioneer days, Duncan and Alice Maud (Hebbron) McKinnon. The father became one of the large ranchers in this county, and in doing his part of the farm work which falls to the lot of the average farmer's son, Duncan F. McKinnon gained an insight into the life which he was destined to take up later on.

Educated in the public school at Santa Rita, Duncan F. McKinnon had an excellent teacher

in S. J. Smeltzer, who was also editor of the local journal, and a man who in many ways was one to inspire the young to make the most of their lives and opportunities. After attending the Santa Rita school Mr. McKinnon went to San Jose, where he had the benefit of instruction under a private tutor for a time. It was not long after his return to Monterey county that he was called upon to mourn the loss of his mother, whose death occurred in 1886, when he was a child of less than ten years. After this bereavement he remained at home with his father and assisted him once more with the care of the home ranch, but some years later, determined to give a finishing touch to his education, he took a short business course in Santa Clara College in 1898-99. Thereafter he once more returned home and resumed work under his father, but two years later he and his brother branched out for themselves on two hundred acres of land leasing the Wyth place. Still later he and his brother rented sixteen hundred and sixty acres from their father, devoting it to raising barley and oats, commodities which yielded abundantly. In 1901 D. F. McKinnon purchased land of Dr. Archer in Santa Rita. Besides this he has a life lease on two hundred and fifty acres which his father gave him, and in 1909 one hundred and twenty acres were bequeathed to him from an uncle. He also owns four lots in town, one of which is improved with a residence.

Mr. McKinnon was united in marriage December 11, 1901, with Lida May Parsons, the daughter of Washington Parsons, who for some time farmed the Hebert ranch in this county. One daughter has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon, to whom they have given the name of Alice Ann. Fraternally Mr. McKinnon is a member of Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., and is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. His political sympathies are given to the Republican party and its interests, and on a number of occasions he has been sent as a delegate to county conventions, and for four years was a member of the county central committee. As one of the younger ranchers of Monterey county Mr. McKinnon has reason to be proud of what he has accomplished, for it is frankly conceded that in appearance and productiveness his ranch takes rank with those owned by men of twice his years and experience. One reason for this may be that Mr. McKinnon is a natural mechanical genius, which makes it possible for him to repair instantly anything that may weaken or break about the ranch, and he has also installed many improvements peculiar to his own needs that have advanced the appearance and lightened the labor about his ranch.

J. P. MEHLWOOD.

An illustration of the opportunities afforded by California is to be found in the life and activities of J. P. Mehlwood, an extensive rancher of San Benito county, and a man honored among all classes for his integrity, progressive spirit and keen intelligence. To him, as to many other Danes, California has spelled opportunity. His home land, with its scanty acres washed by the ocean which beat against the rockbound coast, presented no opening to a youth of ambition. His native province of Schleswig, where he was born February 24, 1860, was at the time a part of Denmark and his ancestors were sturdy Danes who accepted the limitations of their environment with an inherited resignation. Less contented himself, he determined to seek a home across the ocean, and at the age of only fourteen years he started on the long voyage to California, coming alone to establish himself among strangers with whose language and customs he was wholly unfamiliar. Though he came from a country with a rigorous climate, it had not been his good fortune to possess clothing of the style worn by gentlemen nor of the warmth suited to his needs. A small parcel contained his belongings and with this and a blanket on his back, he landed at Salinas, Monterey county. Luckily he found work at wages without delay.

Coming to what is now San Benito county in 1878, Mr. Mehlwood worked on a ranch in Santa Ana valley for wages and later settled on a ranch in the Quien Sabe valley and there ranched on shares. In this way he laid the foundation of subsequent success. After continuing as a renter for a number of years he began to invest his savings in land. The first real estate he acquired was Hollister town property. Next he bought land in the Santa Ana valley six miles east of Hollister, where he now owns and conducts five

hundred and thirty acres in one body. In addition he owns a ranch of two hundred and sixty acres and leases a valuable property comprising two hundred and fifty acres. In addition to this large estate, representing the fruits of his labors in the west, he owns real estate in Hollister and at Klamath Falls, Ore., and thus pays taxes on large landed holdings. Besides his ranch-house he owns a residence in town.

The tracts which he owns being especially suited to the raising of hay and grain, Mr. Mehlwood devotes considerable attention to these two products, and in addition he keeps a large number of cattle and horses in his pastures. To his adopted country he has been a loyal citizen. Devotion to ranch and other personal affairs has not prevented him from discharging the duties that devolve upon a public-spirited man. Movements for the public welfare receive his stanch support. As a member of the board of town trustees of Hollister, which position he has held for a year or more, he has promoted enterprises for the well-being of the town, endeavoring to secure needed improvements without unduly taxing the property-owners. The people of Hollister hold him in high esteem, recognizing his genuine devotion to the town's progress and his high-minded patriotism. Fraternally he is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Salinas and is also connected with the lodge and canton of Odd Fellows. His marriage in 1887 united him with Miss Sarah A. Brooks, who was born and reared in California. Her father, Volney Brooks, was a pioneer and prominent citizen of Calaveras county, where he made his home until 1868, in that year settling in San Benito county. Born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mehlwood are two daughters, Ethel A. and Hazel K., both of whom are well-educated, popular and cultured.

WARREN J. BOWDEN.

After varied experiences as a fisherman off the coast of Newfoundland Mr. Bowden came to California in 1882 and has since been identified with the ranching interests of Hollister and vicinity, where he has a fine ranch in the Union district. The family of which he is a member comes from old eastern lineage, his ancestors on both sides of the family having been born and reared in Maine for many generations. His immediate ancestors, Charles and Amanda (Gray) Bowden, were both also natives of Maine, off whose rugged coast as well as off the coast of Newfoundland, the father followed fishing as a means of livelihood for himself and family. The son, Warren J., was born in the Maine home, in Orland, Hancock county, September 18, 1846, and his earliest recollections call to mind the rugged, mountainous country surrounding his boyhood home. The dense woods not far distant furnished many an opportunity to test his ability as a marksman, and the out-of-door life which he lived in this health-giving atmosphere gave him a sturdiness of body that has been of untold value to him throughout life.

As soon as he was old enough and after his school training had been completed Mr. Bowden turned his abilities to account by assisting his father in his fishing expeditions, and finally he undertook a business of this character on his own account. Altogether he followed the sea in this line of business for thirteen years, when his interest in the Pacific coast country brought him to California, and since coming here in 1882 he has contentedly followed the life of the landsman. Coming direct to San Benito county at that time, he located in the southern part of the county near the village of Hernandez, where for seven years he carried on general ranching, raising grain, and also breeding and raising hogs, cattle and chickens. At the end of this time he came to Hollister, where for seven years he worked on the ranch of G. S. Nash, a large rancher and dairyman of this vicinity. Upon giving up his position with Mr. Nash, Mr. Bowden purchased a ranch three miles south of Hollister that has been his home ever since, and during the past twelve years he has abundantly demonstrated his ability as an all-around rancher and poultryman. Of later years, however, the raising of chickens has formed the chief industry on the ranch, and in this department he has a partner in his brother, Dean A. Bowden. Their united efforts as experts in this industry have resulted in the upbuilding of a large and important business second to none of a similar character in the vicinity of Hollister. At the present writing they have sixteen hundred hens in their poultry

yard, and they find a market for all of their eggs with Levy Brothers, of San Mateo, averaging five cases a week.

Warren J. Bowden was united in marriage on April 2, 1869, with Miss Abbie A. Small, and three children have been born to them, as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of George Legan, of Oakland; Grace, at home; and Charles F., the latter a resident of Mendocino county.

SAMUEL M. BLACK.

A man of scholarly attainments, active, ambitious and capable, Samuel M. Black is filling a position for which he is in every way qualified, as president of the board of education of Salinas. He is a native of the east, born in Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., November 22, 1839, a son of Robert and Esther (Glascow) Black, they, too, being natives of the Empire state. The parents were farmers in Cayuga county, but their close proximity to Auburn made it possible for their son to have the best educational advantages, and thus it happened that he laid a good foundation for the career which was to be his later in life. Up to the age of twenty-one years he remained on the home farm with his parents, but at this time he made up his mind to come to the west and see what possibilities awaited him in California. Accordingly he set sail from the port of New York in the fall of 1860, making the journey by way of Panama, and in the spring of the following year the ship on which he sailed dropped anchor in the harbor of San Francisco. Upon his arrival in that metropolis he lost no time in making his way to Sacramento, where for a time he worked on a ranch. The experience in western farming there gained made him decide to lease a small ranch and plant it to small vegetables. About this time also he had been employed for a short time by the contractor that had in charge the laying of the foundation for the state capitol. After his truck farm was well under way and showed every evidence of being a successful undertaking, floods came and destroyed the results of his labor. This for a time discouraged him with ranching altogether, and in the spring of 1862 he went to the mines of Nevada in the hope that there he would meet with better success. Arriving at Silver City, he found a very primitive settlement, and as there was no hotel in the place he was obliged to find accommodation in a "prairie schooner." He remained in Silver City for about three years, working in the quartz mills and at general mining during that time, and then, in 1865, he went to the new gold fields in Montana, at Bannock. There as in Diamond City, whither he went one year later, he met with the hoped-for success in his mining ventures. Still in pursuit of good mining claims he went to Washington in 1866, becoming interested there in the Palmco mines.

Mr. Black's identification with Monterey county dates from the year 1867, when, having descended the coast to San Francisco, he came from there direct to the Salinas valley and settled near Castroville. Leasing a part of the Cooper ranch he cultivated it for about one year, and then for the two years following farmed on the Espinosa ranch. So successful had he been in these recent undertakings that he determined to purchase a ranch and branch out on his own account on a larger scale. He therefore purchased five hundred acres of land near Blanco on which for thirty years thereafter he was profitably engaged in raising grain and stock. While a resident of that town he was closely identified with the best interests of both town and county, an interest which his fellow-citizens appreciated, as was shown in his election to the board of supervisors and also to the position of chairman of the board. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Blanco district, and was clerk of the board for fourteen years.

In order to provide better educational facilities for his children, Mr. Black removed to Salinas in 1891, and here, as in his former place of residence, he entered heartily into the civic affairs of the city. For two years he served as a member of the city council and in 1907 was elected to his present position as president of the board of education. He still retains his ranch near Blanco, which has been developed to the highest point of perfection, having an excellent irrigating plant and a full complement of suitable buildings.

At Blanco, September 22, 1869, Mr. Black was married to Miss Amelia Warth, the daughter of the late William Warth. A native of Germany,

Mr. Warth immigrated to the United States in 1853, and coming to California, became one of the substantial citizens of Blanco, where his death occurred. When he settled in Blanco in 1864, his daughter was an infant in arms, her birth having occurred in Germany, and she was reared and educated in Monterey county. Nine children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Black, as follows: William M., of Salinas; Robert A., a mining expert in Deering, Alaska; Elizabeth, the wife of J. A. Anderson, of Salinas; Amelia C., who is engaged in teaching school in Palo Alto; James and Samuel, Jr., who conduct the ranch at Blanco for their father; Clara B., the wife of Fred Lidig, of Carmel-by-the-Sea; Margaret, a teacher of this county; and Ethel, a student in the Salinas high school, who graduated in June, 1909. In the summer of 1908, at his home in Salinas, Mr. Black entertained at a family reunion all the members of the Black family, an event which will be long remembered by those participating. Throughout his life Mr. Black has adhered to Democratic principles. He has also at all times shown a wholesome interest in all things that had for their end the development of the city, county or state, and the high position which he now holds as president of the board of education is one to which he is justly entitled.

GEORGE W. CONDON.

The interest which attaches to the life and happenings of the pioneer heightens rather than diminishes with the passing of years, for the time is not far distant when the last of the brave band of California pioneers will have crossed over the Great Divide. One of those who still remain to tell of the days of gold and of the struggle to gain a foothold in this then far-off land is George W. Condon, who, though now in his eighty-second year, is still hale and hearty and as of old, takes a keen interest in the business activities of his home city. For a number of years he was engaged in the hay and grain business in Salinas, but for some years past he has lived retired from active business, having a pleasant home at No. 12 Alisal street, where he is surrounded by all the comforts which years of industry have made possible.

A native of Ohio, George W. Condon was born in Guernsey county, November 29, 1827, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Coombs) Condon, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. As his home was in a farming community, his school advantages were limited. During young manhood he was caught in the whirlwind of excitement that blew over the whole country at the time of the finding of gold in California. Joining a party of about twenty, banded together to make the overland trip, under command of a noted scout and captain, the Mont Joy party set out from Iowa in high hope. One night while en route they had arranged their wagons and stock in a circle, preparatory to resting for the night, when they were surrounded by Indians. Their intense suspense was relieved by the approach of a white man out of the darkness, who proved to be an Indian agent, and who assured the emigrants of protection. The party left Keokuk, Iowa, April 20, 1852, and arrived at their destination, Hangtown, Placer county, September 20 following.

The mines had been the great attraction in bringing Mr. Condon to the west, and naturally he lost no time in trying his hand at mining. After following it for five years with the success of the average miner, he gave it up and settled down to a life more dependable in its results. Coming to Monterey county, he purchased a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres, not far from Blanco, paying for the same $20 per acre. In this, as in his previous venture, he was destined to meet with some discouraging circumstances, for during the ten years that he operated the ranch his land was flooded three times by the rising of the Salinas river. He finally disposed of the property and purchased another ranch of one hundred and sixty acres at Corral de Tierra, located in the foothills. Having an opportunity to dispose of this at good advantage, he sold it two years later and moved into the town of Salinas, where he has since made his home. Entering into the commercial life of the city, he established a hay and grain business and conducted a feed yard for a number of years, but in later years he disposed of his business and is now living retired. From time to time he made investments in real estate, one of which was a ranch of seventy-five acres,

near Salinas, which he improved and sold at a good profit.

In Keokuk, Iowa, August 18, 1851, Mr. Condon was united in marriage with Miss Susan Phillipps, a native of that state, who since her marriage has been a resident of California, having come with her husband across the plains in pioneer days. Six children have been born of their marriage, as follows: Frank P., of Bakersfield; Virginia, living in Fresno; Anna, the wife of James H. Robinson, who is in charge of the county jail at Salinas; Thomas L., also of this city; Todd G., a resident of San Francisco; and Florence, the wife of J. P. Evans, of Salinas. Fraternally Mr. Condon has been a life-long Democrat, and one who has never relaxed his interest in public affairs, although he has at no time had an inclination to figure in public life himself. Over half a century has passed since he located in the Salinas valley, and as he was one of the first white men to set foot on this soil it goes without saying that he has seen many and wonderful changes with the passing of years. During the Mexican war he served two years in Company K, Eleventh United States Infantry, under Capt. A. C. Cummings.

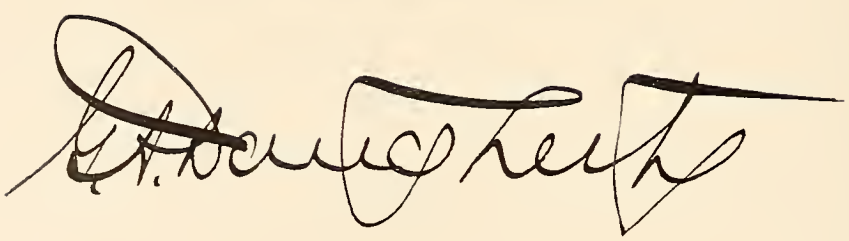
BENJAMIN TITUS.

The hardships incident to transforming a wilderness into a productive farm fell to the lot of Benjamin Titus and wife when they came from the east to California more than forty years ago. For five years prior to emigrating Mr. Titus had leased a tract of land in New Jersey, but, hearing much concerning the opportunities offered by the west, he decided to seek a field of activity there. For a year after his arrival in California he gave his attention to the duties of contractor in the building of the railroad from San Jose to Santa Clara, but in 1869 he removed to Monterey county and here the remaining years of his life were given to agricultural labors.

Born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1820, the early years of Benjamin Titus did not differ materially from those of other boys of the time and locality. The common schools gave him a knowledge of the three R's and subsequent habits of reading and close observation broadened his range of information, so that he was regarded as one of the well-posted men of his vicinity. In 1862 he was united in marriage with Miss Kate A. Eginton, who was born in Ireland April 4, 1836, and who came via the Isthmus of Panama to California in 1868, bringing with her two children. During the absence of her husband at Monterey for the purpose of taking up government land, she bought out a squatter, George Bee, and upon his return Mr. Titus found her in possession of a squatter's right. Wild animals were very numerous and she was in constant dread of the attacks of bears, wild cats and other animals upon her children.

Nine children comprised the family of Mr. and Mrs. Titus. Eight are now living, namely: Mary A., who married Walter Emery; Florence C., wife of L. H. Wiley; Laura A., who married Chapman Foster; Amanda, Mrs. John Smith; Ernestine, widow of G. L. Davis, of Pacific Grove; Benjamin E.; Thomas W.; and Mahala, wife of Julius Lyons. On coming to Monterey county Mr. Titus took up one hundred and sixty acres of desert land eight miles from Salinas. By degrees he brought the land under cultivation, built fences, erected substantial buildings, planted fruit and shade trees, and cleared much of the forest timber from the ranch. The two sons began to help him as soon as they were old enough to be of assistance and after the death of the father, which occurred April 11, 1908, they succeeded to the management of the estate, making their home with the widowed mother on the home ranch. In politics the father voted the Republican ticket. At the time of the establishment of the Washington school he contributed generously to the same. In disposition he was cheerful, even jovial, and always displayed an optimistic spirit regarding the future of this country. In his last days he had the sincere faith of a Christian to uphold him and he passed to his eternal rest, mourned by a large circle of friends, who had witnessed the stirring labors of this resourceful pioneer.

The two sons manage the estate of twenty-three hundred acres. Three hundred acres are under cultivation, a large tract being devoted to a variety of fruits and to the raising of vegetables for the market. Two wagons run from the ranch into Monterey, delivering vegetables



and fruit to customers. Through experiments conducted by the two brothers it has been demonstrated that beets can be successfully grown on sandy soil. For the past fourteen years much of their time has been given to the clearing of their timber land for the purpose of securing pasturage for their stock. About five hundred cords, besides the stumpage, have been taken out annually, and for this work $3,000 has been paid out each year. The result has been a transformation in the appearance of the ranch, which now ranks among the improved estates of the county and reflects in its neat appearance the thrift and energy of the proprietors. Following the example of their father, both are energetic supporters of Republican principles and have participated actively in public affairs.

GEORGE A. DAUGHERTY.

To the gentleman whose name heads this article the publishers of the History of Monterey and San Benito counties are indebted for the land grant history of Monterey county. He is interested in the abstract business in the county and is also connected with the Salinas Abstract Company, organized in January, 1907, by the consolidation of the Land Title Company, of which he had been the president for some time, and the Monterey County Abstract and Title Bureau, with the following stockholders: G. A. Daugherty, J. A. Bardin, P. W. Soto, F. W. Sargent and A. G. Winckler. Mr. Daugherty is as well one of the representative attorneys at law in Salinas. He was born in Coshocton, Ohio, in 1861, the son of John Daugherty, a farmer and one of the men who settled in that part of Ohio when it was in its primeval condition. His mother was of Scotch descent and in maidenhood bore the name of Elizabeth Dickie.

The common schools of Ohio afforded the means for a preliminary education for G. A. Daugherty, after which he entered Muskingum College, his tuition being paid partly from the savings of teaching school prior to entering. He was graduated in 1884. From boyhood it had been his ambition to become a lawyer, and with this end in view he decided to come to the Pacific coast as offering a wider field for an ambitous young man. A short time after he had left school he landed in this state and came to Monterey county, where he accepted employment at anything he could get to do in order to get a start. His first work was in threshing, and this was followed by teaching in the Salinas schools for a time. He then entered the law office of H. D. Tuttle (later superior judge of Santa Clara county), and after two years was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state. He formed a partnership with Mr. Tuttle, which continued amicably till the removal of that gentleman to San Jose. After Judge J. K. Alexander left the bench they formed a partnership, and this association continued for five years, when Mr. Daugherty opened an independent office. Three years later C. F. Lacey was admitted as a co-partner, the firm becoming Daugherty & Lacey. Besides his law business the company represents the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Pajaro Valley Railroad Company, Spreckels Sugar Company, Stone Canyon Coal Company and the Stone Canyon Pacific Railroad Company, besides several banks and other corporate firms in the county.

In 1889 Mr. Daugherty was united in marriage with Emma Littlefield, and they have four daughters: Hazel R., Lyllis A., Georgia B. and E. Corena. After the eldest daughter completed her course in the Salinas high school the family took up a temporary residence in Berkeley, in order that the daughters could have the advantages of the State University, as well as opportunity for musical development.

In politics Mr. Daugherty has ever been found in the ranks of the Republican party, and was for years a member of the county central committee. He has taken an active part in educational matters and served as president of the board of education in Salinas for some time.

MASON LORENZO DEXTER.

From an early period in the history of California as a commonwealth until his demise at the age of sixty-three years, Mason Lorenzo Dexter was closely identified with various affairs, agricultural, commercial and political. Although he first came to the state in 1855, when

he was seventeen years of age, his residence here was not continuous from that time until his death, yet he considered himself a Californian in spite of removal elsewhere and ultimately returned to the coast to enjoy the healthful advantages of the climate and the commercial opportunities of the age.

Born in Ionia, Mich., June 8, 1838, the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch was a son of Lorenzo and Sarah (Phelps) Dexter and received a common-school education in the home neighborhood. Lured to the west by the discovery of gold, during 1850 the father, who was a miller by occupation, crossed the plains to California and became a pioneer of the state. Instead of giving much attention to mining he became attracted by the farming openings and took up land in Yolo county. In 1855 his son, Mason L., came via the isthmus and joined him in Yolo county, aiding there in the development of a raw tract of land. The father died in 1878 and the son, at the age of twenty-one years, removed to Nevada, where for a few years he resided in Virginia City. During that period he became prominent in local affairs and was a leading Republican. For a time he was a member of the council of Virginia City and also held office as treasurer of the county, filling both positions with fidelity and accuracy.

The climate of that section did not prove advantageous to his health, and thus Mr. Dexter was led to sever all connections there and return to Michigan. At the expiration of two years, in 1875, he returned to California and settled near the coast in the southern part of Monterey county, where he bought a large tract of raw land and engaged in general ranching. During the three years that he remained on the land he made a specialty of the dairy business. However, in those days the market facilities were inferior to those of the present and he did not find the industry profitable. After 1878 he made Salinas his home and here he was prominent in Republican politics. For nine years he served as county clerk, succeeding himself three times and filling the office with characteristic ability and efficiency. On his retirement from the position he embarked in the boot and shoe business and established himself among the progressive merchants of the place. During 1899 he retired from business owing to failing health and December 13, 1901, he passed from the scenes of his activities.

The marriage of Mr. Dexter took place August 19, 1874, and united him with Miss Clara Shipman, a native of Erie county, N. Y., and now a resident of Salinas, making her home at No. 130 Church street. Fraternally Mr. Dexter was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Masons, in the latter organization having been prominently identified with the local lodge, chapter and commandery, and having held different offices in these several bodies. The high principles of Masonry he upheld by precept and influence. At the time of his death he was serving as justice of the peace. From early life he was deeply interested in movements for the bettering of the schools. The free school had in him an ardent champion. For twelve years he was a member of the board of education of Salinas and during his efficient service of that period he had the privilege of assisting in the establishment of the high school.

JOHN J. BEVANS.

Evidences of skill in the building business, exemplified by the construction of some of the most attractive residences in Salinas, have given Mr. Bevans a high place among the people of the city, who recognize in him the possession of both artistic taste and constructive ability. The trade of carpenter, which he had learned in all of its details before coming to the west, has been his principal occupation in life, to which in later years he added the contracting business, and has filled contracts for the erection of some of the most substantial homes in Salinas.

Mr. Bevans was born in Lewis county, Mo., August 21, 1861, his parents being Ignatius and Sarah Ellen (Cookey) Bevans, natives respectively of Maryland and Virginia. The father was a farmer and stockraiser in Lewis county, in which vicinity the son grew up, and finally, after his school days were past, worked with his father in the maintenance of the home farm until reaching his majority. Prior to this he had made up his mind to come to California, and as soon as his time was his own, at the age of twenty-one,

he set out for the west, reaching Salinas, Cal., October 10, 1882. As has been previously stated, he had learned the carpenter's trade while living in Missouri, and this he found to be an important asset in the town into which he came as a stranger. His ability as an expert workman gave him all the work that he was able to do, and finally he added the duties of architect to his other accomplishments. This was a wise move, indeed, for being a natural architect he is thus enabled to combine his artistic and constructive ability to the best advantage. Residences have been his specialty, and some of the best and most substantial to be seen in Salinas are evidences of his handiwork. Among them may be mentioned those of P. Zabala, W. J. Hill, D. A. Madiera, A. Hughes, G. A. Daugherty, E. W. Palmtag, Roy Alexander and D. F. Davies. In addition to the foregoing, he also designed and erected the Armory on Alisal street, the Boysen cottages on Cayuga street, and he also constructed the principal cottages at the Paraiso Hot Springs, near Soledad, and the store owned and occupied by the Wahrlich-Cornett Company, in Soledad. He has also planned and built cottages at Pacific Grove and Monterey. The keynote of the success with which Mr. Bevans has uniformly met is undoubtedly the honesty of purpose which enters into everything that he undertakes. His buildings are always erected on honor, and this, combined with good taste in designing and the best workmanship, is responsible for the remark that is often heard: "When you want a home for comfort, durability and fine workmanship, give the contract to Mr. Bevans." Fraternally Mr. Bevans is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in his political preferences he is a stanch Democrat.

A. J. CHANEY.

A recital of the events in the lives of early settlers in a new country and their progress with changing conditions will ever be of interest to those of later generations, whose only knowledge of these things come to them second hand. Mr. Chaney is one of those who came to the state many years ago and has witnessed its gradual rise in importance both as a desirable and altogether healthful place in which to live, and also as a most satisfactory field of opportunity for gaining a livelihood.

Mr. Chaney's life history began in Indiana, his birth occurring there, in Clay county, February 8, 1848. His father was a farmer, and his earliest recollections are of helping him with the chores about the home place. As he grew a little older, however, his life seemed restricted in the home surroundings and when a mere boy he started out on a tour of inspection, going as far west as Iowa. He was there during the progress of the Civil war, and the call for able-bodied men to defend the country's honor came to him with a conviction. Though only sixteen years of age he enlisted for service in the Union army in 1863 and rendered valiant service in Company F, Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, during the two years following. The term of his enlistment having expired, he remained in Iowa for a while afterward, and finally, in 1871, completed the journey westward to the Pacific coast. His first experience in the state was in Santa Cruz county, where he engaged in ranching for six years, at the end of this time coming to Hollister. A few years later we find him located on a ranch in the county not far from Hollister, upon which he made a specialty of raising high-grade cattle, besides carrying on a general ranching enterprise. This combined enterprise he carried on for many years with splendid success, disposing of these interests, however, in 1901, in order to interest himself with his son in another branch of agriculture. Since then father and son have been amicably and profitably engaged in maintaining an orchard in this vicinity, having twenty acres in apricots and ten acres in prunes, and for all of their products they find a ready sale, as they are of superior quality and in great demand. In addition to the orchard they maintain a thriving dairy business and dispose of the milk to the condenser at Hollister.

Mr. Chaney's marriage, which occurred in 1870, united him with Miss Mary E. King, who like himself was a native of Indiana. Four children were born to them, one of whom, Laura, is deceased. The others are: William, a resident of Hollister; John, who is associated with his father in the maintenance of the orchard and

dairy, as previously stated; and Lulu, who is the wife of C. J. Pierce and resides in Hollister. Mr. Chaney is a member of but one fraternal order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Mound Lodge No. 166, of Hollister. Personally he is popular in the community which his labor and character have helped to upbuild, and in 1892 his fellow-citizens expressed their appreciation of his ability in a public capacity by electing him to the board of supervisors, an office which he filled creditably for four years.

RICHARD E. SHORE.

Especial interest attaches to the few survivors of that vast throng of brave young soldiers who, more than sixty years ago, offered their aid to our country during the period of the Mexican war. Included in this number is the honored pioneer Richard E. Shore, who was born in Washington county, Mo., November 6, 1827, and at an early age enlisted at St. Louis as a member of the northern division of the army under General Price, serving for eighteen months at the front. The most important engagement in which he bore a part was the battle of Santa Cruz, sixty miles south of Chihuahua. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the service and received an honorable discharge at Independence, Mo. While a soldier in the army he endured many hardships and suffered from forced marches of protracted duration, but fortunately he possessed a fine physique and splendid constitution, so that his hard service in no wise incapacitated him for future activities.

Travels through the southwest while in the army had given Mr. Shore a love for the free life of the plains, so when gold was discovered in California he was eager to set out upon the trail. After having secured the necessary outfit he started on the overland trip with an expedition comprising three hundred persons with one hundred and fifty wagons. The route took the party through the ancient city of Santa Fe, where a stop was made. During June of 1850 Mr. Shore arrived in Santa Clara, whence, after a brief rest, he proceeded to the mines in Sonora. A fair degree of success rewarded his efforts. Young and strong, he was able to endure the greatest hardships. The winter was cold in the mountains, but he had no coat, his only covering being a blanket. However, hardships did not daunt him. His nature was of sterner stuff. After having remained at the mines until 1859 he engaged in farming near what is now Mountain View, acquiring a ranch which he sold out in 1870. At the same time he came to what is now San Benito (then Monterey) county and bought two hundred and thirty-seven acres at an average price of $65 an acre. The tract was situated seven miles northwest of Hollister and under his supervision was transformed from a raw piece of land to an improved and valuable homestead. After the railroad was built to Gilroy he hauled his wheat and barley to that point. During the thirty-eight years of his residence on the ranch he met with fair success, although some of his early ventures proved unprofitable. Like all who settle in a new locality, it was his desire to ascertain the crops best suited to the soil and climate. With that object in view he planted many fruit trees, but he found the locality was not suited to horticulture and soon abandoned his efforts. Other experiments showed him that draft horses could be raised profitably and he therefore made a specialty of the business, exhibiting his best horses at the annual county fairs.

In Santa Clara county in 1863 Mr. Shore married Miss Martha Ellen Janes, who was born in Missouri November 26, 1845, came to California during the latter part of 1850, and died March 20, 1890. Of their seven children four were born in Santa Clara county. The eldest, Grace L., married W. J. Brown, of San Felipe, and has four children. Frank E., who is connected with the Grangers Union, is married and has two children. Ruth E., Mrs. William Beggs, has one child and lives at Bakersfield. George W. died at the age of twenty-three years. Itha S., who was born in San Benito county, married J. F. Brown, of Hollister, and has one son. Since December of 1908 her father has made his home with her. The two youngest sons, Frederick L. and Ernest D., were born in San Benito county; the former resides at San Jose, and the latter in Hanford. The children were given good educations in the public schools and the University of the Pacific. After a school was organized near their farm home they were sent regularly

Mrs John Iverson John Iverson

as pupils and for years Mr. Shore served as a trustee. In national politics he always has advocated Democratic principles. For eight years he served as supervisor from district No. 1, being a member of the second board of supervisors in the county. At the same time William Palmtag was a member of the board and through the efforts of these two men the agitation for a new court-house was started. During his term of office the new building was erected and bridges also were built over the San Benito, while other improvements were inaugurated.

Fraternally Mr. Shore was made a Mason in Mountain View Lodge and later was transferred to San Benito Lodge No. 211, F. & A. M., at Hollister. Though not identified with any church, he has been liberal in his contributions to church and charitable institutions. On the organization of the Grangers' Union he was chosen a member of the board of directors. Prominently identified with the organization of the Lathrop Hay Company, he afterward served upon the directorate of the concern. So far as his means allowed, he always has aided local progressive projects. It was not until about 1898 that he relinquished his numerous activities and began to enjoy the rest to which his arduous life and financial success fairly entitled him, and recently he has been living retired in the home of a daughter at Hollister, enjoying the companionship of the very few of the survivors of his early co-laborers and retaining the warm regard of the younger generations. The twilight of his honorable existence is being tranquilly passed in the town which he has seen develop to its present dimensions from a hamlet of insignificant proportions and commercial unimportance, and in this era of progress he has been deeply interested as a loyal citizen and rugged pioneer.

JOHN IVERSON.

Upon the list of prominent citizens who have given their best efforts in upbuilding the commonwealth of California mention belongs to John Iverson, who for the past forty years has been a continuous resident of Monterey county. During this time he has built up an enviable reputation as a rancher and business man, his versatile abilities enabling him to interest himself with confidence in many avenues of activity. With justice his ranch near Chualar is conceded to be one of the most flourishing in Monterey county, and in addition to this he owns a one-third interest in the general merchandise store of Anderson, Beck & Co., of Chualar, one of the largest distributing centers of this part of Monterey county.

For generations the Iverson family had been identified with Denmark, and there John Iverson was born, September 7, 1846. The home-loving spirit which had long been a characteristic of the family was destroyed or broken in upon, at least, when in 1861 John Iverson, at the age of fifteen years, went to sea and continued the life of the sailor one year. After touching at different ports he landed in San Francisco on August 1, 1863, and here met his brother, J. B., who had come just two weeks before, and was working in Alameda county. Here he located and for five years he had no difficulty in finding all that he could do on ranches in that locality. At the end of this time, however, he came to Monterey county and near Salinas undertook the management of a ranch for himself. This consisted of one hundred acres of what was known as the Graves ranch, there and in the vicinity of Salinas making a specialty of raising grain for five years. He next came to the vicinity of Chualar, where he rented five hundred acres of the Jacks ranch, the value of this being enhanced at this time owing to the fact that the railroad had just been completed through the town. During the years that Mr. Iverson rented this property he laid by considerable means and was thus enabled to purchase property of his own. His long residence in Monterey county convinced him that no better land could be found anywhere in the state than here, hence his choice fell on a tract of six hundred acres not far from Chualar, which he purchased from Jesse D. Carr. Since his original purchase Mr. Iverson has added another tract of like amount, until he now owns twelve hundred acres of as fine land as is to be found in the county. He has been engaged in the raising of cattle and horses, and also grain, and from both branches of agriculture he is reaping a good annual income. The passer-by is impressed with the neat, thrifty appearance of

the ranch and its various buildings, credit for which is due entirely to Mr. Iverson, for when he purchased the property no improvements of any character whatever had been placed upon it. Now a fine modern house and suitable outbuildings adorn the premises, and altogether the place bears the impress of thrift and perseverance, qualities which enter largely into the make-up of the owner.

Mr. Iverson's marriage united him with Miss Sena Larsen, a resident of Chualar, and six children have been born to them. The eldest, Hannah, is the wife of Ross Nissen, of Spreckels; Louis is assisting with the management of the home ranch, thus relieving his father of many of the cares of former years; Jessie is the wife of John D. Cochran, Jr., of Gonzales; John is one of the deputy state veterinarians and located in Sacramento; the two younger children, Annie and Effie, are still at home with their parents. Ever since coming to Monterey county to make his home Mr. Iverson has been interested in her welfare, especially in the matter of furnishing good school advantages for the young, and ever since the establishment of the Deep Well district he has rendered valuable service as trustee. He has also served one term as supervisor of the third district of the county.

HON. BRADLEY V. SARGENT.

One of the worthy pioneer citizens of the state of California and one who had much to do with the development of Monterey county was the late B. V. Sargent of Monterey. He was born in Grafton, N. H., in 1828 and was educated in the common schools of that vicinity, but his parents were poor and at the age of ten years he started out in the world for himself and went alone to Boston, where he secured work in a bakery in which he remained for some time. The discovery of gold in this state made him anxious to try his luck and with others he started in 1849 for the new Eldorado of the west, arriving in San Francisco in July. He went at once to the mines on the Mokelumne river, where he found that gold mining was a precarious business, so he at once turned his attention to other avenues and embarked in the butcher business, also buying and selling stock. Finding this much more profitable he continued in that vicinity until 1857, when he came to Monterey county, which was ever after his home. In the year 1850 he operated a hotel in San Jose until the opening of the first State Legislature, when he sold out and made a trip to the Sandwich Islands, but returned the same year and met three of his brothers, J. P., J. L. and Roswell C., who had come across the plains from Chicago the previous year. Forming a partnership the brothers went to San Joaquin county and embarked in the stock business on a large scale, locating in the vicinity of what is now known as Woodbridge. They built up a successful business and the Sargent Brothers became known all over the west as stock men. They made a specialty of fine horses for a time. As they succeeded they branched out, purchasing the La Pestilencia rancho in the southern part of Monterey county, consisting of twelve thousand acres, and here they had fine pasturage for their stock. Another ranch purchased was the El Potrero San Carlos y San Francisquito rancho of twenty-three thousand acres, within six miles of Monterey.

Subsequently they bought property in San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Monterey and Los Angeles counties, and in the carrying on of their interests each brother assumed control of a certain part; during the existence of the partnership they never kept any books, never had any disputes over business transactions and when any important matter came before them, would meet and agree on the best move to make in the matter. At the time of the division of their interests it was decided that each should take as his portion the part that he had presided over and developed and the balance should be divided equally. The division was settled in less than an hour in the office of Judge B. V. Sargent and the only contention they had was that the brothers B. V. and J. P., who were the last arrivals in the state and who had had their transportation paid by the ones already located here, should pay back the passage money; this lasted about half an hour and in the end was decided by going to San Francisco and having a big dinner to commemorate the event. (The settlement of such a large business and property interests as was conducted and held by these brothers in so short a time and

without any friction, stands as a record in the state.)

At the time of settlement in this county there were wild animals of all kinds roaming the mountains and prairies and the stockmen had to protect their bands from depredations. In the life histories of the hardy pioneers many thrilling anecdotes have been told of the dangers encountered this way; however, little heed was given, for the men were all young and fearless and had decided to withstand every danger to aid in building up a commonwealth and among these none was more prominent than B. V. Sargent.

He was united in marriage at Mokelumne Hill in 1856 with Miss Julia Flynn, a native of Boston and a lady of education and refinement. She survives her husband, making her home in Monterey, where she is well known for her many kindnesses to those less fortunate than herself and as one of the self sacrificing pioneer women of the state. There were four children born to this worthy couple, viz: James P., Roswell C., Bradley V. and Harriet, who became the wife of M. P. Gregg.

While Mr. Sargent was engrossed with the business cares of large landed interests and stock-raising he never neglected the duties of a citizen, serving on the board of supervisors from 1885 to 1887, and gave of his time and means to promote the movements that would aid in the building up of the county. He served as State senator from the counties of Monterey and San Benito in 1886 and while in the legislature introduced the bill that became a law making a felony of "having sexual intercourse with a child under fourteen years of age." He was greatly interested in the maintenance of good public schools and served on the board of trustees for many years. In fact, no movement for the well being of the people or the development of the state or county was ever brought to his notice without its receiving his encouragement and financial support. A Democrat in his political views, he served as delegate to county and state conventions and aided the party in many ways by his timely suggestions and wise judgment. He was a great reader and having received but a limited education when a lad, became a well-informed man. He was a good speaker and was fond of anecdotes of the early days; was a member of the Pioneers Society, an Odd Fellow and a Mason of Knights Templar degree. In manner he was unostentatious, and in disposition kindly and public spirited to a degree, for he never was known to turn a deserving person away without some substantial assistance and kindly advice. He passed away in 1895, mourned by a host of friends, for in his residence of nearly forty years in the county he not only won friends, but retained them and there are many today who are proud to say that "his word was as good as his bond."

LEANDER H. WILEY.

One of the great army of Argonauts who sought the golden wealth of California in the days of '49 was M. W. Wiley, who endured the hardships and trials of the six months overland journey from Ohio to this state. After his arrival he tried his luck in the mines of Mokelumne Hill, but his indifferent success caused him to turn his attention to other pursuits and he went to San Joaquin county, where he engaged in farming, and during the years he made his home in that county he gained the reputation of being one of the successful men in the county. From there he went to Tulare county and followed farming for a time, but in 1870 he located in Monterey county and on his ranch near Paraiso Springs he lived until his death, which occurred in 1890, and his demise was the cause of general mourning in the county, for he was a man of deep impulses and pleasing personality, one who won friends wherever he was known. As a business man he was an acknowledged authority in the dairy and stock business. He was married to Eliza Jane Glass, who was a devoted wife and helpmate throughout his life. Of their children Leander H. was born June 16, 1855.

His childhood and boyhood days were replete with the experiences incident to life in a pioneer country, and he well recalls the various removals of the family by prairie schooner to Tulare and later to this country. Being the eldest son he naturally became closely associated with his father in carrying out his interests and in this way he became an authority in the business in which he was reared as well as one of the most suc-

cessful and prosperous men in Monterey county. In 1878 he and his brother became associated together in the stock business and for many years worked to bring their business to a successful ending, which was done, for both gave their entire time to the work in hand. In later years they have worked together, but not as partners, for William L. resides on his ranch and L. H. lives in Salinas, retired from active duty, although he looks after his property interests personally. He has acquired property in Monterey and Tulare counties that in the passing of years has become valuable. For some years he has devoted his attention to the cattle business exclusively. When he first moved to the vicinity of Soledad the country was far from the condition it is found in at this time and in that vicinity he labored for many years to bring about the success he has achieved.

The land he occupied was a homestead and a pre-emption claim and to this he added from time to time until he became a large land owner. After years of active life he retired to Salinas in 1904 with his wife, Mrs. Florence Lee Davis Wiley, whom he married that year. She was born in New York state and has practically spent her entire life in California.

While Mr. Wiley has been engrossed with his own affairs it has not been to the exclusion of the duties he owed the state and county as a citizen, and any of the enterprises that he thought would add to the county's growth and welfare of the people, he has given his support. He is a Republican in politics, though he has never sought office at the hands of the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Foresters.

CHARLES WILLIAM HOWLAND.

Almost three hundred years have brought their remarkable transformations to our country since the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620 made their hazardous voyage from the old world to the shores of Massachusetts and planted a feeble colony to begin its strenuous struggle with the sterile soil and the fierce storms of New England. Among the passengers on the historic Mayflower authentic mention is made of John Howland. Several men prominent in the early history of the colony married into the family of John Howland, among these being Jonathan Bosworth, who married one of the daughters of the immigrant, also John Dickenson and John Chipman. By inter-marriage the descendants of John Howland became connected with many prominent pioneer families of the east and their descendants are now scattered through the length and breadth of our country. An energetic and forceful race they have left their impress upon every community to which destiny has called them and with whose progress their own has been linked. Hetty Green, one of the wealthiest women in the world, was a member of a Howland family, and upon her death $2,500,000 will be divided among the Howland heirs, it being left her for a life annuity only.

The origin of the Howland family is traced to Scotland and the qualities of head and heart characteristic of that nation have been inherited by their American descendants. The father of Charles William Howland bore the name of John Howland and was born in 1829 in Scotland, his parents, natives of that country but early emigrants thence to America, having returned thither prior to the birth of their son, but shortly after that event they again became residents of the new world. About the year 1858 John Howland, who was a '49er, was united in marriage with Clara E. Winn, who also was brought to California about that time, and for a long period they made their home at Sebastopol, Sonoma county, Cal., where their son, Charles William, was born March 14, 1865. Besides this son they were the parents of two daughters. The elder, Ada Lillian, became the wife of Charles Chester, and the mother of three children. The younger daughter, Ella Frances, was married to James P. Lacey, and three children blessed their union. The only son, Charles William, was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Nevada Atchison, by whom he became the father of three children, namely: Cecil Lester, Sibyl Louise and Lilleth. Those now living are Cecil L., nineteen years of age (1909) and Sibyl L., a popular girl of seventeen.

For twenty-five years Mr. Howland has acted as the local representative of the Singer, and Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine companies as well as other agencies, and in this work he has been signally successful, building up a trade that

G L Davis

extends throughout the entire community where he has acquired an enviable reputation for fair dealings in business transactions. In addition to his business interests he is the owner of the original John Howland ranch on the Sur, taken up in 1871 and since developed into a productive estate. Another important interest is the ownership of Idlewild, which he has leased for five years and of which he made a noteworthy success. Politically a Republican, he takes no part in politics except the casting of his ballot at elections and the only office he ever consented to fill was that of school trustee, in which he gave efficient service.

GEORGE LACEY DAVIS.

The ancestry of the late George L. Davis, of Pacific Grove, may be traced to Ireland, where the family had flourished for many generations, and the first to establish the name on this continent was the paternal grandfather, Thaddeus Davis. In his native country he held a position in the government service as contractor and mill inspector, and after coming to this side of the Atlantic was interested in milling affairs for some time. After locating in Canada, however, he became an officer in the government military service, and it was there that he was overtaken by death when he was still a comparatively young man. His son and namesake, Thaddeus Davis, was born in New York state in 1811, and was taken to Canada when young. He was living there at the time of the finding of gold in California. The prospects in the eldorado as compared with those which he saw before him in Canada were too alluring to be passed by, and as a consequence he was among the throng of young Argonauts who made their way to California during the year 1850 by way of the plains. He followed mining for about three years with fair success, and then located on a ranch in Santa Clara county and engaged in the stock business. He gave this up soon afterward, however, and purchased a small ranch at what was then known as Hilltown, but is now Riverside, Monterey county. There he passed away in 1887, firm in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was an active member. His marriage united him with Miss Nancy Ann Hagar, who was born in Canada in 1821, descendant of English parentage, and who passed away at the home of her son, George L., in 1900, when in her eightieth year. Longevity was a characteristic of her family, for her grandmother lived to reach the age of ninety-nine, passing away in California. Mrs. Davis had been a life-long member of the Baptist Church, in which she was an active worker. She became the mother of six children, three of whom died in childhood. Those who lived to maturity were, George L.; A. Augusta, a widow, formerly living in San Mateo county, Cal.; and H. L., all now deceased.

In Ontario, Canada, on the shores of Lake Erie, the birth of George L. Davis occurred April 16, 1838. He was reared in the vicinity of his Canadian home until fourteen years of age, when, in 1852, he came to California and remained with his parents until old enough to begin his business career. His first position here was as clerk in a store, filling this for one year, during which time he was on the lookout for a better opening. In 1858 the family came to Monterey county and located at Hilltown. In 1865 he formed an association with his brother H. L., in the management of a dairy business on part of the Chemesal ranch. This association was in existence for about ten years, when George L. Davis became proprietor of a ranch of his own, having, in 1880, purchased a part of the Nacional rancho of five hundred acres in the Salinas valley. He made his home on the latter property until 1902, having in the meantime reduced his acreage to three hundred acres. No expense had been spared to make this one of the most up-to-date ranches in the valley, and here might be found the latest inventions in farm machinery and labor-saving devices. General ranching and stock-raising were his specialties, and it is safe to say that no one in his community met with more notable success than did he.

In July, 1901, George L. Davis was married to Miss Ernestine Titus, a native of California and the daughter of the late Benjamin Titus. Two children blessed this marriage, George Thomas, born June 2, 1902, and James Lee, born February 25, 1905. Ever since reaching his majority Mr. Davis had been a believer in Republican principles, and always voted for that party's candidates in national elections, although in local

matters he cast his vote for the man best suited for the office, irrespective of party name. Wherever he chanced to make his home he threw himself into the life of the community and aided in its upbuilding, and had he so desired might have held important offices within the gift of the people. However, aside from filling the appointive office of postmaster in Hilltown for several years, before there was any recognized town of Salinas, he never held office of any kind. He was identified with but one fraternal organization, the Odd Fellows, having joined Alisal Lodge in 1876. The death of Mr. Davis at Pacific Grove, October 18, 1907, was not mourned alone by his family, but also by the many friends and co-laborers with whom he had been associated either in a business or social way during the long term of years that he made his home in Monterey county. He was a member of the Baptist Church. Personally he was a man of many fine traits, broad-minded and whole-hearted, and as a citizen of worth was appreciated and loved by all.

CHARLES H. BIXBY.

To be descended from the pioneers of America is to trace the lineage to the men who laid the foundations of our national prosperity and our agricultural advancement. Such descent may be claimed by Charles H. Bixby of Monterey, whose ancestors bore their share in the development of our country and were honorably associated with many movements for the good of the government. His mother, a member of the Adams family, was a cousin of the distinguished president, John Quincy Adams, who served with distinction in the executive chair and later, by vigor of senatorial debate, won the title of "Old Man Eloquent."

During the early settlement of the eastern states the Bixby family became transplanted on American soil. Several generations lived and labored along the Atlantic coast, but with the transformation of the wilderness into fertile acres they scattered through the west. The present-day representatives made their homes in many states and are honored members of their various communities. William Bixby, who married Miss Adams, was a man of unusual commercial ability and great enterprise. In the days when factories were small and their output limited in sale by reason of lack of transportation facilities, he built up an important business as a manufacturer of woolen goods and gained a wide reputation throughout the east. The first factory for this purpose established in the valley of Nunda, Livingston county, N. Y., was started by him and gave employment for years to about seventy-five men and women. Charles H. Bixby has in his possession a bedspread manufactured by his father and mother in the factory more than fifty years ago, and it compares favorably with those made at the present day. Had he continued his business until later years and benefited by the splendid facilities for the disposal of manufactured products at high prices, undoubtedly he would have gained great wealth, but his success was limited by reason of his era and environment.

On account of the failure of his wife's health Mr. Bixby disposed of his business, and acting on the advice of physicians he brought her west. At Lansing, Mich., he purchased teams and wagons for the overland journey to California, and six months from the time of starting they landed at their destination. When they began the journey Mrs. Bixby had to be carried to her conveyance, but before they had covered half of the journey she could walk from seven to ten miles a day. While at Salt Lake Mr. Bixby met Brigham Young, whom he knew in his boyhood in the east. Mr. Young was in need of some one to set up some machinery for him, and knowing of Mr. Bixby's ability as a mechanic urged him to do the work for him, but as Mr. Bixby had no sympathy with Mormonism or its leader and fearing for the safety of his family, he declined Mr. Young's offer and resumed the journey across the plains. Reaching Placerville, Mr. Bixby first engaged in mining, later opening a grocery store and a hotel, and altogether he remained in northern California until 1870. It was at this time that the parents joined their son on his ranch in Monterey county, at Bixby's Landing, and there they both passed away and are buried. The father reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years, while the mother was seventy-five years of age at the time of her demise.

Born in Livingston county, N. Y., April 22, 1837, Charles H. Bixby received such educational advantages as were possible during his boyhood and after leaving school he took up the task of making his own way in the world. He was a lad of only fifteen years when, in 1852, he set out on the overland journey for California with horse teams with Placerville as his destination. In 1859 he returned to the east for a visit, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and the following year he came back to California. The unrest and disturbance throughout the entire country incident to the Civil war was the cause of the enlistment of many thousands of the country's best young men, and among those who entered her service in 1863 was Charles H. Bixby, who became a member of Company G, Seventh Regiment California Volunteers. During his service he was stationed in Arizona and on the frontier, and after his honorable discharge he went to Sonoma county and engaged in the stock business near Healdsburg. After remaining in that locality for a number of years he came to Monterey county in 1868 and secured large tracts of land on the coast which he improved and developed, getting out timber and tan bark, which he shipped to San Francisco from Bixby's Landing. No one was more instrumental in the opening up and development of the Sur country than Mr. Bixby, who with prophetic vision saw the possibilities of the region. Alone and unaided he labored to have a postoffice established at Bixby's Landing and at his own expense hired a man for six months to carry the mail. He and his father built the wagon road from the Carmel mission to the Landing, getting no assistance whatever from the supervisors, who declared "No one would ever live in that country." Mr. Bixby assisted in organizing the first school in that locality and served as trustee for a number of years. In addition to the interests already mentioned Mr. Bixby also engaged in the stock business on a large scale. From time to time as his means permitted he added to his holdings by the purchase of land, until finally he had title to eleven hundred acres, but this property he eventually sold to the Monterey Lime Company, in 1905, since which time he has lived retired in his Monterey home.

The marriage of Charles H. Bixby occurred in 1875 and united him with Miss Martha Sammons, at that time a resident of the Alisal district in Monterey county. Ira Sammons, Mrs. Bixby's father, crossed the plains in 1864 from New York and for one year was located in Mendocino county. Thereafter he spent three years in Sonoma county and in 1868 he came to Monterey county and settled on the Alisal. There he carried on farming for nine years, thereafter removing to Napa county, and in the latter county his death occurred when he was eighty years of age. His wife survived him a number of years, living to reach the venerable age of eighty-five years. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sammons seven are now living, six in Monterey county and one in Washington. Two children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bixby, George O. and Alta, the latter the wife of Charles Gregg, and both children make their home in Monterey county.

BRADLEY V. SARGENT.

Superior Judge of Monterey county since 1902, B. V. Sargent has been a resident of the city of Salinas for many years. A son of B. V. Sargent, Sr., he was born in Monterey county July 5, 1863. He was reared on a ranch near Monterey, educated in the public schools, this training being supplemented by a course in Santa Clara College, from which he was graduated in 1884. In 1885 he entered the law department of Yale College and was graduated with the degree of LL. D. in 1887. He at once returned to his native state and in San Francisco entered the office of the district attorney of that city and took an active part in the campaign of the following year. In 1889 he was selected by a Republican board of supervisors as assistant district attorney of Monterey county. In 1890 he was elected to the office of district attorney, which he filled for one term, when he refused to again become a candidate, although he would have been elected without opposition. He gave his attention to building up a private practice and in this he was successful. During this time he was connected with some of the most important cases in the county, among which we mention The People vs. Moore; People vs. Hawse; Peo-

ple vs. Vasquez; Liborn vs. Sorg, libel suit, and many others. Politically a Democrat, he has always been interested in politics and has stumped the state at various times in the interests of the party. In September, 1902, he was nominated for judge of the Superior court of the county and was elected by a large majority over Judge N. A. Dorn, who had served for twelve years. After serving one term he was re-elected.

Judge Sargent was married in Salinas to Miss Rose Littfield and they are parents of three sons: Bradley V., Jr., attending Santa Clara college; Stanley; and Richard H. (Jimmie). In fraternal circles Judge Sargent is well known and is a member of the K. of P.; B. P. O. E.; F. of A.; American Order of Foresters; U. A. O. D.; Fraternal Brotherhood; U. P. E. C.; N. S. G. W. and the Pioneer Society.

Judge Sargent has been deeply interested in the welfare of the boys and girls who have not had the opportunities offered by their more fortunate kindred and as soon as he was elected to the Superior bench he at once began investigating the juvenile criminals. Up to his accession to the bench in 1902 nothing had been done towards the establishing of a juvenile court, in fact nothing was known about it in the county. All the young offenders were put in the jails with the hardened criminals and their cases were tried with them and they were sentenced to San Quentin, there to serve their terms, and in the majority of cases they became hardened criminals. He made a thorough investigation of the conditions and as the county was overrun with children of depraved characters, committing all sort of crimes, the jails were full and it seemed impossible for the officers to contend with the situation. Making himself familiar with the law on that subject he commenced operations.

To begin with, when a child was found to be a criminal he was taken to Ione or Whittier, later on when the law became more thoroughly understood the children were placed in homes or asylums where they could be educated and maintained. In the early part of 1906 he established the Juvenile court and went thoroughly into all juvenile cases. That year two hundred and fourteen arrests were made; one hundred and eighty-six the following year; in 1908, one hundred and forty; in 1909, up to date (Nov. 1), thirty-eight; there have been about an equal number besides these that have been brought before the judge and after he has given them a kindly talk and in some cases a reprimand, they have been returned to their homes without any trial. Of those arrested as mentioned above, sixty-six per cent have been sent to the homes of their parents, and only two failed to reach their destination. Great numbers of these have been reported back from time to time and have been found to be working or going to school and doing fine. Some were sent as far north as Montreal, Canada; east to England and south as far as South Africa, South America and the Sandwich Islands. In cases where the children had parents who were depraved and whose examples tended to vitiate the lives of the children they were sent to Whittier reform school, thus depriving them of all intercourse with their parents. As soon as possible the superintendent of that institution places them in proper homes, after learning some trade, and it is interesting to know that some children from Monterey county who have been sent there are occupying positions of trust and responsibility and their parents have not the slightest idea as to their whereabouts. One case in particular is cited as an illustration: Two children belonging to a family known as "the dirty dozen," aged nine and eleven years, were caught redhanded committing a burglary; instead of being sent to prison they were sent to the reform school against the tears of the mother and earnest supplications of the father. Now the eldest is occupying the position of first draughtsman in the office of one of the leading architects in the southern portion of the state and the other is assistant foreman in a large printing establishment.

Many girls are in positions of trust and responsibility and one or two cases are cited where they are companions of ladies of culture. The juvenile records are kept secret so that no one knows who the children are or where they are except the officers of the Juvenile court, and they are kept informed as to the whereabouts of the charges. One phase of the work was in putting a stop to boys jumping on and off trains, and stopping young girls going to the depots on the

arrival or departure of trains and "ogling" or flirting with the passengers on the cars or of those arriving in town. This practice has been entirely wiped out.

The court is cleaning up as rapidly as possible all over the county, homes where children are neglected by parents, or truants from the schools and petty malefactors. The work done by the court has caused increased attendance in the public schools all over the county. One interview of a delinquent child with the judge is generally sufficient to halt a downward career. As a rule the truant officers of the various schools have been made probation officers under the juvenile act and this has proven very successful.

Judge Sargent made one of the chief suggestions in the framing of the law governing juvenile cases and that was that the probation officer should be appointed by and be under the direct control of the judges of the Superior court having jurisdiction over the juvenile department, and not of the probation committee, as was provided in the original bill. The stand taken by the judge was bitterly opposed by two of the prominent judges of the state, upon the grounds that it would make the Juvenile court probation office political in its nature. Judge Sargent contended that men fitted for office of superior judge should be above petty politics and if he appointed an officer who was thorough and efficient and whose tenure of office depended upon the manner in which he performed his duties, would in itself more than offset the harm that the avaricious office seeker might do to the incumbent in office. The matter was gone over very thoroughly and it was finally agreed that the amendment made by Judge Sargent was the best and the bill was modified accordingly.

At the same session the judges concurred that the scope of the Juvenile law should be extended to include a much larger class of cases, to include children who begged, who disobeyed their parents or guardians, whose homes were unfit for them by reason of the depravity of their parents or guardians, who were incorrigible, who used intoxicating liquors and many other changes. The age limit was also raised from sixteen to eighteen years. In all these deliberations Judge Sargent took a leading part.

IRA TUCKER.

On the honored list of citizens of Salinas who have passed on to their reward is the name of Ira Tucker, at the time of his death a landholder and prominent citizen of this community. A native of West Virginia, he was born in Marion county May 22, 1805, the son of Thomas and Nancy Tucker, who were also natives of that southern state. Brought up on his father's plantation in Marion county, Ira Tucker had also established himself on a plantation with the idea of making the south his permanent home, when the finding of gold in California led him to change his plans. Leaving the south in 1849, he went first to Iowa, where he engaged in farming for a year, and in 1850 resumed the journey to California, leaving his family in Iowa until he was able to return for them. Setting out from Iowa he finally arrived in Hangtown, now Placerville, where for two years he engaged in mining with more than the average success. Satisfied with his experience and believing that the outlook both for himself and his family would be broadened by removal to the west, he carried out his original plan and returned for them in 1865. As soon as arrangements could be made the march toward the west was begun, he himself being captain of the train, which numbered three hundred wagons.

The expedition across the plains completed, Mr. Tucker first settled in Linden, San Joaquin county, where for three years he had charge of a ranch of three hundred acres. In 1867 he came to Salinas and bought land on the Monterey road two miles south of this city. This comprised one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land, which for thirty years was his special care. In 1897 he gave up the active life which he had followed for so many years and thereafter made his home in Salinas, where he passed away May 14, 1901, mourned by many friends who had learned to love him through an association of many years.

At the age of twenty-five years Mr. Tucker was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Leeper, the ceremony being performed in January, 1830, in her native state, West Virginia. Five children were born of their marriage as follows: Amanda, the wife of John Harris, of

San Jose; Sophronia, the wife of Willard F. Treat, of Salinas; Virginia, the wife of Samuel Russell, of Iowa; Melissa, the wife of Albert Archer; and Ann Elizabeth, the wife of B. T. Nixon, both of the latter daughters residents of Salinas. Mr. Tucker was a man of the highest principles of honor and throughout his mature years adhered to the teachings of the Baptist Church, in which, with his family, he held membership. Socially he was a member of the Grange.

JOSEPH F. WILEY.

The association of the Wiley family with the history of California dates back to the period of the gold discovery, when, in 1849, Mordicia Wiley attempted to find sudden wealth in the mines of Mokelumne Hill. Only mediocre success followed his efforts, however, and thus it happened that he turned his attention to agricultural affairs and made a success of his life in the west in spite of his early discouragements. He first located in San Joaquin county, later was in Tulare county, but from 1870 until his death, about twenty years later, he made his home in Monterey county, first near Santa Rita, later at Natividad, and finally at Soledad. This latter ranch comprised two hundred acres of government land, and is still in the possession of the family.

Born of the marriage of Mordicia and Eliza Jane (Glass) Wiley were nine children, four sons and five daughters, as follows: Leander H., Isabel, Joseph F., William L., Jennie, Nellie, Ada, Alice and D. Wheeler. The third child in order of birth, Joseph F., was born in Elliott township, San Joaquin county, Cal., October 22, 1857. He was only a young lad when the family home was transferred to Monterey county and located on the Santa Rita ranch, in which neighborhood he attended the public schools. A later removal brought them to Natividad, and finally they settled at Soledad, where the homestead at first comprised two hundred acres of government land taken up by the father. This part of the country was at the time practically in the wilderness and Mr. Wiley's project for cultivating his land and making it habitable for his family was looked upon by the less venturesome as a wild undertaking. However, many lived to witness his success and enjoy the benefits which followed in the wake of his enterprising spirit. As the sons grew up they joined their father in furthering his undertaking, until finally they owned in partnership five thousand acres of fine land upon which they carried on stock-raising on a large scale. Since the death of the father, which occurred in 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years, the property had been divided among the children. The mother is also deceased, having passed away when in her sixty-fourth year.

Besides the tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres which Mr. Wiley owns at Soledad he also owns five hundred and forty-eight acres of ranch land at San Ardo, upon which he makes his home. Born of his marriage with Miss Charlotte Towle, which occurred October 27, 1888, were eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. Named in order of birth they are as follows: Arthur F., Leroy, Mordicia W., Gladys, Walton, Rena, Leander and Emmett. Politically Mr. Wiley has always believed in Republican principles and ever since attaining his majority has voted for the candidates of that party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wiley are members of the Baptist church, in which faith they are rearing their children.

WALDO ROHNERT.

A unique and interesting enterprise is maintained by Mr. Rohnert on his various ranches in San Benito county, an enterprise which is far-reaching in its usefulness, for its products are shipped to all parts of the world. Reference is made to the seed ranches owned or controlled by Mr. Rohnert, several lying near San Juan, another near Hollister, formerly known as the Pacheco grant, while at Fairview he cultivates rented property covering four hundred acres. The two ranches which he owns equal the same amount of land, and thus he has eight hundred acres under his immediate control and supervision. Besides the seeds which he raises himself he contracts for all the seeds grown on ranches near-by, aggregating four hundred acres, and as he has the supervision of these ranches

also, it will be readily seen that the undertaking is one of enormous proportions. Seeds of various kinds are raised on the property, but a specialty is made of sweet peas, lettuce, onions, radishes and a small variety of flowers.

The proprietor of this enterprise, Waldo Rohnert, is a native of Michigan, born in Detroit in May, 1869, the son of Francis E. and Eleonore (Sickler) Rohnert, the former of whom passed away in 1886. The son was reared and educated in Detroit, graduating from the Detroit high school, after which he took a course in the agricultural college at Lansing, Mich. As soon as his school and college days were over he endeavored to put his recently acquired knowledge to good account by accepting a position with the well-known seed merchants of Detroit, D. M. Ferry & Co. It was with the knowledge acquired by this practical experience of one year that Mr. Rohnert came to California in 1893 and entered the employ of a similar firm in Santa Clara, the C. C. Morse Seed Company, where he efficiently served as foreman of the plant for four years. A short experience as a rancher near Gilroy preceded his coming to San Benito county in 1897, at which time he located on rented land near San Juan and established the nucleus of the immense seed business of which he is in control today. Subsequently he purchased the property near San Juan, comprising two hundred acres, but the rapidity with which the business grew made it necessary to seek larger fields. A desirable piece of property was found in the Pacheco grant, of which he purchased two hundred acres, and hither he removed, still retaining, however, the original San Juan ranch. The Pacheco ranch was unimproved, so he at once set about to make improvements necessary for the comfort of his family as well as those essential to his business. These included a fine, commodious residence, four other buildings, a stable, lodging quarters for his hired help, a cleaning barn and a warehouse. It is his intention to make this one of the model seed ranches in the United States, and with the prestige which is already his there is no obstacle in the way to prevent the attainment of his hopes. At this writing he gives constant employment to one hundred and fifty men on his various ranches. Not only does Mr. Rohnert give employment to a large number of men, but he has been a benefactor to the entire community from the fact that his industry has enhanced the value of land throughout the country round about. As a proof of this statement it may be said that land for which he paid $125 an acre is now worth $200 at the lowest estimate. The seed raised under the supervision of and controlled by Mr. Rohnert is all disposed of to the wholesale trade through jobbers, not only in all parts of this country, but in Australia, England and New Zealand.

Mr. Rohnert was married in 1899 to Miss Beth Ashby, of College Park, Cal. She departed this life in 1904, leaving no children.

Fraternally Mr. Rohnert is a Mason, belonging to Keith Lodge No. 187, F. & A. M., of Gilroy, and he also belongs to the kindred organization, the Eastern Star. Politically he is a Republican, and a stanch believer in the principles for which that party stands.

ANDREW P. POTTER.

From the time of his arrival in California in 1853 until his death over fifty years later, Andrew P. Potter was identified with the agricultural development of Monterey county and during that period also he was held in high esteem among all citizens in his community. A native of the east, he was born in New York state in 1829, into the home of Willis and Mary (Green) Potter. When their son Andrew was a lad of six years they emigrated as far west as Washtenaw county, Mich., and in Ypsilanti he was reared and educated. As that was then a heavily wooded locality the manufacture of lumber was one of the chief industries, and thus it happened that when he became old enough to seek employment he had no difficulty in finding it in the various sawmills. From the age of seventeen until he was twenty-two years old he was employed as sawyer in one of these mills during the busy season, and in the meantime finding employment on the railroad. To one of his ambitious nature, however, his outlook seemed one of drudgery when compared with the brilliant prospects held forth by the new west, brought into prominence through the finding of gold in California. Joining an emigrant train made up in his home vicinity he set out to cross the plains

in 1853, having as guide and commander one John Clifton, who afterward became a resident of Gilroy, where he passed away in 1887. Many were the hardships and trials that beset the travelers, not the least of their troubles being caused by the Indians, who stampeded their horses. Mr. Potter and two other men undertook to recover their stock, but after three days and nights of fruitless effort returned to the wagon train almost exhausted from lack of food and water during that time.

Arriving in California finally, Mr. Potter went at once to Redwood City, where his knowledge of the sawmill business stood him in good stead and until the spring of 1854 he was employed in a mill there. He then located on government land in Monterey county near the present town of Blanco, upon which he began farming and stock-raising, and this continued the scene of his labors for fifty-three years, or until his death, March 10, 1907. When he located on his ranch it was barren of any improvements, and all that were later placed upon it were the results of his own individual efforts. The ranch houses and other buildings were constructed from timber that he hewed out of the redwood forests in the Santa Cruz mountains. The substantial old homestead occupied by the family for so many years is in an excellent state of preservation and is a landmark calling to mind the days of the good olden time.

The marriage of Andrew P. Potter united him with one who like himself was a native of the Empire state, Miss H. C. Lisk. Her parents removed to Illinois while she was still a small child, and she remained a resident of the middle west until 1853, when with two brothers she came overland to California. They located on government land in Monterey county not far from the ranch upon which Mr. Potter settled the same year, 1854, and the acquaintance thus formed resulted in their marriage the same year. For over half a century they shared each other's joys and sorrows, and when the link was broken in the death of the husband and father, March 10, 1907, the wife and mother did not long survive, her death occurring November 23 of the same year. Of the five children born of this marriage, four are living, as follows: David W., Emma D., Henry F., and Cass A., all of whom co-operate in the maintenance of the old homestead.

The eldest of the family, David W. Potter, was born and reared in Monterey county, and indeed this has been his life-time home. His public school education was supplemented by a course in Heald's Business College, in Santa Cruz, and thereafter he ran a thresher for about five years. In the meantime he had learned the blacksmith's trade and from 1891 until 1905 he followed this calling at San Lucas, but gave it up in the latter year and returned to the home ranch on account of his father's failing health. While a resident of San Lucas he took an interested part in the town's welfare, where for thirteen years, from 1892 to 1905, he served as justice of the peace, and also for five terms served as school trustee, both of which positions he was compelled to resign when duty called him home. His marriage united him with Miss E. E. Harris, a native of North Dakota and the daughter of D. A. Harris, now a resident of Salinas. Four children, two sons and two daughters, were born of this marriage, Andrew W., Alice E., Caroline R. and Clyde H.

The history of both the Potter and Lisk families in the United States antedates the Revolutionary period, the first representative of the Potter family coming from England in 1737, and two years later the Lisk family became established in the colonies.

ROBERT W. FLINT.

The younger generation of business men of Hollister include none more energetic, progressive or promising than Robert W. Flint, whose ability is inherited largely from his father, Benjamin Flint, one of the city fathers and as well one of the upbuilding factors in the growth of the county and state.

A family of seven children was born of the marriage of Benjamin and Caroline (Getchell) Flint, but of the number only five are now living, and of them Robert W. is the youngest. He was born on the family homestead near San Juan, San Benito county, June 1, 1874, and his entire life has practically been spent in this locality. As the parents had both been the recipients of good

A. A. Freeson

educations they appreciated the value and importance of giving their children every opportunity in their power to bestow, and they had also instilled into the minds of their children the desire for knowledge which gave them an appreciation of the opportunities which came to them. Following his school training Robert W. Flint became associated with his father in the management of the home ranch and later, when he became old enough to assume the responsibility alone, he was made sole manager of San Joaquin ranch, as it is known. This he has since managed with a faithfulness and ability worthy of the training under his father. In addition to the care of the ranch he also owned and conducted a butcher business in Hollister for about five years, but on June 1, 1909, he sold this out.

In his marriage Mr. Flint was united with a native daughter of California, his wife, formerly Miss Iris A. Kemp, having been born in San Juan, Cal. One daughter, Louise, has been born of their marriage. Fraternally Mr. Flint is well known, his affiliations including membership in the Elks, Odd Fellow, Masonic, Eagles and Foresters' organizations, and politically he is a Republican.

ALONZO H. FREDSON.

It is not generally known that the county of San Benito produces one-fifth of the entire hay crop raised in California and that the quality is as nearly perfect as ideal climatic conditions render possible. The hay shipments made by the Farmers' Hay Company of Tres Pinos is the second largest in the county and their warehouses have a capacity for handling many thousands of tons of hay and grain. The company was incorporated in 1889 by Mr. Fredson, who since has held the positions of general manager and secretary. At this writing he conducts the business in partnership with his son, A. H., Jr., and in addition he was the original promoter of the Tres Pinos Warehouse Company. The village where he conducts the large business is the centre of a great industry in raising and making hay. Vast meadows stretch in every direction from the town, which is situated seven miles south of Hollister, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Immense hay and grain warehouses mark the site of Tres Pinos, which is also noted as the depot for the product of the New Idria quicksilver mines and the Cienega limekilns.

The founder of the Farmers' Hay Company is of eastern birth and lineage, his parents having been Stephen S. and Nancy (Knight) Fredson, natives of Maine, where the father was a shipbuilder and also for many years followed the sea. The family home was at Wiscasset, Lincoln county, near a point where the Atlantic washes the rugged shores of Maine, and there A. H. was born October 3, 1847. There, too, he received his early training and education. Before he was fourteen years of age the country became involved in the Civil war and in 1863 he enlisted as a private in Company M, First Maine Heavy Artillery, assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Thus while yet a mere lad he became familiar with battle and bloodshed. It was his privilege to take part in several struggles that assisted in bringing ultimate victory to Union arms. In the memorable engagement at Petersburg, June 18, 1864, he was severely wounded in the leg, but he continued at the front until he received an honorable discharge in September of 1865. The regiment had suffered heavy losses and came out of service with only two hundred and fifty men to carry back to home and friends the tales of peril, exposure and hardships endured by the valiant members of the regiment.

Service in the army was followed by a short period of business activity in Maine, from which state, in 1867, Mr. Fredson came to California by way of Panama. For some years he engaged in farming in Sonoma county, where he took up land near Santa Rosa. The autumn of 1874 found him in the then tiny hamlet of Hollister and near this point he embarked in ranch pursuits. During 1882 he removed to Tres Pinos and assumed charge of the Southern Pacific hotel, which he conducted for seven years, meanwhile forming many pleasant friendships among the commercial travelers. It became evident to him that the village offered exceptional advantages for the shipment of hay and in 1895 he turned his attention to the business, and later incorporated the business into the Farmers' Hay Company. Since then he has been an indefatigable and successful worker in securing the best

possible prices for the producers of hay and grain, and through his efforts the village has acquired an enviable reputation as a shipping point. For some years he has also been interested in the insurance and real estate business and several important sales have been effected through his agency.

The first marriage of Mr. Fredson took place at Santa Rosa in 1870 and united him with Miss Addie Jose, who died in 1885, leaving three children, namely: Nellie (Mrs. McCune), Lottie (wife of M. P. Wilkes), and Alonzo H., Jr. The present wife of Mr. Fredson, whom he married in 1887, was Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Dr. E. Moore, of Sonoma county. The services of Mr. Fredson to the local Republican organization have been important and effective. For more than thirty years he has been closely associated with all political happenings of note in the county and upon three occasions he has acted as delegate to state conventions. During 1887 he was first elected county supervisor, serving a term of four years. Again in 1898 he was chosen supervisor for a like period and in 1900 he was honored by being made chairman of the board. For the third time, November 4, 1902, he was elected for a term of four years, making his total service cover twelve years. In 1906 he was again selected for the position. The building of the present court house is one of the enterprises due to his energy and the progressive spirit of his associates on the board.

LEONARD HUTZ.

A residence in the west extending over a period of many years has given Mr. Hutz a broad knowledge of the resources of the region as well as a patriotic and affectionate regard for our commonwealth. It is a mere truism to state that no men are more loyal to the welfare of California than those who have witnessed its growth, contributed to its progress and aided its development through a long period of activity, and such has been the citizenship of Mr. Hutz; although not one of the early settlers of the state, he has been a contributor for more than thirty years to the commercial advancement of that portion of the state where his lot has been cast. Hence his opinions concerning the possibilities of his locality have not been gained at second-hand, but are the result of an observing eye, a logical mind and a keen, sagacious judgment.

Born in New York City, September 13, 1857, of German parentage, Leonard Hutz received a common-school education and then served an apprenticeship to the trade of a cigarmaker, which afterward he followed for two years in his native city. Finding, however, that the occupation was injurious to his health, and realizing the benefits to be derived from a change of climate, in 1874 he left the metropolis and the east for the more healthful regions of the western coast. Arriving in California he became interested in farming in Santa Barbara county, but at the expiration of two years he removed to Hollister, where he has since resided, meanwhile being interested in various enterprises in San Benito county. For five years he engaged in the meat business at San Juan and for twelve years he was similarly occupied in Hollister, being one of the pioneers in that line of business in the county and acquiring a wide reputation for skill in judging the quality of meats and the values of cattle.

Discerning a future for a co-operative venture along mercantile lines, in 1897, Leonard Hutz formed a partnership with John Welch and started the Farmers' Exchange. Since then he has retained his association with the company, although Mr. Welch retired some years since. The Exchange conducts a large trade throughout the entire county and carries a full assortment of general merchandise, covering the needs of the thrifty housewife as well as the enterprising farmer. The large measure of success rewarding the company's investment is due principally to the men who have been its owners and proprietors. Their business acumen laid the foundation of a prosperity which has been enhanced by honorable methods of dealing with customers. Skill in buying has enabled them to meet the efforts of competitors and to place their goods before customers at reasonable prices. The high standing they have gained is the result of honorable methods adhered to with unwavering firmness. While promoting their own interests and the welfare of their patrons they have been influential also in advancing the prosperity of the town and county and have contributed to progressive projects.

The Democratic party has had the unwavering allegiance of Mr. Hutz ever since he became a voting citizen. During 1900 he was elected city trustee of Hollister and ever since that year he has continued to fill the office, his long service proving his satisfactory tenure as an official. As early as 1887 he joined the local fire department and ever since then he has been identified with this movement, meanwhile aiding in preventing disastrous conflagrations in the town. His fraternal relations bring him into membership with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Foresters, Order of Eagles and Improved Order of Red Men, in all of which he maintains an interested activity. During 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bullier, a native of California, and a woman of noble character, who shares with him the popular esteem. They are the parents of four children, namely: Stella, who married Daniel Denman, and resides in San Francisco; Nettie; Bertha, wife of George Richardson, of Hollister; and Harry, also of Hollister.

BENJAMIN FLINT.

Few names have become more prominently identified with the development of natural resources in California than that of Benjamin Flint, an important financial and industrial factor during the period of his residence in the state covering over thirty years. His career was cut short while he was still a comparatively young man, but the enterprises which he inaugurated and fostered and his accomplishments of every nature bear witness to his keen understanding of correct business methods, which he observed to the letter in the smallest as well as in the largest undertakings with which he had to do. He thus brought to bear in his life work qualities inherited from a long line of New England ancestors, and he himself was a native of that part of the country, his birth occurring in New Vineyard, Me., February 21, 1827.

Although he was one of a large family of children, being the third in order of birth among ten, Benjamin Flint was not stinted in advantages of an educational character, in fact, he received advantages far above the average youth of his acquaintance. A grounding in the primary and intermediate studies was received in the public school of Anson, Me., and he later took an advanced course in the academy at North Yarmouth, in the same state. A taste for civil engineering and surveying led to special study along these lines and after his graduation from the academy he was thoroughly qualified to accept a position whose duties incorporated work of this character. This he was fortunate in securing in the office of the Maine Central Railroad at the time that road was being constructed in the state. He also taught school for a time while in his native state, and was apparently satisfied with the chances which his home locality offered for the development of his future business career. Conditions in the far west, however, were developing at a rate that was destined to soon overthrow the quiet satisfaction that pervaded the east, and among the first to succumb to this greater attraction on the Pacific coast was Benjamin Flint. Gold had been discovered in California, and from the time the news reached the quiet precincts of his far eastern home until his plans were laid for the journey hither, he was restless indeed. March 15, 1849, was a memorable day, for it marked his embarkation on the vessel which was to bring him as far as the isthmus. After crossing this neck of land he embarked on another vessel that landed him in San Francisco on August 29 following.

Immediately after landing Mr. Flint made his way to Amador county, in the mines of which locality he met with average success for about one year. In the meantime he wisely foresaw that a profitable business awaited him in the cattle business, and giving up the original business which brought him to the west he established himself in the cattle business in Volcano, demands for supplies in the mining camps of the vicinity at once putting his business on a substantial foundation. In order to restock his ranch he returned to the east and purchased a band of fine cattle which he drove across the plains, reaching his ranch near San Jose April 1, 1853. The business thus early inaugurated continued to grow and prosper until it became advisable for Mr. Flint to share the duties and responsibilities with others. This led to a partnership being formed with his brother, Thomas Flint, and his cousin,

Llewellyn Bixby, business thereafter being carried on under the firm name of Flint, Bixby & Co. They raised and sold large numbers of cattle and sheep, which they grazed on a ranch of over one hundred thousand acres of fine pasture land near Los Angeles, and conducted a large and lucrative business in supplying wool for the markets. Subsequently Mr. Flint became associated with another cousin, Jotham Bixby, under the name of J. Bixby & Co., and purchased four thousand acres of land near Los Angeles, this also being used as grazing land for sheep. Still later Mr. Flint organized the firm of Peilsius, Flint & Co., raisers of sheep and the largest exporters of wool in the state if not in the entire west. He was also interested financially in the Guadaloupe Island Company, of which he was president. On this property the company raised high-grade Angora goats, their herd averaging seventy thousand.

Mr. Flint's versatility as a business man made him a desirable candidate for the office of president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and he was unanimously elected to this responsible office. While he recognized the honor this conferred upon him, he was yet unable to serve owing to pressure of other business. However, the board prevailed upon him to accept the office of vice-president, and as such, working in connection and sympathy with fellow-members of the board, secured from the government and city of San Francisco the various franchises which led to the completion of that important road. Before the days of railroads in the state the firm of Flint, Bixby & Co. ran a line of stage coaches along the coast from San Francisco to Los Angeles, were important factors in developing the beet sugar industry, and also developed various quicksilver and quartz mines.

Mr. Flint's marriage occurred May 27, 1857, and united him with Miss Caroline L. Getchell, who came from good old New England stock, she being a descendant of Governor Bradford of the Massachusetts colony. The only children of this marriage now living are Benjamin, William R., George C., Walter P. and Robert W. Mr. Flint passed away at his home near Hollister in October, 1881, and was survived by his wife for many years, her death occurring October 17, 1908. During his life Mr. Flint had been a great traveler, having visited all parts of the United States and Mexico, and in his bearing and attainments he displayed the culture and refinement which much travel and contact with the world bestow. He was a man of high ideals, standing head and shoulders above the average man of his time, and though he passed from earth nearly thirty years ago, he is still remembered as one of the sturdy pioneer upbuilders of the commonwealth, and especially of San Benito county, where, on the San Justo ranch, he made his home for many years. Soon after coming to California he joined the Masonic order, in 1854, and he was also a member of the Congregational church.

JOHN RILEY.

The old Riley homestead at Moss Landing, Monterey county, is now occupied by John Riley, who at the death of his father was appointed executor of the estate and has successfully managed the property in the interests of the second wife of the original owner, it having been deeded to her and his children shortly before the demise of Mr. Riley. The land is productive to an unusual degree and repays the care of its manager with bountiful crops, the principal products being oats and potatoes, although barley also can be raised with almost invariable success. The grazing tracts are utilized for the stock, a large number of which are carried by the present proprietor, and by care and wise intelligence he has secured profits in this department of the work.

As early as 1852 Henry Riley came to California, a soldier of fortune, anxious to see the far west and to prospect for gold in its mines. No special luck came to him, however, and he soon enlisted under the government to serve in the Indian war in Oregon. At the close of the struggle with the savages he returned to New York state, where all of his early life had been passed. About 1862 he was united in marriage with Anna Ford, who was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1837, and died in 1892. Eleven sons and two daughters were born of that union, of whom there now survive seven sons and the two daughters.

After his marriage to Miss Ford in the east

Home built by Rafael Estrada, first cousin of Esequiel Soberanes, Sr.
Built in 1840.
Adobe.

RESIDENCE OF ESEQUIEL SOBERANES, JR.
MONTEREY.

Esequiel Soberanes

Dolores Casillas de Soberanes.

Henry Riley removed again to the region west of the mountains and for a time engaged in mining in Virginia City, Nev. As might be expected of that occupation, he had his share of misfortune and discouragements, yet he also enjoyed somewhat of success. From Nevada he came to California just across the state line and engaged in farming in Lassen county at what is known as Honey lake valley, meeting with encouraging success in the undertaking. Removing to Monterey county about the year 1869, he engaged in farming on the Santa Rita ranch and profitably conducted operations on that place. With the proceeds of his labor he bought from Matthias Williams a tract of three hundred and fifty-six acres at $35 an acre and removed to the new purchase, the development of which occupied his later years, the place continuing to be the scene of his labors until his death in 1906. During the earlier period of his residence at Moss Landing he made a specialty of wheat, but continual re-cropping robbed the soil of its wheat element, and he thereupon turned his attention to barley and oats. Both of these grains proved money-makers and the ranch brought profitable returns both under his management and under the subsequent supervision of his son, John, who was born February 19, 1871, near the village of Santa Rita, and received his education at Santa Rita and Moss Landing. He is unmarried and resides at the old homestead, whose profitable management is his chief occupation in life.

ESEQUIEL SOBERANES.

Prior to the discovery of gold and the admission of California into statehood, the Soberanes family flourished among the representatives of Spanish aristocracy. Since the commencement of the era of American authority they have been less prominent perhaps, but not less devoted to the prosperity of the commonwealth and not less loyal to local interests. Patriotism has ever inspired them to deeds of valor for their country and their homes, nor have they been lacking in the quiet domestic virtues that bring contentment to their own spirits and the affectionate regard of others. The genealogy shows that Esequiel, Sr., was born in Monterey, Cal., about the year 1818 and remained a resident of this state through his entire life, dying at the age of seventy-seven. He was a nephew of Gen. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. By occupation a stockman, he was an expert in the handling and raising of horses, sheep and cattle, and his advice concerning stock was frequently sought by younger men. Mariano Soberanes, his father, was administrator of San Antonio Mission.

Among the properties owned by Esequiel Soberanes, Sr., was the San Bernardo ranch forming the present site of Bradley. Further, for a time he owned the Ben Porter ranch (better known as Sapeguie), but this he sold to a Frenchman. After coming to Monterey he built an adobe house and there spent his last years in comfort, ministered to by his children. In early manhood he had married Maria Ygnacia Moreno, who was born in California in 1834 and died at the age of fifty-five years. Santiago Moreno, Mrs. Soberanes' father, was administrator of the San Luis Obispo Mission about 1832, and at the time the Americans took possession was owner of Sausal rancho. Jose Tiburcio Castro, her great-grandfather on the maternal side, was the administrator of San Juan Baptista Mission about 1839. Born of the marriage of Esequiel Soberanes, Sr., and his wife were the following children: Bersabe R., widow of T. B. Slate; Esequiel; Dimas, of Sonora, Cal.; Maria, deceased; Ygnacio, a resident of San Francisco; Roberto, deceased; Rose, Mrs. Edward E. Waters; Bernardo, of San Francisco; Santiago, a resident of Santa Barbara; Maria Ygnacia, deceased; Gaspar, of San Francisco; and Sara, Mrs. F. E. Slattery. Nine of the children are still living. Of these Esequiel was born at Mission San Antonio, Monterey county, March 3, 1854, and received a thorough English education, after which he took up the management of land and stock. At this writing he still occupies the adobe building erected by his father many years ago.

The marriage of Esequiel Soberanes, Jr., took place December 4, 1895, and united him with Dolores Cantua, member of a prominent pioneer family of Monterey county. Her mother was the eldest sister of the mother of Esequiel Soberanes and likewise was the eldest niece of the illustrious General Castro. Her father, Juan

Ygnacio Cantua, who died in 1906, at the age of eighty years, was a citizen of influence and wide reputation, and during the early period of California history he held a commission as lieutenant under the Mexican government. For a time he was also color-bearer of his regiment. As an officer he took part in the battle of Natividad and on what is now known as the Encinal he was wounded by a soldier under General Fremont. Not only was he distinguished for valor in times of war, but likewise he was progressive as a private citizen and possessed the qualities that endear a man to his fellows. By inheritance and by purchase he became the owner of vast tracts of land. Included in his possessions at one time were all the lands where the city of Salinas now stands, also those bordering on the Salinas river extending several miles up the valley in an easterly direction.

GEN. MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO.

The Vallejo family traces its descent from soldiers and nobles of the heroic days of Spain, and is as well known in the mother country as in California. A genealogy filed in the archives in Spain tells that Don Alonzo Vallejo commanded the Spanish troops on board the vessel which brought the royal commissioner Bobadilla to America, with orders to carry Columbus a prisoner to Spain. Another Vallejo was a captain under Cortez, following him to the complete conquest of Mexico, and became governor of Panuco, lord of the silver mines and master of innumerable peons.

Don Ignacio Vicente Vallejo, born in 1748, in Mexico, was designed for holy orders and the service of the church by his family. He rebelled and volunteered for service in Junipero Serra's expedition and landed in San Diego in 1769. He thus became a pioneer among the Spanish and soon became prominent in many capacities, as military commander of many towns and for a long period was the only civil engineer in the province. His engagement and marriage to Maria Antonia Lugo is a matter of history. He was present at her birth in 1776 in San Luis Obispo and at once made a declaration for her hand as soon as she would be old enough. This speaking for a babe in arms became a family proverb in Southern California, but the union became a happy and fortunate one. He died in 1831, and she survived her husband until 1851.

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, the eighth child in a family of thirteen, was born in 1808, in the old town of Monterey and died in 1890 in Sonoma. At the age of sixteen he was an officer in the army and secretary to the governor. In 1829 he became lieutenant commander of the northern department, which included all the territory north of Santa Cruz, and made his headquarters at the presidio. He organized the first town government of Yerba Buena. He was a member of the territorial deputation in 1831, and brought articles of impeachment against Governor Victoria, who was driven from California. In 1832 he married Francisca Benicia Carrillo, and they had seventeen children.

In 1840 he had reached the rank of lieutenant-general, and was the one man in California to whom the people turned with perfect confidence in emergencies. Governor Micheltorena appointed him military commander of the whole territory north of Monterey. He founded the town of Sonoma and spent a quarter million dollars there. He sent to Mexico for a printing press and with his own hands set up his orders and proclamations; this was in 1839.

He owned, as he believed, the largest and finest ranch in the province and thought he had an unassailable title; he dispensed a very lavish hospitality, so generous and universal that it was admired and extolled even among the old Spanish families.

In 1846 the famous convention of leading ranchers was called to be held at Santa Barbara; English influence was strong, but Vallejo exerted all his influence and secured an adjournment to Monterey, where he had the assistance of Thomas O. Larkin. General Vallejo made a strong talk against the English protectorate, against a separate republic, and in favor of annexation to the United States and ultimate statehood. The convention closed with its leaders ready to adopt his views and then came the Bear Flag episode, and Vallejo was carried a prisoner to Sutter's fort, and thus the opportunity for peaceful conquest was lost. As soon as he was released he threw himself heart and soul into or-

ganizing a government and aided in framing a temporary code of laws and securing its support by the Spanish population. He laid out the town sites of Benicia and Vallejo and was a leading member of the constitutional convention. His whole career showed that he was actuated by an unselfish ambition to be recognized as one of the leaders in the state. He offered to construct buildings at Vallejo for the seat of government, but after being ratified by the people and the legislature the plan was never carried out. Squatters began to settle on his land and soon the supreme court of the United States rejected his title to the larger part of his estates and he spent the last years of his life in a small homestead, "Lachryma Montis," near Sonoma, dying a comparatively poor man.

GEORGE BLACKIE.

The childhood memories of Mr. Blackie are associated with the southern part of Scotland, where he was born in October of 1834 and where, as one of the older sons of a large family, he early learned the lessons of self-reliance, helpfulness and perseverance so essential in the formation of a well-rounded character. The parents were in humble circumstances and the children were taught habits of frugality and industrious application, so that they were well prepared for the struggles awaiting them in the busy world. It was not possible for them to secure collegiate advantages, but they were sent to the common schools and laid the foundation of an education which self-culture afterward enlarged and broadened.

Crossing the ocean to Canada in 1857, George Blackie remained three years, but he found the severity of the climate very trying and accordingly in 1860 came via New York and the Isthmus of Panama to California, where his first employment was as an assistant in leveling some of the streets through the hills of San Francisco. From there he went to Contra Costa county and worked in the harvest fields. In 1861 he went to Watsonville and for a time was employed in a livery barn. While he lived in Watsonville the high water of 1861-2 brought ruin and disaster in its wake and he remembers vividly many incident of those exciting days.

The autumn of 1862 found Mr. Blackie in Monterey county, where since he has made his home. With Mr. Riddle as a partner he rented the land where Castroville now stands and marketed his grain in Monterey and Watsonville, the nearest markets at that time. One year later he moved to the Cooper ranch, where he remained for thirty years, meanwhile farming four hundred acres in grain and potatoes. His first purchase of land was made in 1873 and from time to time he added to his possessions until he had the title to five hundred acres in the Prunedale district in San Miguel canon. From the Cooper ranch he eventually moved to this tract and has since engaged in its cultivation, having in the mean time decreased the size of the farm by sales, so that now he has two hundred and eighty acres in the tract. Grain-raising is his specialty, but at one time he devoted considerable attention to fruits of various kinds.

The marriage of George Blackie took place January 4, 1877, and united him with Mrs. Sarah J. (Williams) Manley, whose first husband, William Manley, an Englishman by birth and education, had died in Monterey county in August, 1875, at the age of thirty-five years, leaving the widow with an only son, William A., born in May of 1875 and now living in San Francisco. Mrs. Blackie was born in Connecticut in 1856, came to California in 1864 via the Isthmus of Panama and settled in North San Juan, Nevada county, where in 1874 she was married to Mr. Manley. Her father, Thomas Williams, was a native of Wales and settled in Connecticut, where he became actively identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In Connecticut he married Mary Parry, a native of England, and two children came to bless their union. Leaving his family in the east, Mr. Williams came via the isthmus to California and engaged in mining for twelve years at North San Juan, Nevada county. The year after his arrival he was joined by his family and he remained at North San Juan until 1875, when he and his wife removed to Monterey county and settled on a farm near Castroville. Thereafter, until his death in 1890, he was associated with the agricultural development of the county and proved himself to be a progressive farmer and upright man. His wife survived him only one year.

All of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Blackie were born in Monterey county. They are as follows: Mrs. E. C. Richards, who resides in San Jose and has two sons; Mrs. Charles Harbaugh, of Salinas, who has a daughter and a son; George, Jr., who operates the home ranch; Grace, at home; Ellen, who is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal and teaches school in this county; and Mrs. J. P. Foster, of San Jose. Fraternally Mr. Blackie is identified with Alisal Lodge of Odd Fellows and in politics he votes with the Republican party. Through his own efforts he has reached a high degree of success and, while promoting his personal affairs, he has never neglected the duties of a citizen. In movements for the benefit of community and county he is always depended upon to do his part and his interest in good schools led him to accept the office of school trustee, in which capacity he rendered efficient service.

JOHN B. STIRLING.

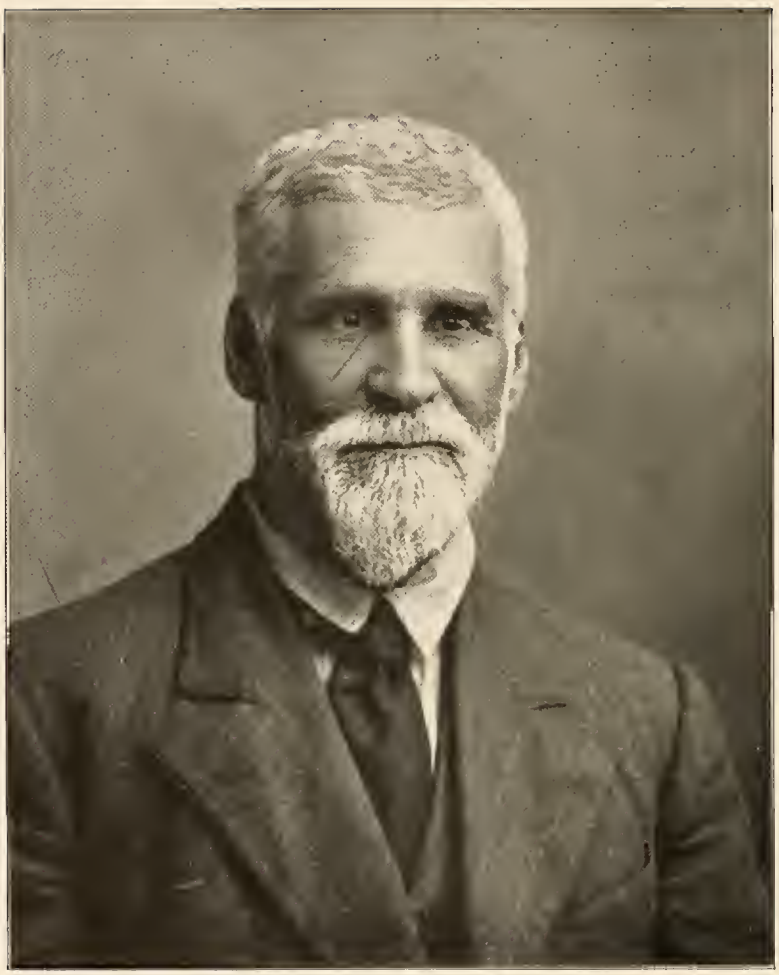
Genealogical lineages of prominent Scotch families include the clan of Stirling residing near the city of Glasgow, where John B. Stirling was born in 1853 and where he was reared by a grandmother. Notwithstanding the humble circumstances of the family he was sent to private schools until he was eleven years of age, but it then became necessary for him to aid in earning his own livelihood, so he was put in a factory to learn the weaver's trade. The father, Robert, aspiring to the possibilities of the new world, had crossed the ocean to Canada and secured a start in that country, whereupon he returned and in 1866 took the family to the new Canadian home. For some years they remained in that country, but the rigors of winter were hard to bear and finally they decided to come to California, this decision having been hastened through reports received from a cousin, James Martin of Monterey, who had been in California for several years. The Webster family also wrote favorably of the location and urged them to remove hither.

Coming to the Pacific coast in 1873, the family settled in Monterey county, where Robert Stirling now occupies a farm of two hundred acres near Castroville. For about twenty-five years he has operated a threshing machine and, in point of consecutive years of identification with the industry, he ranks as the oldest thresherman in the Salinas valley. His wife died in the spring of 1905, but he still survives and at seventy-eight years of age, is energetically devoting himself to the activities of his younger years. Of his sons we note the following: Andrew lives in the Prunedale district; Robert N. is supervisor of the Natividad precinct; and James P. operates a portion of the Cooper ranch.

The eldest son in the family is the gentleman whose name introduces this narrative and whose residence on the Pacific coast dates from the year 1873. At the time of migration to the west he was a young man of twenty years and had acquired a thorough knowledge of the care of stock, having been given charge of that branch of farm duties in Canada by his father. For four and one-half years he worked for Mr. Martin for wages and meanwhile became familiar with farming on an extensive scale. In those days small farms were not popular in the west. Upon starting out for himself he began to raise stock on the mountains and for years he made a specialty of Shire horses, which he retained after removing in two years from his mountain ranch to Castroville. From boyhood he was a lover of equine flesh and desired only the best. His carriage team took the first prize at the Salinas fair and at other fairs his work teams were similarly complimented.

In 1898 Mr. Stirling purchased the ranch he now occupies, consisting of one hundred acres well adapted to beans, barley and onions. Since about 1905 the land has been leased to Japanese who have been successful in market gardening. The owner has erected a comfortable residence and other buildings and has improved the property with fences. In addition to his own place he rents one hundred acres of pasture land and carries about seventy-five head of beef cattle.

Mr. Stirling is the father of five children. The second of these, John D., was accidentally killed August 6, 1908. The others are named as follows: Robert N., William James, Andrew J., and Mary, wife of Stanley W. Ollason. The present wife of Mr. Stirling, with whom he was united in 1892, bore the maiden name of Emma L. Patton, and is the daughter of a pioneer of Mon-



Luis Wolter

terey county. The Democratic party has received the stanch allegiance of Mr. Stirling, but he is not a politician and has taken no part in party matters aside from serving as a delegate to county conventions. Fraternally he has been associated with Alisal Lodge No. 163, I. O. O. F., since 1887, and has passed all the chairs in the lodge, besides which he is connected with Compromise Encampment No. 37, at Salinas. Movements for the agricultural development of the valley receive his co-operation. During the long period of his residence in the west he has proved himself to be loyal to the best interests of the commonwealth and public-spirited to an unusual degree.

LUIS WOLTER.

Apparent chance led to the establishment of the Wolter family in California. The founder of the name in the new world was Capt. Charles Wolter, a native of Stralund, Throlsenden, Germany, and for many years a sailor on the high seas. When eighteen years of age he ran away from home and went to sea and for many years followed a varied life, beginning at the very bottom of the ladder and gradually working his way to the front until he became owner and master of his own vessels. He landed in Peru and after a residence of two years there took out citizenship papers, in December, 1833, becoming a Mexican citizen. He sailed out of the ports of the southern country and was master of the Leonore from 1836 to 1838; the Clara or Clarita from 1840 to 1843; the Julia in 1844 and 1845 and of the El Placer in 1848. It is very likely that he visited California prior to 1833, but it was soon after this date that he settled in this state, and as soon as the Americans assumed control of affairs he again secured his papers and became an American citizen.

On his first voyage the vessel was boarded by pirates, who searched all on board, and on account of his youthful appearance he was nearly passed by, but some one said that he must not be overlooked and his clothing was cut from him and $2,000 in gold coin that he had concealed in a belt about his body rolled on the deck of the ship and in jeering tones the one that demanded a search spoke to the pirate that was going to pass him by. From the foregoing it may be surmised that Mr. Wolter's parents were well-to-do. He also had a good education for he was made master of vessels at an early age. It is known that there is some estate in the old country held by those of the same name. Once having been in California Mr. Wolter was attracted to the territory by the possibilities offered to those willing to work amidst pioneer conditions and after he decided to leave the sea he settled on El Toro rancho of five thousand six hundred acres, located not far from Monterey, and where he married the widow of R. Gomez. Mrs. Gomez bore the maiden name of Josefa Estrada and was born in California, where her ancestors had raised sheep and cattle in the valleys for a number of generations back.

By her first marriage Mrs. Wolter had five children, Felipe, Isabel, John, Rafael and Mariana, who were educated by their step-father and affectionately cared for by him until his death. The union of Captain and Mrs. Wolter resulted in the birth of five children, one of whom, Joseph, now deceased, was marshal of Monterey for eighteen years. Those now living are as follows: Manuel, of Monterey; Luis, living in the Carmel valley; Mrs. Charlotte Fitton, of New Monterey; and Mrs. Laura Wolter Brown, a resident of San Francisco, but now in Europe. The captain died September 26, 1856, at the age of fifty-six years, and his wife died in 1897, at the age of seventy-seven years.

At the family home in Old Monterey Luis Wolter was born August 8, 1849, and at the age of seven years he was orphaned by his father's death. When eleven years old he was sent to the Toro rancho to herd sheep that his mother had inherited from the Estrada family. For nine years he remained on the ranch. The few people whom necessity took in that direction became familiar with the lonely figure of the barefooted sheep-herder watching his flocks as they pastured in the valleys and along the mountain sides. Finally he returned home to aid his mother there. In 1878, at the age of twenty-nine years, he married Juana Ma Luciguela Vasquez, daughter of Antonio Marie Vasquez, and a native of California, born June 12, 1859.

The young couple settled on land now known as the Jacks ranch. Two years later they came

to the Carmel valley and bought three hundred and twenty acres of the Vasquez estate, where they established their home. Later Mr. Wolter added to the place by the purchase of seventy-nine acres and afterward bought fifty-four acres. The entire tract is devoted to fruit, stock and hay, and ninety-five acres are under the plow. The land has been cleared of timber and brush and in 1902 an apple orchard was planted covering nine and one-half acres. At one time a large dairy business was conducted and butter was manufactured for the city markets. At this writing he is making a specialty of potatoes. Since he came to this property about 1880 he has made many valuable improvements that have enhanced its productiveness, and in consequence he is in the enjoyment of the receipt of a gratifying income from the investment.

Of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Wolter one child died at six months and another, Josefa, passed away at the age of twelve years. Those now living are as follows: Arthur L., who was born in 1880 and is now engaged in farming with his father; Lucretia A., born in 1881; Adelina E., 1882; Florence L., 1883; Agnes P. B., 1886; Gustave, 1888; Jose E., 1890; Julia, 1892; Luis F., 1894; David P., 1896; Robert, 1898, and Irene E., 1903. All excepting the eldest were born on the present family homestead and all were educated in (or are now attending) the district schools. They display a natural talent for music and art and several of the children are exceptionally proficient in drawing and as musicians. Politically Mr. Wolter is a Republican in national affairs and in early days he took an active part in party affairs, always giving his allegiance in local measures to the men whom he considered best qualified to represent the people.

HENRY CHASE.

An early period in the colonization of Massachusetts found the Chase family associated with its agricultural development and there Ezra and Tirzah (Wells) Chase were born and reared, removing thence to New York state and settling near Livingston, where a son, Henry, was born July 21, 1832. The parents became affiliated with the Mormon church and when the leaders removed to the Mississippi valley they accompanied them, settling at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill., as early as 1841. The struggles of the next few years are well remembered by Henry Chase, who was acquainted with all the heads of the Mormon church of that period and personally knew Joseph Smith. The Mormons incurred the hostility of other settlers; Smith was placed in the county jail at Carthage and there he was shot.

The migration of the Mormons toward the then unknown west lured the Chase family to the primeval wilds and in 1846 they settled in Nebraska where Omaha now stands. One year later they started for Utah and crossed the plains with an expedition comprising ninety-six wagons. Thousands of buffalo were to be seen as they crossed the plains. The animals were so fearless that guards were obliged to keep watch at night to keep them away from the caravan. The train was under the charge of Capt. Lorenzo Snow, at one time president of the Mormon church. On arriving in Utah the settlers laid out the present Salt Lake City and there they took up the arduous task of earning a livelihood far from the centers of civilization. After the discovery of gold in California the elder Chase decided to bring his family to California and for three years he mined in Eldorado county. With his son he also raised barley and hay. It was his custom to haul the hay to Placerville, making the round trip from his ranch in one day and receiving $80 per ton for all that he could deliver. Removing to Santa Clara county in 1853, he purchased four hundred and eighty acres, only to discover later that an old Spanish grant rendered his claim invalid. During 1856 he and his wife returned to Utah and there they remained until they died when advanced in years.

The marriage of Henry Chase was solemnized in San Bernardino county in 1860 and united him with Miss Mary Ann Baldwin, who was born in Illinois of English parentage. The young couple settled in the vicinity of the bride's home, but destructive floods caused them to remove to the vicinity of San Jose, and in 1866 they came to San Benito, where Mr. Chase paid $30 an acre for a part of the Pacheco grant. The same land had sold in 1856 for $2.50 an acre, while land in the hills had been as low as

twenty-five cents an acre. No improvements had been made on the tract, which previously had been utilized as range for cattle and sheep. On the present site of Hollister there was only one building and that was the residence of the illustrious pioneer in whose honor the town was named. After he had fenced the land Mr. Chase began to raise wheat and in good seasons he had very profitable crops. With barley he was less successful. Hogs, too, did not prove money-makers. During 1902 he embarked in the dairy industry and now he milks forty cows, sending the milk to the condensing factory. Ample water enables him to cut six crops of alfalfa each year from his meadow of forty acres. For power he utilizes a gas engine of ten horse-power, with a capacity of five hundred gallons per minute. The cow-barns are equipped with modern conveniences and all of the appliances have been provided with a view to securing the most satisfactory effects from a sanitary standpoint. During 1907 the owner had an average of $86 per cow in gross receipts and in 1908 the gross receipts were $83 per head, in addition to which he had the increase of the herd and the use of the milk. In former years he engaged in raising horses, but now he devotes less attention to that industry. The largest team that ever went out of this county (weighing four thousand and one hundred pounds), was sold by him in 1898, but he received only $250 for the same.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Chase frequently has served as a delegate to county conventions. At the time of the exciting contest relative to the division of the county, a majority of the people of the San Felipe valley opposed the project. Largely through his efforts a tax was levied for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse in the Pacheco district and for thirteen years he served at a trustee of the school. Another enterprise which he promoted was the building of a public hall in Pacheco district for the use of lodges and for the holding of public functions; to this he donated the land. Years ago he realized the usefulness of the telephone and urged upon his neighbors the necessity of co-operation in securing a system. With his private line as the nucleus, a system was built for the farmers of the district. His wife also is enthusiastically in favor of progressive enterprises and is now a stockholder in the Grangers' Union, besides aiding other local movements of importance. They are the parents of four children now living. Their eldest daughter, Tirzah, who was born in San Bernardino county, married William Bromley, who died in 1891; she survived him until 1900 and at her demise left two daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter now living, Abbie, was born in Santa Clara county and married H. N. Tracy, of Los Angeles; they have three children. Lottie, who was born in Santa Clara county, is a teacher in the Pacheco district. The youngest children, Etta and Henry, Jr., reside with their parents on the home farm.

WILLARD F. TREAT.

In tracing the causes that have led to the present prosperity of California, the student of history discovers that the citizenship of men from the states to the east has been a leading factor in the results now apparent. Numbered among the citizens of Salinas who by their excellent business judgment and untiring energy have contributed to the growth of the city mention belongs to Willard F. Treat, who has been a resident of Monterey county for nearly forty-five years, and has made his home in Salinas since 1900. A native of New York state, he was born August 9, 1833, the son of Timothy and Lovicia (Bentley) Treat, they too being natives of the Empire state. As his parents were farmers the son was reared and educated in rural surroundings, and when he reached years of discretion he too settled down to follow in their footsteps in the choice of a calling.

The keen interest to wrest wealth from the mines which brought many thousands to the west in the years immediately following the gold discovery in California had abated somewhat at the time Mr. Treat came to California in 1865, but nevertheless his first experience upon locating here was in the mines. Going direct to Eldorado county, he mined in that locality with splendid success for about two years, when, with the money which he had in the meantime accumulated he located in Monterey county and purchased a ranch of one hundred and eighty-five acres in close proximity to Salinas. This was

the scene of his activities for about thirty-five years, during this time making a specialty of raising high-grade cattle and also raising grain, but finally, on account of failing health, he was compelled to relinquish these activities. Accordingly, in 1900, he leased his property and took up his residence in Salinas, where he has since lived retired from active cares. Soon after locating in the city he purchased property and erected houses thereon, the proceeds from which furnish him with a comfortable income. In 1907 he sold his ranch property.

Mr. Treat's marriage, which occurred November 14, 1869, united him with Sophronia Howell, a native of West Virginia, and two children, both sons, have been born of their union. The eldest, Frank, is a resident of San Francisco, while Fred A., who was formerly district attorney of Monterey county, is now a resident of the city of that name. Fraternally Mr. Treat is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. With his wife Mr. Treat has a pleasant home at No. 620 South Main street, where in their declining years they are enjoying the comforts made possible by the accumulations of by-gone days.

GEORGE HENRY WILKINSON.

In George H. Wilkinson Monterey county, Cal., has an English-American citizen who reflects credit both upon his native and upon his adopted country, and who embodies those thrifty and substantial traits which make his countrymen welcome additions wherever they choose to locate. Near Metz he owns a ranch of nearly four hundred acres, of which a part is in orchard, a portion is in hay, and upon the remainder he raises cattle and horses.

As has already been intimated, Mr. Wilkinson is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Yorkshire, December 2, 1850. His boyhood, youth and young manhood were passed in the surroundings of his birthplace, and there, too, he fitted himself for the business world by learning the iron molder's trade. He became proficient in this calling and had followed it for a number of years in England when, in 1888, he came to the United States and followed his trade with even greater success than he had in his native country. Locating in San Francisco upon his arrival in this country, he secured a position as molder in the Union Iron Works, and was employed there and in Alameda for nearly twenty years. In the meantime, in 1902, he had purchased a ranch of one hundred and fifty-two acres near Metz upon which he located his family, while he continued work at his trade. The great earthquake and fire of April, 1906, however, destroyed the works in which he was engaged and since that time he has had charge of the home ranch. Of this, two acres are in orchard, fifty acres in hay, while the remainder is devoted to the raising of cattle and horses. In 1908 Mr. Wilkinson added to his holdings by the purchase of two hundred and thirty acres which also lie in close proximity to his home place, and of this tract twelve acres are in orchard and fifty acres in hay. Besides the two tracts mentioned he also has one hundred and sixty acres in the foothills which he homesteaded, and this he uses as pasturage for his stock. Taken all in all, his ranches are well suited to the purposes to which they are devoted, and in the comparatively short time which he has had them under his personal supervision he has had remarkable success in bringing them up to the fine state of cultivation which they have reached at this time.

Mr. Wilkinson's marriage occurred in New York, May 23, 1888, and united him with Miss Annie Sawdon, who like himself was a native of England. Two children have blessed their marriage, Herbert, who assists his father on the home ranch, and Leonard, who is also still at home.

HON. M. T. DOOLING.

The qualities indispensable to the successful career of a jurist are found in the character of Judge Dooling, who as the judicial head of the superior court of his district has won a recognized place among the most profound thinkers of the many scholarly men adorning the bench of the state of California. Nature liberally endowed him with a fine mind and accurate reasoning powers. Education developed his native endowments. Self-culture brought to him intellectual attainments that were the culmination of the aspi-

rations of youth. A long experience as a jurist, supplementing successful professional practice and service in the assembly of the state, gave him the ripened judgment, the impartial spirit, the wide information concerning the laws of the state and nation, and the wisdom of opinion that have been the admiration of friends and the pride of his county.

From a period shortly after the discovery of gold in the west the Dooling family has been identified with the history of California. It was during the year 1850 that Timothy Dooling came via the Isthmus and the ocean to San Francisco, thence to the mines of Nevada county, where he remained for about eighteen years. While residing in that county the son was born whose name introduces this article and whose personality has been a pronounced factor in the professional history of Hollister. About the year 1868 the family came to San Benito (then Monterey) county and purchased a part of the Hollister grant or San Justo rancho, where the father engaged in ranching until his death in 1895, at the age of seventy-two years. Many of his traits descended to his son. Public-spirited energy and keen mental endowments were characteristics of the father as they are of the son, and in his adopted home he won a large circle of warm friends. Although he never became prominent nor did he attain wealth, yet his might be called a successful life, for he accumulated enough for the wants of himself and family and he won the respect of all associates.

Upon the completion of the studies of the public schools M. T. Dooling entered the college of St. Mary's, San Francisco, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1880 and the degree of A. M. in 1881. For two years after the completion of the classical course he remained in the college as instructor in the department of ancient and modern languages. After leaving the college in 1863 he began to study law in the office of B. B. McCroskey at Hollister. Two years later he was admitted to practice before the supreme court and immediately began to practice with John L. Hudner, under the firm name of Hudner & Dooling. Somewhat later he was a law partner of H. W. Scott. Meanwhile he was active in the local councils of the Democratic party and indeed it may be said of him that for years he has been one of the foremost Democrats in the county. While still a law student in 1884 he was elected as the Democratic nominee to the legislature, where he served one term of two sessions, meanwhile taking an active part as a member of the committee appointed to secure a system of irrigation. Since 1888 he has been present at every Democratic state convention in California. Each time he has been appointed a member of the committee on platform and resolutions. With justice it may be said of him that his political service has been conducted in the interests of all the people, irrespective of partisan views, and in return for this service he has been honored with the confidence of the people.

Both the Republicans and the Democrats united in electing Judge Dooling to the office of district attorney of San Benito county, in which position he continued from 1892 until 1897, meanwhile receiving a second election at the hands of the voters. In 1897 he resigned as district attorney in order to accept the position of judge of the superior court, to which he had been elected the previous year. In 1902 and 1908 he was re-elected without opposition, both political parties supporting him with ardor and enthusiasm. For his high office he is eminently qualified by native talents and by experience. His decisions are characterized by impartiality. His exposition of the law is clear and accurate. It might be said, according to the ancient imagery, that Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, smiled upon him at his birth and crowned his brow with the green laurels of an honorable renown.

The devotion of Judge Dooling to the profession of his choice has not prevented him from maintaining a warm interest in progressive civic projects nor has it rendered less ardent his allegiance to fraternal organizations. Among the Native Sons of the Golden West he is especially prominent, and on various occasions he has officiated as grand trustee of the grand parlor. In 1907 he became grand president of the organization, and is now one of its past-presidents. His membership in this order is by virtue of his birth in California, his birth having occurred in Nevada county in 1860. Since the organization of Fremont Parlor No. 44 at Hollister, he has been one of its leading members. The Woodmen of

the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen also number him among their members. With his wife, a native of Illinois, and in maidenhood Miss Ida Wagner, he has a high position in the most select social circles of Hollister, where since his marriage in 1887 he has made his home in an attractive residence, whose inner appointments reflect the refined tastes of the family and within whose portals many of his happiest hours are passed.

CHARLES JOY.

To one inured in youth to the keen wintry blasts and disastrous storms of Maine, the change to the mild and beneficent climate of California cannot but be congenial. Such has been the experience of Charles Joy, who was born in 1849 in that remote northeasterly commonwealth and who in boyhood became familiar with the brief summer seasons and the protracted periods of wintry winds characteristic of New England. The schools of the time and place were inferior to those of the present, but such opportunities as they offered he grasped to the utmost and thus gained a thorough knowledge of the common branches. Later study and habits of thoughtful reading enlarged his sphere of information.

Severing the ties that bound him to the home of his childhood, during the autumn of 1866 Charles Joy came from Maine via the Isthmus of Panama to California and settled in Salinas. It was his hope to engage in agricultural pursuits and as soon as he had accumulated sufficient capital to justify such a proceeding he rented land and embarked in raising grain. During the years that followed he had charge of various tracts as proprietor and lessee, included among these properties being a portion of the Sherwood ranch, which he rented for four years. At the same time he cultivated land adjoining in the Alisal district. Later he managed a large tract at Natividad and leased part of the ranch owned by David Jacks in the Deep Well district.

After having farmed on the Zabala ranch for two years Mr. Joy removed to a part of the Espinosa ranch, where since he has leased and managed sixteen hundred acres. Of the large tract eight hundred acres are under cultivation to barley and the balance of the land is utilized for the pasturage of stock. A thoroughbred Norman stallion is kept on the ranch and a specialty is made of the raising of horses, which always command the highest prices in the local markets. In addition to his investments from an agricultural standpoint, Mr. Joy is a stockholder in the Soledad Mercantile Company and maintains an intimate association with other enterprises for the upbuilding of the county. Marriage united him with Mrs. Margaret Watts, a native of Canada and for some years a resident of Santa Cruz; she has one son, Charles, who is now in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Masonry for years has had the allegiance and profound sympathy of Mr. Joy, who believes in the philanthropic principles of the order and contributes to its works of charity and brotherly kindness. Besides belonging to the Salinas Lodge, F. & A. M., he is associated with the Royal Arch Chapter of Salinas, the Knights Templar Commandery of Watsonville and the Eastern Star of Salinas. Interested in educational affairs, during the period of his residence in the Arroyo Seco school district he served as school trustee for twelve years and also filled the same position in the Natividad district. Frequently he has been chosen a delegate to county conventions of the Republican party.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ROTHE.

The original identification of the Rothe family with the history and development of California dates back to the year 1849, when Julius A. Rothe joined a party of Argonauts and made the long and dangerous journey to the shores of the Pacific. An experience of brief duration in the mines did not prove sufficiently successful to tempt a continuance in the occupation and he eventually turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, which he followed at Castroville and in the Corral de Tierra. While living in California he met and married Miss Ruth Rayner and they became the parents of seven children, their son, William Augustus, having been

born in Santa Clara county in 1864, during the residence of the family in that part of the state.

Selling out his holdings in 1878 Julius A. Rothe moved to Missouri and bought a tract of land near Jefferson City, where he engaged in raising cattle and hogs and also made a specialty of such crops as were adapted to the soil and climate. In 1881 he brought the family back to the Pacific coast and settled at San Juan, San Benito county, where he rented a ranch owned by Henry Miller and engaged in raising stock. In 1887 his death occurred while he was making his home on that ranch, and afterward his widow removed to San Jose, where she now resides.

When the family removed from this state to Missouri and settled on a farm in that state William Augustus Rothe was a lad of fourteen years, who previously had been a pupil in the schools at Castroville and the Corral de Tierra. Later he completed his education in Missouri schools and after returning to California he began to engage in farm pursuits, removing after the death of his father to Monterey county, where he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in the Piney canon. Later he added to his holdings in the same locality by the purchase of a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, where for two years he engaged in raising horses, cattle, hogs and chickens. A subsequent experience as a farmer at San Juan for one year was followed by removal to Mount Hamilton, where for two years he made his home and where for a time afterward he continued to raise stock, although occupied personally as an employe on the San Jose electric cars. Returning to Monterey county in 1895 he resumed the stock industry on his ranch in the Piney canon, where he still owns land and stock. During 1907 he rented and removed to a tract of fifteen hundred acres owned by Jesse Bardin in the Arroyo Seco canon and this place he manages in conjunction with his own ranch, having about one hundred and fifty acres in grain and hay and the balance in pasture.

Possessing considerable mechanical ability, Mr. Rothe has been enabled to do much of the repair work in connection with his machinery on the farm and in addition for eleven seasons, prior to 1907, he operated a threshing machine engine. His work in that capacity was exceptionally proficient. In stock-raising his specialty has been hogs, but he is equally familiar with other stock and ranks as an expert judge concerning the best points of all breeds. While he has had little leisure for activities outside of the range of his farming interests he has been closely identified with the Woodmen of the World at Salinas and Soledad Circle, Foresters of America. During 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Twitchell, of San Juan, this state, by whom he has a son, Elmer, now assisting in the management of the large landed interests embraced within the limits of the ranch.

THOMAS PORTER BRALEE.

The changing fortunes of a sailor's life caused the establishment of the Bralee family on the western coast. It was Thomas Bralee, a seafaring man, who in the course of his voyages from port to port visited California prior to the discovery of gold and prior to the era of American authority. The life history of this sailor was eventful and interesting. He was born in 1821 in the shire of Worcester, England, and came of an honorable but poor family. The necessity of earning his own livelihood prevented him from attending school, yet such was his native ability that he impressed strangers as an educated man. When only eight years of age he was put to work in a rope factory. The toil was wearying and the hours long, but necessity is a stern taskmaster and enacts laws from which there is no evasion.

As soon as old enough to be accepted on shipboard the boy left the rope factory and shipped on a lumber vessel bound for Quebec. The voyage came to its expected destination in due season and he thereupon left and went on to New York City, thence to Baltimore, from which point he shipped on board the frigate Savannah for California via Cape Horn. It was during 1846 that he saw California for the first time, he being then in the United States service under Commodore Jones. While there he assisted in raising the United States flag over Monterey, but as war had not been declared, the flag was pulled down. However, in 1847 he was one of a party that landed from shipboard and raised our flag permanently over Monterey.

When the ship cast anchor at a harbor in Peru the command was assumed by Commodore Sloat and Thomas Bralee continued with the latter until he received an honorable discharge at Monterey at the expiration of three years of faithful service. Immediately afterward he joined forces with a friend in the building of a brick-kiln and they had burned one hundred thousand brick, but this they left in the kiln to go to the gold mines. Mr. Bralee remained about eighteen months. On account of sickness he left the mines and came to Monterey, where he began to build brick chimneys. He was expert in the use of tools and made a living in that way. During 1852 he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, but on the survey it was found that his tract included only about one-half of what it should have contained. It was all bottom land and the next year the adobe house was washed away in a flood. The owner then removed to higher ground and built a habitation, which answered its purpose until he erected a more suitable residence in 1862. During 1869 he sold the land to Mr. Berwick. In the early days of his occupancy of that tract deer were plentiful and bears would come at night quite close to the house. Sometimes his stock were molested by wild animals, but on the whole he met with good luck. One of his specialties was dairying in the Mexican style and he sold the butter at $1 per pound.

On leaving the Berwick ranch and investigating other property Thomas Bralee bought seven hundred acres of hill land and there he engaged in stock-raising, dairying and general farming until he sold out in 1892 upon his retirement from agricultural responsibilities. His last days were quietly passed in Monterey and there he died December 27, 1902, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife, who had passed away in 1875, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and bore the maiden name of Alice Scanlian. Four children were born of their union, of whom two are deceased, William having died at the age of twenty-three years. The survivors are Thomas P. and Alice, both of whom were educated in the Carmelo school, an institution organized largely through the instrumentality of their father and served by him for years in the capacity of trustee. In politics he voted with the Republican party. Fraternally he belonged to the Masonic order and the burial service was conducted under their ritual.

The city of Monterey is the native home of Thomas Porter Bralee and May 11, 1852, the date of his birth. For some years in early life he had successful oversight of the home ranch with its seven hundred acres and cattle belonging to the farm, and its orchard of five acres. In 1892 he came to Monterey, where he makes his home at No. 305 Webster street. Following the example of his father, he supports Republican principles and favors all movements for the general welfare of the community whose upward growth possesses the deepest interest for him and in whose ultimate prosperity he cherishes the utmost confidence.

COPLEY BROTHERS.

Representative of the agricultural possibilities to be obtained in Monterey county is the progress made by the Copley Brothers, William C. and Edward J., proprietors of twelve hundred acres lying six miles from San Lucas, besides which they rent one hundred acres of adjoining land. Though this is by no means as large an undertaking of the kind as is to be found in this vicinity, still it would be hard to find one conducted on more modern principles, for the proprietors are enterprising and thoroughly up-to-date in all of their ideas and have equipped their ranch accordingly.

Both of the brothers were born on the family homestead in Wild Horse canyon, the birth of William C. occurring in 1883 and that of Edward J. in 1885. They are the sons of Andrew J. Copley, Jr., of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. The sons were reared and educated in their boyhood home in Wild Horse canyon, attending the district school, and by diligently applying themselves to their studies they laid a foundation to which in later years they have continually added by the reading of well-selected literature. Even while attending school they were of great assistance to their father in carrying on the ranch, so that long before they had thought of future plans in life they were unconsciously becoming attached to the line of work

JUANA E. BONIFACIO

JUAN BONIFACIO

Chas Bonifacio

they were destined to follow. It was thus natural that upon leaving school they should continue this training, and as their father was in need of assistance they took up responsibilities and duties on the home farm which by this time they were competent to fill. This combining of interests and labor continued to the pleasure and profit of all concerned for a number of years, or until 1902, when the sons determined to assume an undertaking of their own, and for this purpose purchased a tract of twelve hundred acres in Long valley upon which they have since resided. Of this they have two hundred acres under cultivation, and one hundred acres which they rent they have in barley. This, however, is but one branch of agriculture in which they are interested, for the raising of cattle, horses and hogs forms probably one of the chief industries of the ranch. All of the ranch not under cultivation is used for grazing purposes.

William C. has formed domestic ties, his marriage uniting him with Miss Bernice Butterfield, of Watsonville.

CHARLES BONIFACIO.

A native son of the state and a representative of one of the oldest families of California, Charles Bonifacio was born in Monterey, October 7, 1866, a son of Juan and Juana (Espinosa) Bonifacio. The former was a brother of Marinacio Bonifacio, who was famous in history as the sweetheart of General Sherman. Their home is located in Monterey and is one of the landmarks and places of interest, as at the entrance General Sherman planted a rosebush, and it is now pointed out to the traveler as the "Sherman rose." It has never bloomed, and according to tradition the reason is given that he never returned to keep faith with his betrothed. The family that is represented by Mr. Bonifacio is connected with the Pinto family, his paternal grandmother being Carmella Pinto. His mother, Juana Espinosa, was born in 1846 and is a descendant of the Boronda and Espinosa families. Jose Manuel Boronda, great-grandfather of Charles Bonifacio, was one of the original Spanish families of California, and he had a son, Juan Demata Boronda, who was born in 1813 and lived to reach the ripe old age of ninety years, dying in 1903. He was the owner of the Laurelles rancho. Taking the records of the families with whom he is connected, it entitles Mr. Bonifacio to a just claim to Monterey county, which has been the scenes of his labors from infancy.

Born in Monterey and living here until he was seven years of age, Charles Bonifacio was then taken to the Santa Rita rancho by his mother, and there he attended school and grew to manhood. His first independent venture was as a hired hand on the dairy ranch of the late Z. Hebert and for six years remained with his employer. The following four years he was employed on the Laguna Seco rancho, and then worked for C. F. Langley for two years. During all this time he was learning the different branches of the stock business, as well as the methods of general farming as carried on by the successful men by whom he was employed, experiences which inspired in him a desire to become the owner of an industry of his own. When he left the employ of Mr. Langley he bought stock of him and leased one thousand acres of the Chupenes ranch, and for two years built the foundation of a successful business. In 1900 he removed to the Soledad Mission ranch and operated it on shares with the owner, B. F. Gould, as a dairy ranch, until 1907, meeting with success in their undertaking. Here Mr. Bonifacio learned the details of the dairy industry, and in the above named year he moved to his present ranch near Soledad, which is especially adapted to the dairy industry. Two hundred acres are in alfalfa, and on the one hundred acres of bottom land he maintains one hundred cows, and the milk is all made into cheese on the ranch. It is equipped with a modern plant for that purpose, and the daily output is twelve twenty-five pound cheeses. At the fairs where he has exhibited his cheese he has taken many premiums during the last three seasons, for they are counted among the best in the state. One of the principal industries carried on by him is the raising of high-grade stock, making a specialty of full-blooded Holsteins, and he has a demand for his young bulls from all parts of the country. At the present time he has a herd of young stock, numbering about two hundred three-year-old animals. He has a range of about two thousand acres, where the stock can roam at

will. Besides cattle, he has many hogs that are a source of income to him.

Mr. Bonifacio has always been interested in the welfare of his locality and served as trustee of the Chupenes school district. He is a member of Soledad Circle, Foresters of America. In all movements for the upbuilding of the county Mr. Bonifacio has never neglected the duties of a citizen, and has been a liberal supporter to all public enterprises.

ALEXANDER EATON.

There now survive but a comparatively small number of the men who, in the years immediately following the discovery of gold in the west, became pioneers of California. From every part of the globe they traveled hither by the thousands, eager to prospect for gold in the mines that already had brought wealth to many of the early Argonauts. Few attained the riches they had hoped to wrest from the mines. Some perished in the midst of hardships and privations, while fortune was smiling upon their material labors. Some returned, with their gold, to eastern homes. Some turned their ambitious efforts to other occupations, having decided that the climate and soil of the west offered inducements for permanent residence. In the last-named class we may mention the name of Alexander Eaton, a pioneer of 1852, now residing in the city of Salinas. It was during September of the year named that he landed in San Francisco, after a voyage via Cape Horn on the barque Fanny Major, which completed the long trip from the east in one hundred and fifty-seven days. A diary of the voyage, which he kept from day to day, long remained in his possession, and its eventual loss was a source of regret to him.

Born in Orange county, N. Y., January 8, 1830, Alexander Eaton received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen years entered upon an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed after the completion of his term. His parents, John and Hannah (Short) Eaton, were of Scotch and English descent respectively, but were born in Orange county, where also they were reared and married. After having lived long and honorable lives in the same locality, they passed away within two miles of the place where they were born. The ties of home and kindred held them there, at a time when many of their acquaintances were seeking new homes in the unimproved and unknown regions further west. At the time of his death the father was seventy-six, while the mother lived to be eighty.

Out of a family of nine children, five attained maturity, but Alexander is now the sole survivor, and he likewise was the only one of the family to come to California. He migrated to this state with the intention of mining, and for a time he worked at Owsley's Bar, on the Yuba river, but soon he decided that the trade of a mechanic offered more flattering inducements. For four years he was employed in San Francisco at $6 per day, helping to manufacture the first steel plows made in the west. The same occupation he followed for himself, during which time he earned from $5 to $20 each day. During the vigilante period of the city's history he was a member of the committee and maintained a warm interest in all movements for the betterment of the town. During the early '50s he aided in the organization of the Leisure Club, whose members comprised the younger people of San Francisco. Valuable lots could have been bought by him then at a low figure, but he entertained the idea of making a fortune and returned to the east to reside, so he did not desire to encumber himself with real estate whose value was not apparent to him. As early as 1853 he became a member of California Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., and in 1856 he was honored with the office of noble grand. For years he attended all of the grand lodges as a delegate from his home organization.

The first marriage of Mr. Eaton united him with Miss Martha J. Lockwood, who was born in Orange county, N. Y., and in 1849 came with her parents via the Horn to San Francisco, where, in 1858, she met and married Mr. Eaton. On account of her health they removed to Hollister and settled in the village of three hundred inhabitants, after having spent a year on a ranch in the Santa Ana valley, owned by her father. After a long period of delicate health she passed away and was buried at Hollister. Four children had blessed the union, but one son died at the age

of sixteen years and a daughter when twenty. The surviving son, Edward, was born in San Mateo county and resides in Salinas; his family comprises a wife and two daughters. The only living daughter of Mr. Eaton is Iva M., who married F. S. Myers, of San Francisco, and has one son. After the death of his first wife Mr. Eaton married Mrs. Jeanette (Whitcomb) Brewster, who died at Salinas in 1909 and was buried in the Hollister cemetery.

For twenty years Mr. Eaton followed the trade of a blacksmith in Hollister, where for two years he also worked for J. J. Burnett. For a time he owned and occupied a shop on the corner of Third and San Benito streets, but later he moved to Fourth street, where he had bought out Mr. Walberg. While engaged in business there he manufactured twelve gang plows, the first made in the county, and these he sold for $100 each. Deeply interested in the struggle to create a separate county, he was an active factor in securing the separation of San Benito from Monterey county. For seventeen years he was a member of the volunteer fire department, which he assisted in organizing and in which he served for seven years as second chief. The light cart used by the department for racing was one of his own manufacture. During his residence in San Francisco he was a member of the fire department, Company No. 4, and as such took an active part in many of the tournaments of early days. For three years he served as a member of the town council of Hollister, but resigned in 1893, at the time of his removal to King City. At his new location he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land and engaged in raising grain, remaining on the farm until 1902. After having engaged in sugar-beet farming in the Salinas valley for one year, he retired from active cares and removed to Salinas, where he now makes his home, being well preserved and vigorous, notwithstanding his laborious career and advanced years. While living in Hollister he was made a Mason in San Benito Lodge, F. & A. M. Later he joined the San Francisco Chapter and Golden Gate Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of San Francisco. Formerly he was a leading member of the Society of Pioneers of Monterey county and aided in its organization. While less active now in its management, owing to his advanced age, he is none the less interested in its welfare, and enjoys few things more than a reunion of the men who, like himself, were familiar with the early history of this part of the state. In younger days he was active in politics, and always has been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party in national affairs, but in local elections he supports the men whom he considers to be best qualified to represent the people in offices of trust. For years he was a member of the Hollister school board, and no one maintains a deeper interest than he in the work of our free-school system.

LEWIS V. DAY.

A long and varied experience in the west, covering over half a century, of which thirty-six years have been passed in San Benito county, has given Mr. Day unlimited opportunity to study conditions of climate and soil, knowledge which he has put to good account in his agricultural endeavors, as all will agree who are familiar with his accomplishments. For many years he conducted a successful stock business in the Lone Tree district, but since 1905 he has been interested in the poultry business and is without doubt proprietor of the largest and most successful enterprise of the kind in this part of the state.

Born in Athens county, Ohio, September 20, 1840, Lewis V. Day barely remembers his birthplace, for when he was a child of five years his parents removed as far west as Iowa, and it is with that part of the middle west that he became most familiar, making his home there until 1854. In the meantime events had taken place in the far west which were to have an influence on his future life. The excitement following the finding of gold in California had brought his father to the coast in the memorable year of 1849, and five years later, in 1854, he accompanied his mother to California to join the father. Not unlike the majority of those who were drawn hither in the early days of the gold discovery, the elder Mr. Day tried his hand at mining, but after he was joined by his family he settled on a ranch in Santa Clara county and thereafter throughout his active years was interested in agricultural affairs. A successful and

amicable association between father and son was maintained upon the home ranch for about eight years, when, in 1862, Lewis Day made his first independent venture by going to Idaho and engaging in mining and freighting. An experience of about three years of this life satisfied him and at the end of this time he was contented to return to Santa Clara county and resume agricultural affairs. For a number of years thereafter he engaged in stock farming in that county, but in 1873 he came to San Benito county and with his father purchased nineteen hundred and eighty acres in the Lone Tree district, where they were enabled to conduct a stock business commensurate with their ability. This association continued unabated in interest and success for twenty-three years, or until 1896, when the father's interest was purchased by C. N. Hawkins, after which business was carried on under the name of Day & Hawkins, until 1905. After selling his interest in the stock business to Mr. Hawkins in the year just mentioned, Mr. Day came to Hollister and purchased the property upon which he now resides, consisting of twelve acres just outside the city limits. Here he conducts a poultry business second to none in this part of the county, for he has not allowed expense to stand in the way of making every possible improvement necessary to the proper maintenance of the business. On an average he has eleven hundred laying hens on his ranch all the year around.

In July, 1873, Mr. Day formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Sarah Herrington, a native of Davis county, Iowa, and eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, have been born to them. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Lucy, the wife of David Forbes, of Portland, Ore.; Nellie, the wife of Eugene McCullough, of Guadaloupe; James, a resident of Lindsay, Cal.; Belle, the wife of Alfred Halverson, of Elmhurst, Cal.; Edna, who married Wiley Garner, of Hollister; Charles, at home, and assisting his father with the care of the ranch; Leonard, a student in the University of California; Lillian, at home; Alta, who died when seventeen years of age; and Alvin and Elma, the two last mentioned also at home with their parents. Mr. Day has been a stanch supporter of all matters that have had to do with the upbuilding of Hollister and San Benito county, this being especially true of educational affairs, and his service of over eighteen years as trustee of Lone Tree school district is evidence of the sincerity of his desire to do what lies in his power to benefit conditions in his community along educational lines.

JOHN W. DRYDEN.

Experience with conditions in the United States and England gained through residence at various places qualifies Mr. Dryden to judge wisely concerning the advantages offered by any particular section of country, and it is his opinion that opportunities in California are as plentiful as elsewhere and that the climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness. Hence he is well satisfied to remain on the ranch which he purchased upon coming to Hollister over twenty years ago. While this is not large as compared with many ranches in the vicinity, yet in point of financial results he is well satisfied with the returns from his labor.

As has been intimated Mr. Dryden is a native of England, and was born in Durham county, November 3, 1860, the son of John and Sarah (Thompson) Dryden. The parents were also natives of the Mother Country and with the exception of a short time which Mr. Dryden spent in the United States, were life-time residents of England. By trade the father was a miller, a trade which he followed throughout his active years, and at his death he was interred in a cemetery in his native home. John W. Dryden was reared and educated in Durham county, and remained in his native land until he reached his twentieth year, when he was overtaken by the western fever and set sail for the United States, the voyage being made in 1880. He did not come to California at that time, however, but instead went to Minnesota, where, in Marshall, Lyon county, he engaged in raising wheat for five years on a quarter section of land which he purchased. At the end of this time, in 1885, he completed his journey across the continent by coming to California, his choice of location taking him to San Jose, Santa Clara county, where he found employment on the fruit ranch of J. A. Schofield. He remained with this employer for

J. D. French

three years, in the meantime becoming familiar with the fruit industry in all its phases. He then came to Hollister and assumed the position of foreman of the Brewster ranch, which he managed with considerable success for three years. A desire to become a property owner and rancher on his own account led him to give this up, however, and the property which he purchased at that time has been his home ever since. This consists of fifty-three acres of land in the Union district, on Rural Route No. 1, and not far from Hollister, which is his market town. His land is specially adapted to raising apricots and French prunes, making a specialty of these two fruits, and as the quality of his fruit is superior to all others raised in the locality he receives the highest market prices for his products. Besides the ten acres devoted to fruit-raising he has forty acres in hay and grain, and the remainder of the ranch is used as a poultry ranch, upon which he has an average of twenty-five hundred White Leghorn chickens all the year. Both departments of agriculture in which he is engaged, fruit-raising and the poultry business, have received deep thought and scientific study on his part and accounts for the success which he has enjoyed. He markets his chickens in San Francisco, his hens averaging him a profit of over $1 apiece per year.

Mr. Dryden was married in 1884 to Miss Ellen Berry, who like himself was a native of England; two children have been born to them, Florence and Leslie A.

Mr. Dryden is one who finds little time for outside diversions and aside from his affiliation with the Fraternal Aid is not connected with any societies or organizations.

THEODORE H. FRENCH.

The citizenship of California is made up largely from those born and reared in the states to the east, and of these not a few have hailed from Missouri. This was the native state of Theodore H. French, who was born in Williamsburg, Callaway county, July 13, 1845, the son of John and Isabella (Dillard) French. Reared and educated in the city of his birth, he was little more than a child when his ear became accustomed to hearing the heated discussions concerning slavery, and though so young he took a decided stand on the question which would have done credit to one many times his years. Not being able to get the consent of his parents to join the army, he ran away from home when he was fifteen years old, and by a subterfuge succeeded in enlisting in a Missouri regiment under General Price. As a member of General Harris' division he participated in a number of engagements in that state, among them the battle of Carthage. During his five years' service he experienced the hardships and dangers which fall to the lot of the soldier, being shot in the head and also in the leg, and escaping similar accidents on three occasions, when his horse was shot under him.

Instead of returning to his home in Callaway county, Mo., after the close of the war, Mr. French set out for California, making his way laboriously across the plains, the journey consuming five months. The journey was not without its hardships, but more fearful than all other experiences was his encounter with the Indians, meeting them on several occasions, and more than once he had a hand-to-hand combat with them. His journey to the state completed, he halted at San Leandro, Alameda county, for a time, at first being employed in the hay fields and later doing teaming. Altogether he remained in that locality about a year, after which he went to Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, and there, as in Alameda county, he was variously employed during the three years he remained there. Later he went to Soledad and San Antonio, Monterey county, his object in going there, as it had been in the other places which he visited, being to find a suitable place in which to locate permanently. It was not until he came to San Benito county, on January 3, 1871, that he found the location that met his requirements, this being a tract of unsurveyed land, sixteen miles from Hollister, which he took up from the government. To this nucleus of one hundred and sixty acres he has added from time to time until he now has over twelve thousand acres, upon which he raises cattle and horses, having an average of twelve hundred head on the range all the time. During the early days the French ranch was visited by the famous bandit, Vasquez,

who was the terror of the country roundabout, but Mr. French fed him and otherwise treated him kindly, and in thus winning his good will avoided any molestation on the part of the bandit.

Mr. French's marriage occurred November 24, 1875, uniting him with Jemima Gardner, who was born in England and who, in her younger days, had traveled in various parts of the world with her mother, who was an accomplished and talented woman. Seven children were born of this marriage, as follows: Theodore William; Ella E., the wife of William Butts, Jr., of this county; Milton John; Lucy May, who is an accomplished horsewoman and who won the spurs at San Juan for being the most expert rider and lariat thrower; Frank Bartlett; Violet Isabell; and Gladys Lillian. Fraternally Mr. French is a member of Hollister Lodge, F. & A. M.; Watsonville Commandery, K. T.; and Salinas Lodge, B. P. O. E. From the time of reaching his majority Mr. French has been a Democrat in politics, and on the ticket of that party might have been elected to a number of offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens had he been willing to serve, but he has steadfastly refused to accept public office of any character.

SILAS W. WRIGHT.

The stock and general farming interests of Monterey county have an energetic representative in the person of Silas W. Wright, who has charge of a ranch of two thousand acres and owns a tract of seven hundred and fifteen acres lying in San Benito and Monterey counties. On his own land he has made all of the improvements and has cleared a large acreage, preparing the ground for the pasturage of stock and for the cultivation of grain. While devoting his energies to the care of the large estate he has not neglected his duty as a citizen. Movements for the benefit of the locality have received his stanch support. As roadmaster of the district he has been instrumental in improving the roads. Through his efforts, in conjunction with those of other citizens, a petition was circulated to secure the organization of Lagunita district and after the work had been successfully accomplished he was chosen a trustee of the district, in which capacity ever since he has been retained.

The entire life of Silas W. Wright has been passed in California, where he was born in Sacramento county, November 7, 1862, being a son of the late J. B. Wright, a native of Ohio. During the early mining development of the west, J. B. Wright was attracted hither by tales concerning the discovery of gold. Strong, young and resourceful, he was admirably adapted to endure the trials and vicissitudes of frontier existence. At different times he engaged in mining, teaming, farming and sheep-raising, and after he removed to Monterey county, in 1870, he built and operated a lime-kiln, which proved from the first to be a profitable enterprise. After moving his family to the county he leased land from Mrs. Stokes and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until his death in 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years.

At the time of coming to California, Mr. Wright was unmarried and it was not until some years afterward that he established domestic ties. All of his children were born in California and still remain in the state. David is living near San Juan, San Benito county; Silas W. resides in Monterey county, as does also Edward, whose home is near the village of Soledad. Lydia A. is married and makes her home near Watsonville. The eldest brother, John, spent many years in Monterey county and is thought to be now living in the southern part of the state.

From the organization of the party until his death J. B. Wright was a stanch Republican, but never would accept office nor allow his name to be presented for nomination. He was a well educated man for that day and had the advantage of an unerring memory, which enabled him to store in his mind, for use as needed, a wide fund of valuable information gained from reading and observation. In religious belief he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. For a time he was mining in Eldorado county and often during those years he paid $20 per sack for flour, while other necessities were proportionately high. Schools had not yet been established throughout the state and he was an indefatigable worker in securing their establishment and maintenance in his own district, for he realized that

no movement is of as great importance to a commonwealth as the conducting of high-grade schools. Temperate in habits, sturdy in physique and rugged in health, he was typical of the pioneers of our state, and his name is worthy of perpetuation in the annals of early days.

After having lived in Sacramento county and Gilroy, Santa Clara county, for a time, Silas W. Wright came to Monterey county in boyhood and afterward assisted his father in the development and clearing of land, remaining with that parent until his death, since which time he has continued alone. Like his father, he is devoted to the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the principles of the Republican party, and, like him, he is public-spirited and warmly interested in the permanent prosperity of the county. For some years he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as a member of San Benito Lodge No. 159 and Compromise Encampment.

The marriage of Silas W. Wright in 1883 united him with Mary A., daughter of William Bingham, a pioneer of the San Juan canon in San Benito county. Nine children were born of their union, but two died in infancy. All were born in what is now Monterey county, but at that time the boundaries of the counties had not been adjusted at their present limits. The eldest daughter, Winnie, is the wife of Harvey J. Wack and lives in Watsonville. The other children, Lloyd, Eli, Merton, Carlin, Agnes and Alice, remain with their parents on the home ranch.

FRANK H. WATTS.

In reflecting upon the frontier environment and pioneer history of the great west Mr. Watts might well exclaim, "All of which I saw and part of which I was." Ever since he was a boy of twelve years, quick to learn and eager to study conditions in strange regions, he has been identified with different parts of the west and southwest. Meanwhile he has accumulated a fund of information concerning the country, which, if recorded for future generations, would fill a volume with interesting facts concerning our pioneer history.

Many of the traits that qualified Frank H. Watts for the hardships and adversities of the frontier came to him as an inheritance from his father, William, a Kentuckian by birth, but in early life a farmer of Missouri, an honest man, respected by a wide circle of friends, and possessing the hardy traits of the pioneers who always kept ahead of the railroads and who counted no sacrifice too great if thereby the upbuilding of a new state could be promoted. While residing in Missouri his wife died at the age of forty-five years. Their son, Benjamin M., was one of the gold-seekers of 1849 who crossed the plains to California and established himself in the west. During 1852 the father crossed the plains with six teams of his own, accompanied by four sons, namely: John W. and James, both of whom remained in Oregon until death; Frank H., of California; and Thomas C., still living in Oregon.

Upon learning that his father and brothers were crossing the plains Benjamin M. Watts immediately made preparations to join them and sailed from San Francisco to Oregon, where he met them at The Dalles. The father settled at Scappoose, Columbia county, and for twenty-five years he was associated with the agricultural development of that part of the state. His death occurred at Beaverton, Ore., when he was seventy-two years of age.

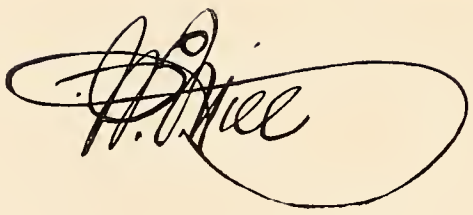
Born in Pike county, Mo., July 10, 1840, Frank H. Watts well remembers the incidents of the trip across the plains in 1852 and the settlement on a raw tract remote from civilization. It was his privilege to assist his father in clearing the land and supporting the family. Upon starting out for himself he found employment in the home neighborhood and for a time with a brother he operated a sawmill. His marriage united him with Elizabeth Lamberson, who was born in Iowa in 1842 and in 1845 crossed the plains with her father. After a time in Oregon her father removed to California and engaged in mining. On his return to Oregon he settled at Scappoose and embarked in the lumber business. Eventually he settled near Prescott, Ariz., after a sojourn in Mexico. During one of the Indian uprisings in Arizona his youngest son, Daniel, was killed by Apaches near Tucson, being wounded so seriously that he died from the effects of the injury.

Six children were born to the union of Frank H. Watts and Elizabeth Lamberson, namely: Frank M., a resident of Sonora, Mexico, where he is vice-president of the Wheeler Land Co.; John William, who died in Sonora, Mexico; Robert, a resident of the Elkhorn district in California; Mary, who married Daniel Hagan and lives in Los Angeles; Bertha, wife of James Shotwell, of the Prunedale district in California; and Annie, who married F. M. Hohstadt and lives in the Elkhorn district. The eldest child in the family was very delicate and was given up by doctors in Oregon, but the parents believed a change of climate might restore health, and accordingly they determined to remove further south. Packing their household effects and the children in a wagon, they started overland for California. It was during the year 1877 and the effects of the prolonged drought were plainly noticeable as they journeyed southward. In the San Joaquin valley there was not enough grass for the horses and it became necessary to buy feed at very high prices. After a brief stop at Chico, the family proceeded to Los Angeles and thence to San Bernardino, where Mr. Watts had several chances to trade a valuable horse for real-estate in the city that afterward became very high-priced.

The son for whose benefit this trip was made improved in health from the very beginning of the journey and soon was as rugged as the other children. The family decided to join the father of Mrs. Watts near Prescott, Ariz., and proceeded to that city, where they arrived September 20, 1877. Very few emigrants had made that region a stopping-place and plenty of land was to be had, so Mr. Watts engaged in farming for a year. From there he went to Mexico and settled in the state of Sonora, where he engaged extensively in raising cattle. These were sold to buyers when they came through the country. To secure needed pasturage he leased a range along the Santa Cruz river and controlled more than twenty-five leagues of land, which he leased for five years at $100 per year in Mexican money. For ten years he met with success in the raising and selling of cattle. Meanwhile he had holdings in Arizona and spent some time in that territory with his cattle on the range, but when the dry years came he sold his range property in Arizona and remained exclusively in Mexico with the stock. He had as many as sixteen hundred head of cattle in his herds, but the McKinley bill stopped the transfer of stock from Mexico to the United States and he then commenced to dispose of his stock. It was two years before all of the cattle could be sold. Meantime the Wilson bill became a law, with twenty per cent ad valorem duty on all stock brought over the line. To add to the difficulties of the situation, an unjust quarantine was put on all cattle in spite of the protests of the stockmen, who knew their cattle to be free from disease.

Life in a country remote from civilization is never free from deprivations, and Mr. and Mrs. Watts had their share of hardship and danger. They were so completely isolated from Americans that at times Mrs. Watts did not see a white woman for seventeen months. Their post-office was sixty miles away, and neither a church nor a school could be seen in a day's ride. The country was infested by Apaches and Mr. Watts never understood why they did not molest him, his home, his stock or his men. However, they probably knew that he was a sure shot with a gun and that his house was built with port-holes, while within there was always kept a full supply of arms and ammunition to withstand a siege. Sometimes the Indians ravaged the homes of settlers not far distant and on such occasions Mr. Watts with others would ride long distances in an effort to overtake the savages, but never once did he see an Apache. Thinking of such things in these later days of comfort, he wonders how he could do so much riding in lonely spots and through the mountains, yet never come to any harm.

Having closed out the cattle business Mr. and Mrs. Watts decided to settle in California. Often during their years of loneliness on their ranch in Mexico they had spoken of a location in the vicinity of Visalia, where they had seen some beautiful trees. It was their desire to seek a home near that spot, but, learning that the climate was less favorable than at other points in the state, they went to Tulare and thence proceeded to the country around Watsonville. At a cost of $6,000 a tract of one hundred and sixty-four acres was bought. An apple orchard had been started, which since has been increased to twenty-seven acres. For three years Mr. Watts had the help



of a son, but since then he has worked the ranch alone. From 1896 to the present time he has remained on the ranch. Besides realizing satisfactory results from his investment here, he has enjoyed the climate and the association with congenial people. His greatest sorrow came to him in 1907, when he was called upon to part with the wife who had been his companion through all the hardships and trials of a long life together, whose courage had been his anchor in every trouble, whose heart had never faltered amid discouragements and whose feet were never too weary to do acts of kindness for her loved ones. Under her influence her sons and daughters were reared to habits of industry, perseverance and kindliness, and when finally she was called from her labors of usefulness she passed into eternity encompassed with the Christian's faith and hope.

W. J. HILL.

So indissolubly has the life of Mr. Hill been associated with the city of Salinas during the past generation, that to write the history of one will of necessity mean including much of the other. During his long residence in the city he has been the fostering spirit of its principal enterprises. Indeed it would be difficult to name a progressive project that has lacked his hearty support. If there existed no other cause to bring the name of W. J. Hill prominently before the attention of the people, the fact of his long and noble work as editor of the *Index* would be sufficient. This, however, is only one of the avenues of his usefulness to the city and county, for he has ably represented his district as state senator during three sessions of the legislature, has served as mayor of Salinas four terms, and for the past eight years has efficiently filled the position of postmaster.

Of Scotch parentage, W. J. Hill was born near Prescott, Canada West, March 3, 1840, the son of John and Eliza Hill. For the times and the place he received a fairly good education. During boyhood and early manhood he remained apparently content in his native Canadian home, but nevertheless he was chafing under its restraints and in 1862, when he was about twenty-two years of age, he ventured out boldly into regions about which little was then known. He came to San Francisco by the Panama route and thence went to the newly discovered Caribou gold fields in British Columbia, traversing the famous Klondike region long before anyone had any idea of its richness in gold. Returning to California he, in the winter of 1863, crossed over into Esmeralda, Nev., then a lively mining district. From there he went to Salt Lake and thence to the gold fields in the Boise Basin, Idaho, landing in August of that year at what is now the site of Idaho City. Locating a placer mine he worked it that fall and the next spring, then went over to Owyhee, Idaho, where he associated himself with Jared Lockwood and Frank Cable, whom he had met in the Caribou mines, and who had located ranches in Jordan valley about twenty-five miles from Silver City, Idaho. An Indian war was then raging throughout that region and shortly after Hill's arrival on the scene, a large band of the savages raided the valley, committing numerous depredations, including the murder of Michael Jordan, a pioneer after whom the valley was named. Hill was one of a party of one hundred and fifty volunteers, miners and ranchers, who went out on the trail of the Indians and overtook them on the upper Owyhee, where the savages were fortified in the rocks and bluffs on each side of the river. In the desperate conflict that ensued the Indians were dislodged and over one hundred of them left dead upon the battlefield. Two white men were killed and Hill received a bullet through his left thigh, which caused him to walk with the aid of a crutch all summer. In the fall of 1864, Hill and his partners built the first livery stable in Silver City, packing in hay on mules and horses over the mountain trail from Jordan valley and selling it to teamsters for $300 a ton.

In 1865 they established a ferry on the Owyhee river at the junction of the Chico and Humboldt roads, sixty miles from Silver City, where miners and prospectors from California and Nevada had to cross on their way to the Idaho mines. It fell to Hill's lot to run the ferry while the partners took care of the ranches in the valley, forty miles away. He held the fort for three years, and became famous throughout all that country on account of his thrilling adventures and desperate single-handed combats with the redskins. He was severely wounded a number of times, but

seemed to bear a charmed life, and the Indians became superstitious over their failure to kill him and thought him to be a "bad medicine man," proof against their bullets and arrows. It was about this time that our hero became known far and wide as "Old Hill," a title given him by those that did not know him personally but who had heard of his exploits and supposed him to be some daring old mountaineer, instead of almost the beardless boy that he was. Living for thirty days on camas, a root which he dug from the ground, and existing for ten days on common feed barley, are samples of the hardships that he endured on the frontier. Among the old pioneers of Idaho he is still referred to as "Old Hill of Owyhee," and his deeds will be rehearsed around hearthstone and camp fire as long as any of them remain this side of the grave.

Mr. Hill became identified with the world of journalism in 1867, when he sold his interest in ferry and ranches to his partners and with Henry Millard purchased the *Weekly Owyhee Avalanche,* published at Silver City, which they conducted in partnership for three years with Hill as editor, after which the latter became sole proprietor. In 1874 he started the *Daily Avalanche,* the first daily paper in Idaho, the press upon which it was printed being operated by steam and was the first steam power press in the territory. Through his financial assistance and personal influence a telegraph line was constructed from Winnemucca, Nev., to Silver City, a distance of two hundred and ten miles, and he paid $300 a month for telegraph news for his paper. In politics Mr. Hill was then, as now, a stanch Republican, and although the locality was strongly Democratic, so great was his popularity that he was elected successively on the Republican ticket to the offices of county clerk, tax collector and sheriff.

In 1873 Mr. Hill was married in Silver City to Miss Belle Peck, a highly accomplished native daughter of California, the ceremony being performed by Gov. T. W. Bennett, who traveled one hundred and twenty miles by stage for that purpose. The wedding was a notable event, practically the whole town taking part in the celebration.

At the time of the collapse of the Idaho mining boom in 1876 Mr. Hill decided to settle in California and came to Salinas, where he purchased the *Index,* a weekly paper that had been established three years before by M. R. Byerly. He replaced the old Hoe hand press by a fine cylinder press operated by steam, the first newspaper press operated by steam in the county. In 1896 he started the *Daily Index,* which soon achieved distinction as being one of the best and most influential country dailies in the state. Mr. Hill also introduced the first linotype machine in Monterey county at a time when there was but one other in operation between San Francisco and Los Angeles. He was always in the lead and ahead of the times. Through his long association with his paper Mr. Hill's name has become a household word throughout Monterey and adjoining counties.

Mr. Hill is a man of wide information, a forceful writer and a speaker of note as well. He was chosen to deliver the address of welcome to President Benjamin Harrison when the latter visited Monterey in 1891, and his effort received high praise in the reports given by the metropolitan newspapers and by all who heard him on that occasion. Mrs. Hill is also a woman of unusual ability and has been the greatest assistance to her husband in his newspaper work and other undertakings. They have one son, William C., who fills the responsible position of money order clerk in the Salinas postoffice.

Notwithstanding his many business cares and responsibilities Mr. Hill finds time for the social amenities of life. Fraternally he is a member and Past Master of Salinas Lodge No. 204, F. & A. M.; Past Patron of Reveille Chapter No. 47, O. E. S.; a member of Salinas Chapter, R. A. M.; and of Watsonville Commandery No. 22, K. T.; a member of Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E.; was the first Master Workman of Sausal Lodge No. 47, A. O. U. W., and is Past Master of Salinas Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Although he has reached the age of three score and ten years, Mr. Hill still maintains his mental faculties and physicial activity to a marked degree and takes the keenest interest in all the affairs of his city and county, as well as the state and nation. He is an interesting raconteur and it is a treat to hear him relate incidents of his strenuous life on the frontier in the long

ago. He treasures as a priceless souvenir his trusty old sixteen-shooter Henry rifle, forerunner of the present-day Winchester. Its stock is splintered and its barrel dented, the marks of Indian bullets and arrows. He evinces a singular affection for the old weapon, asserting that it saved his life many times.

July 1, 1909, Mr. Hill sold his newspaper and printing business and announced that he would not again be a candidate for the postmastership after the expiration of his term, his intention being to divest himself of all public business with its cares and responsibilities, and retire to private life. After doing some traveling abroad Mr. and Mrs. Hill will spend the remainder of their days with their books and flowers and the companionship of friends in their beautiful home in Salinas. As he happily expresses it, "We intend to journey onward to the sunset by easy stages, enjoying our well earned rest."

WORTHINGTON PARSONS.

Ever since becoming a resident of the Salinas valley, Monterey county, in the year 1875, Mr. Parsons has been deeply interested in the material upbuilding of the region and in many ways has promoted local progress. Both as a rancher in the county and as a citizen of Salinas he has accomplished much to promote the advancement of agricultural and commercial enterprises, but in nothing that he has undertaken has he met with greater success than in the breeding and raising of fine trotting stock, a business which he has followed exclusively since 1904, and which has won him the reputation of being an expert in this line, equaled by few and exceeded by none in this part of the state.

A descendant of ancestors who for generations had been identified with the south, Worthington Parsons was also a native of that section of country, his birth occurring near St. George, Tucker county, W. Va., December 29, 1852. His earliest recollections are of the home farm in that vicinity, where during his boyhood he enjoyed the care-free life which the circumstances of his parents made possible. This was destined to be of short duration, however, for when he was eight years old his first sorrow came to him in the death of his mother. Six years later he was deprived of the companionship and guidance of his father, and thus at a time when the average child is enjoying the freedom from care and responsibility he took up the burden of carrying on the home farm which the death of his father laid upon his young shoulders. However, he had inherited qualities which enabled him to surmount difficulties and take an optimistic view of life and he courageously undertook the tasks which lay before him. The education which had been begun in the schools adjacent to his home he completed by a well-planned course of home study, to the end that he is now one of the best informed men in his community. Aside from his management of the home farm his first business venture was as a lumberman, and for two years he was also employed in a grist-mill.

The desire for a broader outlook and larger field for operation brought Mr. Parsons to California in the year 1875, at which time he came direct to the Salinas valley, and securing work on a ranch he remained with his employer for eight years. During this time he gained an invaluable insight into the methods of farming in the west and he also laid by a neat sum of money with which to establish an enterprise of his own. Investing in horses and machinery necessary in the maintenance of a well-equipped ranch, he located on a choice piece of property in the valley and in the years which followed he increased his holdings as his means permitted, and at the time of disposing of his ranch in 1904 he had twelve hundred acres, all under cultivation.

After disposing of his ranch interests Mr. Parsons established his home in Salinas and concentrated his efforts in a line of endeavor which he had followed to some extent in connection with his general ranch enterprise, the breeding of fast trotting horses. On coming to Salinas he sold all of his horses with the exception of Albert Mack, a yearling, and one fast mare, Bertie Mack, then a two-year-old, which in the meantime has gained a record for speed which has made her famous. On August 19, 1908, at Chico, she trotted a mile in 2:08, making the fastest time from one to five heats of any trotter ever raced west of the Rocky

mountains, and during the years 1907 and 1908 was the largest money winner on the Pacific coast. She held the record for trotting the fastest mile on the following tracks: Chico, Sacramento, Spokane and Portland, and in two years she earned in purses over $11,000. Mr. Parsons sold this valuable mare on February 18, 1909, to C. K. G. Billings, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $7,000, the latter taking her to Europe with other fast racing horses, where she is maintaining the record which she gained in this country. Mr. Parsons is still breeding and raising fine racing stock and now has four of the fastest horses on the coast. Albert Mack, a six-year-old bay stallion, with a record of 2:30, is a full brother to Bertie Mack; Berlock is a two-year-old chestnut stallion, out of the dam of Bertie Mack by Zolock, whose record is 2:05¼; Merry Widow is a chestnut filly, two years old, by Albert Mack, whose record was 2:30; and Merry Mack is a one-year-old chestnut stallion, the fastest yearling that Mr. Parsons ever owned or saw trot. All of the horses just mentioned took first prizes in their respective class at the county fair held in Salinas in August, 1909.

Mr. Parsons was united in marriage in 1874 with Miss Annie Wilmoth, also a native of St. George, Tucker county, W. Va., and three daughters have been born to them as follows: Dorcas, the wife of W. H. Rowling, a commercial traveler with headquarters in San Francisco; Alida, who became the wife of Duncan F. McKinnon, a well-known rancher in the Salinas valley; and Nellie, the wife of Elmer McKinnon, also a rancher in the valley. Having devoted his attention closely to his business affairs and his leisure hours to the enjoyment of his home Mr. Parsons has not been active in social orders or politics, the only organization with which he is identified being the Fraternal Brotherhood.

JOHN PESANTE.

Three countries contributed to form the environment that moulded the destiny of John Pesante, Switzerland having been his birthplace, Germany the home of his boyhood, and the United States the land of his adoption and the scene of his maturer activities. It was the discovery of gold that led him to seek the far west, but it was not until 1854 that he joined other Argonauts bound for the Pacific coast, and after having made the tedious trip across the plains he engaged in mining at Dutch Flat, Placer county. For many years he remained in that county and meantime he met with sufficient success in hydraulic mining to provide the means necessary for embarking in agricultural pursuits.

After their marriage, which occurred in Michigan, John Pesante and his wife (formerly Caroline Odem, a native of Germany) crossed the plains to California and settled in Placer county. They continued at the same location until 1869 and meanwhile seven children were born to them, namely: Albert, who resides on the home ranch in Monterey county, is married and has four children; Lena, who married Matthias Manning, of San Francisco, and has four daughters; Peter, who is married, has one son, and resides on the home ranch; Mary, Mrs. John Muller, of Honolulu, who has one son and one daughter; John, unmarried, and residing on the home ranch; Carrie, who married D. S. Huchins, and lives in San Francisco; and Annie, Mrs. H. Elliott, of Oakland. After the family moved to Monterey county two daughters were born, namely: Emma, who married Harry Ball, of San Francisco; and Matilda, who died at the age of twelve years.

In search of a suitable location for agricultural pursuits, Mr. Pesante came via steamer to Monterey and made a tour of investigation through the country. A decision to settle in the Pajaro valley had been abandoned owing to defective titles of the lands desired, and he thereupon bought at $8 an acre, six hundred acres of the Moro Cojo grant, which was in the primeval condition of nature, absolutely without any attempt at development or cultivation. No roads had been opened, no fences had been built, no houses were in the region, and consequently there were no neighbors to relieve the isolation of the spot. Much of the land was covered with live-oak timber; indeed, there was not a spot sufficiently free from timber to permit the erection of a house until a clearing had been made. Thousands of cords of wood were sold from the place. Cattle were raised on the pastures there until finally the land was cleared for grain-

raising, after which the stock was mostly sold. The produce was hauled to Castroville and shipped from Moss Landing to San Francisco.

The success which met the efforts of Mr. Pesante induced others to settle in the neighborhood and soon the valley was teeming with industry. It then became necessary to establish a school. Prunedale district was organized through the efforts of Mr. Pesante and others and for many years he served as a trustee. When the building was erected he helped to haul the lumber from Watsonville, it being impossible to secure any at nearer points. As he was a promoter of free schools, so likewise he pioneered all movements for the development of his community and the valley had no citizen more loyal than he. While in national politics he voted with the Democratic party, in local matters he was independent and gave his support to the men he deemed best qualified to represent the people. Personally he never sought office but always he was willing to aid friends who were candidates for office. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his wife was associated with the Rebekahs. In his donations to churches and home and foreign charities he was liberal, in his dealings with all he showed the highest principles of honor, in manner he was genial, and in disposition tender-hearted and quickly moved by the sorrows of others.

Years after coming from the old country Mr. Pesante returned thither. The two trips were markedly different. In the one he traveled by sailing vessel and "prairie schooner." In the other, he traversed the continent in a palatial Pullman and crossed the ocean on a steamer with luxurious appointments. It was in July of 1892 that he went back to the old home, and while he found few kindred or friends remaining there, nevertheless the journey was one of great pleasure and profit. Shortly after his return he was taken ill and January 18, 1893, he passed away at the age of sixty-one years. Throughout the greater part of his life he enjoyed the splendid health which his powerful physique suggested. His wife and children were the objects of his deepest affection. The former survived him fourteen years and passed away in May of 1907 when lacking only one day of being eighty years old. The older children attended school at Dutch Flat, in Placer county, and the younger members of the family were educated in Prunedale school, Monterey county. The daughters became able assistants to the mother, and the sons, being taken into partnership by the father, relieved him of the hardest manual labor of the ranch, while enjoying the benefit of his counsel and co-operation. By industry, integrity and energy, they are proving themselves to be worthy sons of an honored sire and are adding lustre to the family name.

SOLOMON A. PARSONS.

Forty years have come and gone since Mr. Parsons first set foot on California soil in 1869, and the greater part of this time has been passed in Monterey county. For generations the family had been identified with the south, especially with the Virginias, and at the time of the birth of S. A. Parsons his parents were living in West Virginia. He was born in Tucker county in 1849, and was reared and educated in that vicinity until attaining young manhood. It was then, when he began to think seriously of settling down to some active pursuit in life, that he realized how meagre were the opportunities for getting a business start in the south, and it was this realization that brought him to California in the hope of a broader outlook. In this he was not disappointed, as the accomplishments of his life will clearly prove.

Mr. Parsons' first recollections of California take him back to the Napa valley, where he passed the first winter, and from there he came to Monterey county and located near Salinas, where for four years he was variously occupied, generally, however, on ranches in the country round about. His first independent ranching was on four hundred acres which he rented, known as the Jacks ranch, about four miles from Chualar, and this was under his supervision for eighteen years. Some time after locating on the ranch he rented three hundred acres adjoining and has since devoted the entire acreage to raising grain. Since 1889 he has made his home on a ranch of six hundred acres of land in close proximity to Chualar, which he purchased that

year, and on which, in addition to carrying on general ranching he makes a specialty of raising cattle and hogs. No improvements of any kind had been made on the place when he assumed charge of it, so all that it is today is the result of his presevering efforts.

Mr. Parsons' marriage, in 1877, united him with Miss Alice Fusell, a native of Iowa, and of the three children born to them, Frank I. is a resident of Salinas, and Arthur C. and Harvey F. are still at home with their parents. Mr. Parsons is greatly interested in school matters and for the past three years has served as trustee of Deep Well district.

WILLIAM JOSEPH NESBITT.

The sheriff of Monterey county was born in Fayette county, Ill., April 21, 1853, and during infancy was orphaned by the death of his parents, Nathan and Eliza May (Smith) Nesbitt, after which bereavement the orphan was taken into the home of an aunt. Under these circumstances he could not secure educational advantages and at the age of thirteen he started out to make his own way in the world. Between the years of seventeen and nineteen he was employed as a laborer on an Illinois farm. At the expiration of that time, in 1871, he came to California and soon secured employment on a ranch near the northern boundary of San Luis Obispo county.

Three years of labor on a ranch gave Mr. Nesbitt the experience and capital necessary for a modest start in the sheep industry and he thereupon bought a flock and started out for himself. For three years he continued in that business and then for a year he engaged in buying and shipping cattle for Goodshaw & Brandenstein at Soledad. Coming to the Salinas valley in 1878 he was employed on a ranch for a time. Later he was detailed for special duty as a deputy under C. Franks, sheriff of Monterey county. In 1882 he was elected marshal of Salinas and for two years he filled the position, after which he became constable of Alisal township. Soon afterward he entered the office of the sheriff, John L. Matthews, whose deputy he continued to be for six years.

After a term as city marshal, which position he filled with the same fidelity noticeable in his previous service in that capacity, Mr. Nesbitt in 1902 was elected sheriff of Monterey county. In 1906 he was re-elected for another term and is still filling the office with characteristic courage and impartiality. In the administration of the law he is fearless and in the discharge of his duties, prompt. His election to this and other offices held by him was on the Republican ticket. In his allegiance to that party he has been stanch at all times. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His marriage united him with Miss Frances Camilla Dunham, a native of Iowa. Three children were born of their union, namely: Winifred, who married Archibald Taber and resides at Berkeley; Forest B. and Mildred, who are with their parents.

During the period of his service as deputy sheriff Mr. Nesbitt has personally traveled as many miles as any other person in the same position in the state and more than once he has been called to other states in searching for criminals. The arrest of William Larry of Castroville was a case in which he bore a leading part, in company with Sheriff Matthews. Larry had been carrying on depredations in his locality. Chased to his home, he shouted defiance to the pursuers and barricaded doors and windows, but Deputy Sheriff Nesbitt forced the door and arrested the culprit. At another time two highwaymen, who had held up the agent of the Santa Maria depot, escaped in a box-car from Santa Barbara county. The news was telegraphed to Sheriff Matthews at Salinas and that officer with deputies went to the train. Deputy Nesbitt forced open the door and thereupon both the officers and the criminals began to shoot. In the fusillade that followed, one of the criminals was killed, another wounded, and a third was then placed under arrest.

One of the most noted cases with which Deputy Nesbitt was connected was that of Amos Virgin. During 1893 many robberies and depredations brought terror to the people of Monterey and Pacific Grove. Old men and women were maltreated, bound and gagged. Several persons were shot at in the streets. Every method was followed that criminals employ to carry

on their nefarious work. For nearly one year this state of affairs continued. Meanwhile the citizens of the two towns were afraid to be out on the streets after dark. It seemed impossible to secure the least clew to the prepetrator of these outrages. At last suspicion pointed to Amos Virgin, one of the prominent men of Pacific Grove, and a leader in one of the churches. Virgin applied to a physician to have a bullet extracted from his leg. This fact came to the notice of the sheriff's office and they began working on the case from that slender clew and finally secured evidence strong enough to warrant arrest. Confronted with the mass of evidence, Virgin broke down and confessed to Mr. Nesbitt, later was sentenced to life imprisonment, and then was charged with other crimes besides the six on which he had been sentenced, so he was taken from the penitentiary and tried on the other charges, receiving an additional sentence of ninety-five years.

DONALD G. MacLEAN.

The establishment of the MacLean family in the United States dates back to the first half of the nineteenth century, when James and Catherine (Gillis) MacLean, natives of Scotland, with a number of other families, formed a colony and became pioneers of the then territory of Florida. The environment was that of the wilderness and the swamp. Indians still roamed at will through the dense forests and by frequent attacks upon a few unprotected settlers kept the latter in a state of constant suspense. For almost a year at a time the MacLean family had no communication with the outside world, these long periods of isolation being caused by fear of the savages. In order to protect themselves from the threatened danger boats were built, in which the entire family would take refuge, sailing down the bay until they were out of immediate danger from the red men. While the Indians had no weapons except poisoned arrows, they were such expert shots that they could easily kill the white men at a distance of fifty yards. Their depredations were continued until the admission of Florida as a state. The United States government then forced the Indians to remain on their reservations and the settlers were thus enabled to pursue their daily avocations in safety.

During the residence of the family in Florida Donald G. MacLean was born in Walton county, that state, September 18, 1841, and there he attended private schools. By the time he was nineteen he had graduated from an academy and had entered upon the study of medicine. When the Civil War began he was opposed to secession, yet his love for the people of the south led him to offer his services to the Confederacy and he gave up his medical course in order to enlist in Company D, First Florida Regiment, the first militia that left the state for the front. Col. William Miller commanded the regiment. For two years Mr. MacLean was on the firing line and for another two years he was in the medical department, meanwhile serving successively under Generals Braxton Bragg, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnson and John C. Breckinridge. At the battle of Corinth in 1862 he was very close to General Johnston when the latter fell. With General Bragg he went on a memorable raid through Kentucky. He was in action at the fall of Pensacola, battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, the battle of Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and during the latter part of the war he served as hospital steward and assistant surgeon. Just before the fall of Atlanta he was sent to Florida to assume charge of the state hospital.

After the close of the war the young soldier remained in Florida for a year or more with his father, a large planter in that state. During 1867 he came via Panama to California and secured employment on a farm near Stockton. The following year he took a course of medical lectures at the Tolland Medical College, San Francisco, after which he practiced the profession for five years at Snelling, Merced county. During 1873, on account of failing health, he relinquished his practice and bought a ranch near Bakersfield, where he remained for fourteen years and meanwhile engaged in raising fine stock. He was one of the very first to experiment with the raising of alfalfa in that locality. On selling out in Kern county in 1887 he came to Monterey county and established his home at Salinas. Later he bought a part of the Buena Vista ranch of seven thousand acres and began to subdivide it into

smaller tracts. During 1898 he embarked in the real estate and insurance business at Salinas, where he now represents the Home Insurance Company of New York, the German American Company and the Standard Accident Company.

The marriage of Mr. MacLean took place in July, 1873, and united him with Susan Howell, who was born on the plains as the family were coming from the east. Her father, Benjamin F. Howell, became a pioneer of Merced county and she received her education in the schools there. There are three children in the MacLean family, namely: Catherine, Hazel D., who is a student at Leland Stanford University, and James, a graduate of the Salinas high school. Fraternally Mr. MacLean has been active in the local lodge, Improved Order of Red Men. Politically he is a stanch Republican. For seven years he served as deputy assessor of Monterey county. During 1905 he was appointed probation officer by Judge B. V. Sargent and his office now has an annual average of one hundred and fifty tramp boys, who are picked up from the road and sent back to their homes. Frequently he has found homes for boys where they will be treated with kindness and affection. His devotion to duty as probation officer has caused him to be known among similar workers throughout the state and it is largely due to his conscientious labors that Monterey stands fifth among the counties of the state in the work along this line of philanthropy.

WILLIAM WATSON McCOY.

The life which this sketch depicts began in Juniata county, Pa., February 22, 1818, and closed in the Corral de Tierra, November 26, 1887. Between the two dates was encompassed a record of usefulness and industry, whose early manhood found fruitful activities in the work of a teacher and in surveying. After settling in Ohio Mr. McCoy laid out the village of Crestline and held the office of county surveyor. While living in Ohio he was united in marriage, February 11, 1847, with Miss Catherine Johnson, who was born in Washington county, Pa., February 18, 1823. Four children were born of their union, but one was removed in infancy by death. The three surviving members of the family are as follows: George Watson, an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and a resident of Sacramento; William Johnson, a well-known instructor in music residing in Oakland, and John Wesley, born February 13, 1856, and now living in Corral de Tierra.

Settling in Indiana during the year 1861, William Watson McCoy embarked in the hotel business at Indianapolis and continued in that city until a fire destroyed his hotel. As a quartermaster in the Union army he went to Nashville in 1864 and later in that city conducted a livery barn, a hotel and also the stockyards. Suffering the loss of his property through fire, he removed to Missouri and purchased a large tract of land at $8 an acre. There he engaged in raising stock. Meanwhile his eldest son had come to California and engaged in railroading. From him reports went back to Missouri concerning favorable openings in the west.

In this way Mr. McCoy was led to remove to the coast accompanied by his two sons. Later he was joined by his wife, who had remained back in Ohio for a visit with old friends. For a time he carried on a hotel in Salinas. During 1876 he settled on the Shepherd place in the San Miguel canon, then an undeveloped region with few settlers. In 1877 he came to the Corral de Tierra, securing the title to thirty-four acres. The tract was covered with chaparral and remained in the primeval condition of nature. Through securing a squatter's right and through the taking up of railroad land by his son, he eventually secured the title to four hundred acres, which he transformed into a valuable ranch and here he made his home until death, meanwhile starting a vineyard and planting a large number of fruit trees. During early life in Ohio he took an active part in Masonry and built the Masonic hall at Bucyrus, that state. A Bible that he had at the time of his marriage more than sixty years ago is now in the possession of his son, J. W. In character honorable, in energy unwearied, in disposition friendly and accommodating, and in principles sincere, he proved a valuable addition to the citizenship of this valley, where his friends were as numerous as his acquaintances.

Upon accompanying his father to California,

Duncan Stirling

J. W. McCoy at first helped to manage the hotel at Salinas and later found use for his mechanical ability in the operating of a traction engine. For a time he also conducted a hotel at San Luis Obispo. After his father settled on this ranch he assisted in putting in the crops, and during the balance of the year operated threshing and stationary engines. While he was employed on the Santa Fe out from San Bernardino to San Diego his father died and he then resigned his position in order to take charge of the home ranch. Since returning to the place in 1890 he has planted a fine orchard of peaches, pears and apples, to which he adds of the best varieties from time to time. In addition to raising fruit he makes a specialty of poultry and stock for the dairy. All of his work is personally superintended, which accounts in a large degree for his success.

The ranch owned by Mr. McCoy has oil deposits and also contains petrifactions which conclusively prove that the place was at one time covered by water. In the deed conveying the property from its former Spanish owners mention is made of the century plants on the land and it is said that mescal, a Mexican wine, was manufactured on the place from these plants. In politics Mr. McCoy voted the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is identified with the Druids and at one time was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1884 he married Hattie Morgan and they became the parents of two children, namely: John A., an electrician in Oakland, and Arthur, a stenographer, also in Oakland. The present wife of Mr. McCoy, with whom he was united November 2, 1893, was formerly Miss Emma Weber and was born in Placer county, this state.

DUNCAN STIRLING.

The schools of Monterey county have an efficient superintendent in Duncan Stirling, who is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born August 18, 1864, the youngest son of William and Jane (McNaughton) Stirling, both natives of Scotland, but pioneers in the wilds of that section of Canada, where they went soon after their marriage. By trade the father was a weaver, and he followed this business during his residence in Canada, or until 1867. In that year the family came to California, taking passage on a vessel which landed them on the Isthmus of Panama, and after crossing that neck of land boarded another vessel, which took them to San Francisco. From there they came direct to Monterey county, where the father gave his attention to agriculture. He first followed farming in the Carmel valley for two years, later located on the Estrada ranch, and still later was on the Cooper ranch, near Castroville, where he followed the raising of grain, beans and potatoes until his retirement in 1890. In that year he purchased a ranch of forty acres near Salinas, where he is now living retired at the age of about seventy-eight years, in the possession of all of his faculties and interested in all things that have for their object the upbuilding of the county. His wife died in January, 1903, aged seventy-three years. Five children were born to William and Jane (McNaughton) Stirling. Margaret, who became the wife of B. E. Cahoon, resides in the Jamesburg district; Nellie is the wife of C. R. Whitcher, of Castroville; John W. resides near Gonzales; Duncan is the subject of this review. The youngest of the children, a daughter, died in infancy, about one year after the family settled in California. William Stirling is a member of Alisal Lodge, I. O. O. F., having been a member of Salinas Lodge in Castroville, which was finally merged into Alisal Lodge, and he is further identified with the order as a member of the encampment.

Duncan Stirling was about three years old when the family located in Monterey county, and here he was reared and educated. He first attended the county schools near his home, supplementing this training by a course in the San Jose normal school, from which he graduated in 1886, and still later he took a course in the University of California. Returning to his home county, he began teaching in the grammar school in Castroville and later at Salinas, where he remained for a number of years. During this time he served as a member of the board of education of Monterey county. In 1902 he was elected superintendent of schools in Monterey county, and in 1906 was re-elected to the office, and under his management the schools have been

gradually advanced in the work done and in length of terms. He has given special attention to the business management, and in this he has made wonderful strides, for in all his dealings with the different boards he has been just to them and the teachers. The sanitary conditions have been made better in many of the buildings throughout the county, and he has been a leader in all movements to keep in harmony with the schools.

During the time Mr. Stirling has been a resident of the county he has been devoted to the cause of education and has had but little time for outside matters. However, in 1909 he became associated with the company that succeeded W. J. Hill in the publishing of the Salinas *Index,* and has since taken an active interest in the business.

Duncan Stirling and Miss Ella Grant Mullis were united in marriage in May, 1890. Fraternally Mr. Stirling is a member and past grand of Alisal Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., member of the Encampment, Canton, Patriarchs Militant, and Rebekahs, and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and Independent Order of Foresters.

GARRETT J. PATTON.

A blessing in the disguise of misfortune may in a word be given as the cause which brought Mr. Patton to California in 1875. Ill-health, brought on by over-work while he was just entering young manhood, made a change of scene and climate not only advisable, but necessary, and thus it was that he left his home in Wisconsin and came to California to visit a relative. The change had the desired result on his physical condition, and so charmed had he become with the country in the meantime that he was unwilling to leave it. As has been the case time without number, he became a permanent resident of the state and one of its best citizens and stanchest upbuilders.

A native of Wisconsin, Garrett J. Patton was born in Juda, Green county, September 1, 1850, into the home of G. R. and Ruth (Johns) Patton, both natives of Pennsylvania, in which state both families were well represented. The father was a minister of the Gospel in the Baptist denomination, having prepared for his calling in the east, but afterward came west to take up his field of usefulness in Wisconsin. There his son Garrett J. was born and reared, receiving a fair education in the public schools of his home town, Juda, and subsequently he was privileged to take a course in the University of Wisconsin, graduating from that well-known institution in the class of 1873. His school days over, he set about without loss of time to become self-supporting, entering into this undertaking with the same energy and determination that had characterized the previous years in school. A physical break-down was the result of this continued strain, and it finally became necessary for him to take a rest to recuperate his lost strength. It was this condition of affairs that brought him to California in 1875 to visit his cousin, John W. Patton, who had come to the state many years previously and had become a wealthy rancher in Monterey county. After visiting in Salinas for a time Mr. Patton located on a ranch near Gonzales which he carried on successfully for a number of years, but what was better than financial success was the fact that he had in the meantime recovered his lost health. Subsequently he purchased a ranch of three hundred and sixty acres in the Fairview district, property which formerly belonged to the Blinn heirs, and here he has since made his home, carrying on general ranching with very satisfactory results.

Mr. Patton's marriage united him with Alida Perry, the daughter of the late O. H. Perry, a prominent citizen of Chualar, and five children were born of their union. Clyde E., Ina, Edith and Ruth have all grown to manhood and womanhood, while the youngest child, Perry J., who was born in 1895, is a student in the high school of Gonzales. The parents have given their children every opportunity possible to fit them for lives of usefulness, and in return they are proving themselves worthy and appreciative by their upright and straightforward lives. Mr. Patton has never had any desire to hold public office, although if he had been willing to serve any office in the gift of the people might have been his, for he is a man of versatile ability and knowledge, conservative and calm in his judgment, and would have made an excellent public

servant. However, beyond serving as trustee of the local school district he has declined all official honors. Personally Mr. Patton is a man whom it is a pleasure to meet, for he is well informed and is an excellent conversationalist.

JACOB PRIMER LEESE.

The ancestry of the Leese family is traced to Germany, whence one Jacob Leese came to America with General Lafayette and shortly afterward received severe injuries in the battle of Brandywine. He was carried from the field by Adam Primer, a resident of Philadelphia. After recovering from his wounds he married Joanna Primer, a daughter of his rescuer, and in 1800 settled in St. Clairsville, Ohio, where he kept a hotel. His son Jacob was one of the six children born of this marriage, his birth occurring August 19, 1809. In 1825 his parents removed to Cincinnati and there he joined them two years later, on the expiration of his service as a merchant's apprentice. In the fall of 1829 he started for Baton Rouge to take charge of the business there, but while en route to his destination, stopping at Memphis, he strolled through the city and accidentally picked up a newspaper in a hotel. There he noticed an account of a hunting and trading expedition being fitted out for the Rocky mountains by Capt. John Rogers and Calvin Coffee. A desire for adventure and the hope of gaining a fortune led him to join the expedition. About February 1 he left Memphis for Fort Smith, the headquarters of the expedition, and on his arrival there presented himself to Captain Rogers. The company was organized April 1, 1830, and consisted of forty-two men, under command of Capt. Robert Bean.

After traveling across the plains for three months the party struck the cross-timbers of Texas, where they took a northerly course across the plains. About the latter part of August they reached the Arkansas river, along which they traveled to Pike's Peak. There they spent a few days and then entered the mountains. In November they established the camp one hundred miles above Pike's Peak, but on the 27th of that month the Indians massacred two of their men, destroyed their winter quarters and escaped with their provisions. They then retreated to New Mexico. A few days after reaching New Mexico Mr. Leese entered the store of Mr. St. Varan, of San Fernando, with whom he made an agreement satisfactory to each. October 27, 1833, he left New Mexico with a Spanish trading party and arrived in Los Angeles December 24, having there the good fortune to meet Isaac Williams, an old associate of the hunting expedition. June 1 he visited Monterey, at that time the capital of California, and here he formed some warm acquaintanceships, among others meeting General Figueroa, who gave him a general passport as well as letters to all the padres of the missions. It was his intention to contract with the padres for all the mules they had to sell, it being his ambition to obtain control of the mule trade between California and New Mexico. With the padres of San Miguel and San Luis Obispo he made arrangements to get one hundred mules every year at $14 each, $7 to be paid down and the balance on his return. In this way he reached Los Angeles in September with four hundred and fifty mules and horses. In October he started with nine men for the Mohave river, intending to join the returning Mexican party, but found on his arrival that they had passed a few days before. Proceeding on his way, he met with disaster in a short time by reason of an attack from Indians, who stampeded their mules, so that they could collect only twenty-seven head. About the same time he learned that the New Mexicans, camped but a few hundred yards above, had been attacked and five of their number massacred.

Thankful to escape with his life, Mr. Leese returned to California. Until the spring of 1836 he engaged in commercial business in Los Angeles. From there he went to Monterey and formed a connection with Capt. W. S. Hinckley and Nathan Spear for the purpose of establishing a business on the bay of San Francisco. On his return to Los Angeles he closed out his business and left for the north, arriving at Santa Barbara at the same time with a schooner which had on board a new governor, Gen. Mariano Chico. The two traveled to the capital together, and there the governor gave Mr. Leese a letter to the authorities of San Francisco, empowering them to give him a grant of one hundred yards

of land anywhere on the bay of San Francisco that he might wish to locate. This letter he presented to the alcalde, with the statement that he desired to locate on the beach of Yerba Buena cove. After considerable discussion and a second visit to the governor the desired space was secured, and he arrived at Yerba Buena July 1. His home was finished in time to celebrate the Fourth of July, and on that day for the first time the stars and stripes waved over the land of Yerba Buena. It was a memorable occasion. Vessels lying in port supplied bunting for decoration; bands gave their sweetest music; among the sixty guests was Gen. M. G. Vallejo, who proposed a toast to Washington. Dancing and other amusements followed the banquet, and as Mr. Leese observed in his diary "Our 4th ended on the evening of the 5th."

April 1, 1837, Mr. Leese married Rosalie Vallejo, as sister of the general. Their eldest child, Rosalie, was the first child born in Yerba Buena. He continued in the commercial business until August, 1841, when he sold out to the Hudson Bay Company and removed to Sonoma. Two years later he made an expedition to Oregon, taking with him eleven hundred head of cattle. The trip consumed seventy days, during which time he and his companions were constantly annoyed by Indians lurking in ambush. When near Colusi they were attacked by the savages, who killed some of their cattle. At last, however, they reached Oregon in safety and disposed of the stock at fair prices. The return trip was made on one of the Hudson Bay Company's vessels, the voyage from the mouth of the Columbia to the bay of San Francisco taking five days. From there Mr. Leese returned to Sonoma, and there remained until June 12, 1846, when, through misrepresentation, he fell under the displeasure of Colonel Fremont, who caused his arrest. He was taken to Sacramento and placed in close confinement, together with General Vallejo and others, remaining there until August 1, when all were liberated by order of Captain Montgomery. After his release Mr. Leese returned to Sonoma. At the time of the discovery of gold he removed to Monterey and soon afterward made a voyage to China, returning with one of the richest cargoes China had sent to our country up to that date. The change which took place during the fourteen months of his absence was remarkable. When he left there were fourteen vessels in the harbor, but when he returned in 1849 he found four hundred ships, waving the flags of almost every country in the world, and appearing "like a great forest of dead trees," as Mr. Leese expressed it. Nor was the change noticeable in the harbor only. Land which had been worth only $200 readily sold for as many thousand. The tranquil quiet of Yerba Buena was gone, having given place to noisy bustle and reckless excitement. Men were delirious over the discovery of gold and rushed madly into speculation of every form. Fortunes were madly staked and won and lost in an hour.

The subsequent years of Mr. Leese's life were quietly passed in Monterey county. Like the majority of pioneers he was a man of positive character, strong purpose, high resolve and untiring perseverance. Through all the toil and danger, the trials and temptations which ever beset the path of the pioneer, he carefully preserved the "image in which he was created," and his mild and dignified manner, cheerful face and kindly manner spoke to all of a life well spent and a mind at peace with all. His death occured at St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, February 1, 1892, and he was buried by the California pioneers.

For facts contained in this article the writer acknowledges indebtedness to "The Hesperian," published in San Francisco in June 1859.

JOHN G. JOY.

As one of the representative men of Monterey county J. G. Joy is numbered among the sturdy sons of Maine who have come to the Pacific coast country and assisted in the development of this commonwealth. Born on the parental farm near Bangor in 1843, he is a son of John C. and Pauline (Robinson) Joy, the former dying at a comparatively early age, while the latter lacked but little of being a centenarian at the time of her death. John G. Joy received his education in the public schools and an academy until the breaking out of the Civil war, when his schooling came to an end by his enlistment, at the age of seventeen years, in Company E, Second Maine Regi-

Wm Casey

ment Volunteer Infantry, in 1861. The officers of the regiment were Captain Emerson, Colonel Jameson and Colonel Roberts. Mr. Joy's army record is noteworthy in that he saw fighting from the very first and during all the time he was in the service he never was wounded nor was he laid up from any disability. His first engagement was the First Battle of Bull Run; later was in the engagements participated in by the Fifth Army Corps, the Peninsula Campaign, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He also participated in all the engagements led by General Grant, Battle of the Wilderness, Manassas and was present at the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

After his discharge from the service Mr. Joy went to Michigan and in 1867 came to California, stopping for a time in Santa Clara, and the same year came to Monterey county and leased land where Salinas now stands and farmed for a time. He has always been a Republican and in the councils of the party has taken an active place and has been in public office, being elected to the office of auditor of the county, in which capacity he served his constituents faithfully. He was appointed postmaster of the town by President Harrison and served one term of four years. In 1898 he was appointed to the same office by President McKinley and held it one term.

Mr. Joy is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree; a member of the Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM CASEY.

One of the supervisors of Monterey county is William Casey, a native son of the county in which he makes his home, and he was born in Castroville, March 2, 1863. He is a son of Jeremiah Casey, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. When William was a lad of six years his father moved to Long valley, in the southern part of the county, and here he was reared and educated in the public schools. His early training was on a ranch, and from that beginning he has broadened out till to-day he has become recognized as one of the most progressive men in agricultural fields in the county. One of his teachers in Long valley was M. J. Smeltzer, a well-known educator, and at one time superintendent of the schools of the county, as well as proprietor of the *Daily and Weekly Journal.* From school to work on the father's ranch was the first step of William Casey, and from a small beginning he has gradually climbed the ladder of success until he has won a competence for his family. He has made a specialty of stock and grain, and in the last few years has met with unqualified and well-merited success in both lines. He is a warm friend of education and has labored to maintain a high standard of schools in his district, serving as trustee for the past fifteen years. In 1889 he removed to San Ardo, where he followed his chosen calling until 1893, when he removed to the vicinity of San Lucas, where he has since made his home and followed farming with good results. He has under his direct control about eighteen hundred acres of land in the Trescony grant, and upon this he raised in 1909 over one thousand tons of barley, thus showing what well directed efforts will accomplish.

One of the sources of income to Mr. Casey is the operating of two large threshing outfits. He began this work in 1886, when his father bought an outfit, and this he operated until 1893, when he purchased one of his own, and in 1909 bought the second machine, and now carries on the business on an extensive scale. He introduces from time to time any labor-saving device that he deems advisable to further facilitate his work, for he is a firm believer in up-to-date methods.

February 17, 1890, Mr. Casey was united in marriage with Catherine L. Hoalton, who was born in Humboldt county, and they are the parents of two sons and two daughters. Ada, a graduate of Notre Dame Academy, in San Jose, is a proficient musician; Mary, also a graduate from the same institution, is attending the State Normal in San Jose; she has made art work her specialty; William is attending Santa Clara College and Henry F. is attending the public school in the Alberta district. All the children are being given the best advantages for an education obtainable to fit them for positions in life when they take up its burdens for themselves.

Mr. Casey has always taken an interest in politics and has served on the county central

committee of the Democratic party. In 1904 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of the county, serving efficiently for the term, and in 1908 he was re-elected to succeed himself, being made chairman of the body, which position he still occupies. He has never been what one would call a partisan in local matters, and has many friends among the Republicans, who have supported him at the elections. In all matters that have been brought to his notice for the well being of the county he has given his support, and in all things has shown a very progressive and public spirit. He is a member of Salinas Lodge, No. 614, B. P. O. E., and the N. S. G. W.

HON. PARIS KILBURN.

In every career two dates stand out with startling pre-eminence, the date of birth and that of death. Two locations have equal prominence, the place where the eyes first opened to the light and the environment on which the vision last rested before the earth consciousness faded into the beauty of eternity. Hon. Paris Kilburn was born at Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pa., July 21, 1834, and died in Pacific Grove, Cal., January 18, 1909, two days after he had been stricken with paralysis. Between these two dates is a lifetime of earnest and successful effort, filled with many activities and crowned with the respect of a large circle of friends. To him life brought its beauties of hope, affection and loyalty, and death came suddenly ere the waning of mental and physical faculties had dimmed the joy of existence.

Paris Kilburn was a son of Wells and Ann (Guy) Kilburn, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1851, just as he was growing into stalwart young manhood he came to California with his parents and the other children, six in all, and joined the throng of Argonauts that pushed their arduous way across the plains to the west. For many years they lived at Napa, Napa county, where the parents died. Of the four sons and two daughters the only survivor is Capt. William Kilburn, U. S. N., retired. When the attention of Paris Kilburn was called to the agricultural possibilities of the Salinas valley late in the '60s he came to Monterey county and soon became extensively engaged in farming on the Spence and Gonzales ranches. Later he bought a tract of land northeast of Chualar, where for some years he made his home. Eventually he bought property at No. 151 Archer street, Salinas, and moved his family to town, but later he disposed of his ranch and established his home at No. 120 Fountain avenue, Pacific Grove. His marriage took place December 10, 1860, and united him with Miss Sarah Olmstead, who passed away at her home in Pacific Grove in October, 1909. Three children were born of their union, namely: Cleon, of Berkeley; Jessie, wife of H. J. Leighton, of Syracuse, N. Y.; and Cora, who died aged sixteen years.

For years Mr. Kilburn was one of the most prominent men in the Republican party in Monterey county and in the state. During 1880 he was elected to the state legislature, where he voted for John F. Miller for United States senator. In 1888 he was a delegate from California to the national convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison for president and was named as a member of the notification committee that waited upon Mr. Harrison. During the previous national campaign, that of 1884, he had served as chairman of the county committee of Monterey county. With others he expected the election of James G. Blaine and accordingly arranged a celebration upon an extensive scale. When it was learned that the honor had fallen to Grover Cleveland he turned the preparations for the banquet over to the Democrats.

Under the administration of President Harrison an appointment was accepted by Mr. Kilburn as surveyor of the port of San Francisco. During 1894 Governor Markham appointed him a member of the board of state bank commissioners and he filled that responsible position for four years. Governor Gage in 1899 tendered him the appointment of president of the state board of harbor commissioners and he remained in the position for a full term, retiring in 1903. After establishing his home at Pacific Grove he became deeply interested in the library movement and assisted in securing for the town the Carnegie library, being honored with the presidency of the board that was instrumental in se-

curing the erection of the beautiful library building. The many positions to which he was called indicate his high standing as a citizen and the intelligence and efficiency with which all of these offices were filled prove him to have been a man of superior ability and lofty patriotism. Sterling qualities of head and heart endeared him to friends and when he was suddenly stricken with paralysis and removed from the scenes of his usefulness the entire community mourned his loss. People in Salinas and Pacific Grove joined in deploring the demise of one who had made his influence felt for good in business, in society, in education and in all other movements appertaining to the county's welfare.

T. A. WORK.

No name is more intimately associated with the material upbuilding of Pacific Grove than that of T. A. Work, whose success is significant of the opportunities offered by the west and significant likewise of his own mental resources and keen foresight. As he enjoys the comforts of his luxurious residence on University Heights, recently erected at a cost of $20,000, he doubtless more than once has reflected upon the destiny that brought him from the rockbound coast of his native island, where he was born in 1869, to the sunny land of California, where opportunity awaits effort and peace smiles upon the people living beside the sunset sea.

Mr. Work arrived in Monterey when he was fifteen and one-half years of age. When he was two years older he began business, and with the energy characteristic of him in every position he grasped the opportunities afforded him for getting a business start. The result is almost startling in its proof of his ability. The hay, grain and wood business gave him an opportunity by starting on a small scale to prove his adaptability for commercial pursuits. Orders were filled with promptness and financially his word was his bond. Prices were as low as commensurate with fair profits. From this nucleus he rose to be the head of a large enterprise, the principal department of which has been the supplying of building materials, and other commodities used in the construction and finishing of residences are kept in ample supply in his stores. While selling to others, he has used much of the building material for his own purposes, having erected more cottages than any other citizen in Pacific Grove. To facilitate his work he acquired a large lumber and planing mill, which turns out much of the building material for the town. Meanwhile he has retained his interests in the wood and coal business.

Besides his many other activities Mr. Work has engaged in the buying and selling of real estate and a considerable amount of property has changed hands through his efforts. At a great expense he erected the T. A. Work Theater at Monterey, which has a seating capacity of eight hundred and is thoroughly modern in all of its appointments. He also erected the T. A. Work Company building, which is utilized as a branch store for his rapidly expanding hardware business. He is the largest individual business property owner in Monterey as well as in Pacific Grove. In the latter place he erected and still owns the Del Mar hotel and the T. A. Work block. The Work building stands on Lighthouse avenue and is the only three-story business structure in the place.

Although preferring to concentrate his attention entirely upon business affairs, Mr. Work has not been unmindful of the duties devolving upon him as a citizen, but in every way has endeavored to do his part as a true patriot, loyal to the upbuilding of his adopted country. In political views he advocates Republican principles. Since April of 1898, with the exception of two years, he has served as city treasurer of Pacific Grove. In fraternal relations he is a member of Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., Pacific Grove Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. His home is brightened by five children and is presided over by his wife, whom he married in 1895 and who was Miss Maude E. Porter, a native of El Dorado county, this state. He is a stockholder, vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Monterey and president and general manager of the T. A. Work Co., a corporation worth about $250,000, and of which he is the principal stockholder. This is one of the most successful business enterprises in Monterey county. The unusual success rewarding his efforts is proof of the sagacity guid-

ing all of his actions and the foresight displayed in his investments; at the same time his prosperity is a source of encouragement to others, who, like him, are coming to our locality without any capital except such as is represented by keen minds, good health and tireless energy.

ANDREW J. MYERS.

Although now living somewhat retired from business activities and making his home at No. 406 Prescott street, New Monterey, it is not possible for Mr. Myers to wholly withdraw himself from association with the world of progress. Being of an energetic temperament, he thoroughly enjoys participation in movements for the upbuilding of the community and the development of local resources. At this writing he is interested in the developing of oil and coal on his ranch, which is one of the most valuable in Priest valley. The estate is still very large, although recently its dimensions were reduced by the sale of three hundred and twenty acres of oil land to the Associated Oil Company of Coalinga.

Born in Tioga county, N. Y., August 20, 1830, Andrew J. is a son of James and Mary (Darrow) Myers, natives of the Empire state and lifelong residents of the east. Reared in the county of his birth and educated in its schools, Mr. Myers had gained no knowledge of the outside world prior to his migration to the Pacific coast, therefore the voyage in 1853 via the Panama route was intensely interesting to him as well as practically instructive. After he had landed he started out in search of a location and soon rented land in the vicinity of San Jose. While there he helped to harvest one of the first crops of wheat in Santa Clara county and recalls the fact that the yield was sixty-four bushels to the acre.

Returning to New York September 30, 1858, Mr. Myers married Miss Emma J. Fitch, who was born and reared in that state. They made the return trip via the Isthmus, arriving in San Francisco December 1st, that same year. Upon his arrival Mr. Myers settled at Watsonville and forming a partnership with John A. Perkins started the first cheese factory in the Pajaro valley. After he had sold out there he removed to Gilroy and again became interested in the cheese industry. During the spring of 1878 he came to Monterey county and entered the employ of Miller & Lux, whose representative he continued to be for five years. At the expiration of that period he secured one hundred and sixty acres in Priest valley, and has added to this from time to time, until he owns over eleven hundred acres. The location of the property is superb and its value is constantly increasing, so that the investment, begun so many years ago, has proved a most fortunate one. The ranch is now in charge of a son and the raising of hogs and cattle is the principal industry conducted on the place. He set out some of the first apple trees in Priest valley in 1884.

There are three children living in the family of Mr. Myers. The daughter, Enriqueta, is the wife of F. L. Palmer and lives in Priest valley, Monterey county; they have two sons and three daughters. John A. acts as superintendent of the oil pipe line from Coalinga to Monterey. James H. at present lives at the old homestead in Priest valley and superintends the ranch; he is married and the father of one son, A. J., Jr. One son, George D., died aged ten years. For three years Mr. Myers served as deputy assessor of Monterey county, but it has been his preference to avoid public positions and devote himself entirely to his private interests. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership with the King City lodge.

ABRAHAM PARSONS.

The life which this memorial depicts began in Randolph county, Va., August 17, 1809, and came to an end in Gonzales, Monterey county, Cal., August 19, 1884. Between these dates was crowded a lifetime of useful activity, the earlier part of which was spent in the south, where his parents, James and Nancy (Rust) Parsons, were lifetime residents. Public schools were unknown in his home locality, and he was educated by private instruction. His early life was spent on the home plantation and later he became proprietor of a property of his own in the south. In 1872 he came to California, and, locating in Monterey

A. Leonard

county, purchased a ranch of five hundred acres in the vicinity of Gonzales, which he operated up to the time of his death, making a specialty of raising wheat and barley.

Mr. Parsons' marriage occurred February 12, 1834, and united him with Miss Emily Parsons, a cousin. Born of this marriage were the following children: Washington, Judson, Jacob and James, all of Salinas; Job, a resident of Morgantown, W. Va.; Harriet, the wife of James E. Long, of Parsons, W. Va.; Elizabeth, the wife of John Kalar; Virginia, Mrs. Duncan McCabe, of Oakland; and Phoebe, the wife of J. Boekenoogen, of Gonzales. While living in the south Mr. Parsons exhibited the same public spirit and interest in beneficial and uplifting measures that he did in his later years, for many years having served as sheriff of Randolph county, W. Va. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a worker in and a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

ALLEN LEONARD.

The development of the southern part of San Benito county may be attributed to the sagacious labors of the pioneers, one of whom is Allen Leonard, founder of the village of San Benito and for thirty-seven years its popular and efficient postmaster. Upon his retirement from active business cares he removed to the northern part of the county and purchased a comfortable home on West street, Hollister, where, surrounded by the comforts that contribute to the enjoyment of existence, he hopes to spend his declining years in the midst of friends won by a long and honorable career as a business man of San Benito county. The large holdings upon which he now pays taxes represent the result of his wise investments in years gone by. Included in his possessions are four hundred and forty acres near the village of San Benito, over one thousand acres near the village of Hernandez, twelve hundred acres on the Topo, and one hundred acres of quicksilver mines, also eighty acres of valuable land in Bitter Water valley. Much of his land contains valuable oil wells, and he is also the owner of the Leonard, Morgan, Molyo, Aurora and Aurora Extension mines.

Upon settling in America the Leonard family became identified with the growth of Virginia, from which commonwealth Jacob Leonard fared forth toward the then undeveloped regions further west. In young manhood he learned the trade of a wagon-maker and this he followed for twenty-five years in Illinois, meanwhile living the quiet but happy life of a citizen of the middle-class, whose ideals found their culmination in an industrious, honorable existence. Aiding him in his labors was his capable wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Smallhoff and was a native of Germany. Their son, Allen, was born October 8, 1840, in the family home at Springfield, Ill., and his education was secured in the public schools of that city. Early in life he heard much concerning the great and unknown west and upon attaining man's estate he determined to seek a home beyond the mountains. In making this decision he was strongly influenced to go west by President Lincoln, who was an intimate acquaintance of the Leonard family at that time in Springfield, Ill.

During the summer of 1860 the young emigrant drove six yoke of oxen from Springfield, Ill., to Sacramento, Cal., making the trip with a party of thirteen and spending six months on the road. The journey was comparatively uneventful. The Indians had not yet begun the series of depredations that brought peril and death to many subsequent expeditions of the '60s, while the trail overland had been blazed to such an extent that the emigrants were no longer in fear of being lost in the mountains or the deserts. Arriving at his destination Mr. Leonard secured employment as foreman of a cattle ranch near Sacramento, after which he embarked in the hotel business at Ione City, Amador county, and there, too, he acquired agricultural interests. Upon selling out he moved to Placerville, Eldorado county, where for two years he was interested in the hotel business. His next location was at Virginia City, Nev., at that time one of the largest mining towns of the west, where he acted as foreman for Hatch Brothers, proprietors of a general store. In addition he had a position as foreman for the freight lines to the mines. After three years in that place he entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company as foreman of a construction crew, having all the team-

ing under his direct supervision. The position was one of considerable responsibility and came to him through the influence of his personal friend, Governor Stanford, who was then president of the road.

After five years with the Central Pacific road Mr. Leonard was transferred to Sacramento, where he was employed as foreman in the building operations of the California & Oregon Railroad, and in addition he assisted in the building activities of the Central Pacific in this state. On account of ill health he was obliged to seek a change of climate and thereupon Governor Stanford secured for him a transfer to San Benito county, where he was employed in surveying a line from San Benito to Coalinga. During the period of his surveying operations he became so interested in the county and so enthusiastic concerning its prospects that he decided to remain here permanently. Accordingly, March 2, 1872, he bought a large tract of land and founded the village of San Benito, where under President U. S. Grant he received an appointment as postmaster, and for thirty-seven years he has continued in the position. Meanwhile for many years he also served as a member of the village school board and for six years he was a member of the board of county supervisors. Politically he has been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party ever since he became a voter upon attaining his majority. April 15, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Isabel F., daughter of P. F. Morton, who crossed the plains in the early days and became a pioneer of San Joaquin county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are as follows: Frank M.; Mary O. (Mrs. J. Joseph); Allen J.; Harry B.; Edna E.; Jacob M. and Herman J. S. Excellent educational advantages were given to the sons and daughters and they were prepared in youth for the responsibilities awaiting them in life.

OLIVER SMITH TRIMMER, M. D.

Perhaps no name is more closely associated with the recent history of Pacific Grove than that of Dr. Trimmer, who since coming to this city during 1888 has been identified with many interests tending toward permanent civic progress and has contributed to the welfare of the town through his reputation as a skilled surgeon and experienced physician. The medical profession has not represented the limit of his activities. In matters relative to banking he is well informed; the realm of local finance is one in which he is regarded as an authority. Public affairs, too, have engrossed much of his time and he has been ready ever to sacrifice himself in time, means and co-operation, to aid in promoting the local welfare.

Dr. Trimmer was born in Niagara county, N. Y., December 8, 1833, being a son of Francis and Catherine (Smith) Trimmer, natives of York state. At an early age he accompanied his parents to Ohio and settled in Ashtabula county, where he attended the common schools. Later he was a student in the academy at Kingsville. After leaving school he taught for a time and during the vacation seasons he aided his father in the management of his lumber business. From early life he had been interested in the medical profession, but it was not until 1858 that he had saved enough money to justify taking up special studies. During that year he matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he took several courses of lectures. In 1864 he received the degree of M. D. from the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College. Returning to Ashtabula county he opened an office at Pierpont and there gained his first practical experience as a physician.

Having heard much in praise of the climate and opportunities of California, in 1873 Dr. Trimmer closed out his practice in Ohio and removed to the west, where he settled at Salinas and embarked in practice that gradually took him into many parts of Monterey county. During the period of his residence in Salinas he served as a member of the town council, maintained a warm interest in educational affairs, and for a number of years filled the offices of county coroner and public administrator. In 1888 he came from Salinas to Pacific Grove, where he now owns a beautiful residence on Laurel avenue. Here he rose to the head of the local medical profession and became recognized as an authority in therapeutics. After a long and successful career as a practitioner in 1905 he retired from the profession and established

the Bank of Pacific Grove on Lighthouse avenue, of which he has been president since its organization, and also has superintended his extensive real estate investments in Monterey county. In December of 1907 he was bereaved by the death of his wife, who bore the maiden name of Rhoda Benjamin.

At the inception of the first horse railway system in Pacific Grove and at the organization of the company having the enterprise in charge, Dr. Trimmer was actively identified with the movement and served efficiently as president of the company. Other enterprises looking toward the development of the city and county have received his stanch support and he has been progressive in his plans for the permanent progress of the place where for years he has made his home. His standing in Pacific Grove is attested by the fact that for almost twenty years he has filled the office of mayor, being chosen again and again by his fellow-citizens to occupy a position calling for a high order of intelligence as well as genuine public spirit. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Salinas Lodge No. 204, I. O. O. F.; Chapter No. 95, R. A. M., and Watsonville Commandery No. 22, K. T., of the Masonic Order, and his associations with the last-named fraternity are further extended by membership in Lodge No. 47, Order of the Eastern Star.

THOMAS P. JOY.

The present clerk of Monterey county, T. P. Joy, was born in Maine, near Bangor, September 20, 1871, and at the age of one year was brought by his parents to this state and direct to this county, which has since been his home and where he was educated in the public schools. He was reared to a life of usefulness by his parents and as soon as he was of an age to be self-supporting entered into business life and for several years was engaged in the butcher business in Salinas with F. A. Abbott. Afterward he engaged in ranching for three years.

In 1906 Mr. Joy was elected to the office of county clerk on the Republican ticket, and since he has been the incumbent of the office has given his entire time and attention to its details. He has proven himself an efficient officer and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

Mr. Joy was united in marriage in Salinas with Miss Effie Cockrill and they make their home in Salinas. They have three children, Carol, Lionel and Marjorie.

In all matters of public import Mr. Joy is found a ready supporter. He is a member of Salinas Lodge No. 204, F. & A. M.; Salinas Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., Salinas Lodge No. 614 B. P. O. E. and the K. of P. No. 183.

JOHN KALAR.

The opportunities afforded by the west to young men of energy and determination are exemplified in the business success of John Kalar, one of the well-known ranchers of Salinas, whose prosperity is the result of wise investments and industrious application since he came to the west just forty years ago. Born in Randolph county, W. Va., August 1, 1839, he is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Long) Kalar, they too being natives of that part of the south. At the time he was a boy the possibility of gaining an education at public expense was practically unheard of in the part of the country in which he lived, so the only training which he had was at the hands of a private tutor. His parents were farmers, and as he was one of the eldest of a family of eight children he was an invaluable assistant to his father in the care of the home farm.

By the time John Kalar had reached young manhood it was apparent to him that he must strike out in the world on his own behalf, as the little home property could no longer supply the growing demands of the parents' large family. Having made up his mind to seek his fortune in the west, he came to California in 1869, and in so doing enjoyed the novel experience of riding on one of the first railroad trains that penetrated the plains. The trip was most delightful, for the country through which he passed abounded in wild game of all kinds, wild fowls, elk and deer, a sight to whet the appetite of any sportsman. Coming direct to the Salinas valley, he rented a ranch for three years and at the end of that time was enabled to purchase property of his own near Chualar, owning twelve hundred

acres, part of which was devoted to raising grain, and the remainder given over to the pasturage of cattle. At the end of eleven years he leased the property and coming to Salinas, purchased seventeen acres of land within the city limits, the same on which he now resides. A comfortable residence and suitable ranch buildings have been erected on the place, and withal it is counted one of the well ordered and most productive ranches in the Salinas valley.

In West Virginia, October 24, 1865, Mr. Kalar was married to Miss Elizabeth Parsons, a native of that southern state and the daughter of Abraham Parsons, an account of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume. One son has been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kalar, James D. Kalar, whose birth occurred in Virginia. As one of the old-time residents of this part of the country Mr. Kalar has taken more than a passing interest in the development of Salinas and is counted one of her most public-spirited citizens.

ALEXANDER R. UNDERWOOD.

Few men are more familiar with the business interests of Monterey than Mr. Underwood, a native of this city, who is now engaged in the hotel business here, winning the friendship of the traveling public through his unvarying courtesy and consideration of their comfort. While devoting himself assiduously to the proper supervision of his hotel, at the same time he has been active in movements for the welfare of the town and especially has he been prominent in various fraternal organizations whose philanthropic work is aided by the earnest endeavors.

The name of Underwood became established in California in the year 1853, at which time Charles Underwood, a native of New York, migrated hither and established a home near Searsville, San Mateo county, in the redwood district. Erecting a sawmill, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber there with splendid success for a number of years, at the same time maintaining a flourishing merchandise business. After carrying on this dual occupation for about five years he sold out his interests in San Mateo county and with the proceeds established himself in the sheep business in Monterey county, having purchased the Tularcitos rancho. This was a large tract of several thousand acres, which he finally sold to A. J. Ougheltree, and thereafter he went to the Corral de Tierra and acquired a ranch of several thousand acres. This proved to be a Spanish grant and only after a vigorous contest of eleven years in the courts did he succeed in acquiring a clear title to the property. His success in breaking the grant title and gaining undisputed possession of the land was the means of encouraging other settlers to locate there. Subsequently Mr. Underwood removed to San Francisco and established himself in the merchandise business, an undertaking which he carried on with considerable profit until 1879, when he returned to Monterey county and made his home until his death, which occurred in 1904, at the age of seventy-six years. Fraternally he was a member of Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., and his remains were interred under the auspices of this lodge.

The marriage of Charles Underwood occurred in San Francisco February 1, 1856, and united him with Miss Catherine F. Armstrong, C. M. Chamberlain, then justice of the peace of San Francisco county, performing the ceremony. Five children were born of their union, named in the order of their birth as follows: Mary E. and Edward, both deceased; Mrs. Margaret J. Brown, a resident of San Francisco; and Alexander R. and Lillian, the latter deceased.

The fourth child in order of birth in the parental family, Alexander R. Underwood, was born near Monterey February 7, 1862, on the Tularcitos grant, his parents at the time making their home on the Chupinos rancho. His boyhood and youth were spent on the home ranch, and in the schools of the vicinity he gained a fair knowledge of the three R's. When he was thirteen years of age, in 1875, he became a pupil in the University of the Pacific in Santa Clara county, remaining there one year, after which he entered the San Jose Institute and remained a like period. Returning to San Francisco he then became a pupil in the Lincoln grammar school, leaving there in June, 1877, and when he returned to Monterey county he attended the local schools in Corral de Tierra. Returning once more to San Jose, in 1881, he entered upon a commercial course in the Garden City Commer-

cial College and graduated therefrom May 1 of the following year.

Immediately following the close of his college career Mr. Underwood returned to Monterey county and settled on the Corral de Tierra rancho, owned by his father, and which he managed with success until 1891, when the failure of his health made it necessary for him to give it up. He then removed to San Jose, and it was in that city that he was united in marriage, November 26, 1891, with Miss Julia E. Carter. After their marriage the young people made their home in San Francisco for a time, but later returned to San Jose, and on February 15, 1892, Mr. Underwood accepted a position in the commissary department of the state hospital at Agnew, Santa Clara county. He continued in faithful and satisfactory service for eight years, or until March 1, 1900, when he returned to Monterey and has since then been identified with the hotel business. The hostelry of which he is the proprietor was opened by his father in 1868 and is the oldest hotel this side of Sacramento.

Upon the organization of the Salinas Lodge, B. P. O. E., Mr. Underwood became a charter member of the same. About 1895 he was initiated into Masonry and now has his membership in Liberty Lodge No. 299, F. & A. M. In 1885 he became a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and ever since then he has been interested in the work of the order. In addition he is associated with the Foresters, the Eagles, and was formerly a member of the Knights of the Royal Arch No. 2, at San Francisco. While interested in many secret societies, perhaps he has been more influential and prominent in the Improved Order of Red Men than any other body. For some years he has been connected with Mingo Tribe No. 165. Through his arduous efforts was accomplished the bringing to Monterey of the Great Council of the Red Men in August, 1908, on the occasion of their annual meeting. At this time he planned for the comfort and entertainment of more than six hundred delegates and the entire delegation bore testimony to their enjoyment of the reunion. It is well known that the Catholic church places a ban upon secret orders, but on this occasion, through the efforts of Mr. Underwood, a memorial service for the order was conducted at the famous Carmel mission near Monterey. The service was in charge of Father R. M. Mestris, who was so deeply impressed with the lofty and philanthropic principles of the order that he became a member and still retains his association with the tribe to which Mr. Underwood belongs. As a token of appreciation and esteem the members of the Great Council presented Mr. Underwood with an engrossed set of resolutions, and testimonials of a similar character were tendered him from the Great Council of the Degree of Pocahontas. At this writing he holds the position of great trustee and has been strongly urged to accept higher offices in the council of the order. Politically a Republican, he has represented his party in state conventions and local committees. During 1908 he was appointed foreman of the grand jury by Superior Judge B. V. Sargent and this responsible position he filled with impartiality and wisdom, winning many compliments from the judge and members of the bar.

CAPT. GEORGE A. BROMLEY.

There are but few who can deny the statement that life is toilsome and that each upward step is made with pain. Ofttimes, indeed, reverses come, and the ladder must again slowly be mounted ere misfortune gives way to success and sorrow to joy. In the life of Captain Bromley there have been many discouragements. A man of pessimistic disposition might have been embittered by illy-requited labors, but fortunately he always looked on the bright side of everything, and in his intercourse with others he invariably has shown kindness and cheerfulness. After years of effort he is now comfortably situated and owns a beautiful place in the suburbs of Salinas, where he is surrounded by all that tends to render existence happy, as well as to delight the eye of the critic.

Born in London, July 12, 1860, George A. Bromley early was forced to earn his own livelihood, and the deprivation of educational advantages constituted one of his first and deepest disappointments. However, by means of reading and observation he has atoned for early deficiencies and is now a well-informed man, familiar by travels with a large part of the world and by

reading with the masters of literature. From the age of twelve years he followed the sea and thus secured an education, less polished, perhaps, but more practical than might have been received in school.

From an humble position on board ship Mr. Bromley rose to be captain of a yacht called the Nautilus. Often, when resting from his voyages, he visited with his kins-people in England and renewed the associations of boyhood. His parents, Robert and Harriet (Allen) Bromley, were natives of England and farmers by occupation. The mother died about 1905, at the age of eighty, and the father is still living in the old country, enjoying excellent health for one of ninety years and retaining his faculties almost unimpaired. There were five children in the parental family, of whom Louisa, Robert, Frances and George A. are the survivors.

Sailing from England in 1882 for New York, Captain Bromley took passage at the latter port on the vessel Carissa B. Carver, bound for San Francisco. When the long voyage had reached a safe termination, he left the ship and proceeded to San Jose, later removing to Monterey county. Many of his early experiences in California were discouraging. More than once, during seasons of business depression, he was glad to get work at $1 per day. Any occupation that offered an honest livelihood he followed if chance offered itself, and during 1889 he operated the Hill Town ferry. An experience in farming proved so disastrous that he lost $2,000 in the venture. At present he is engaged as a scientific well borer. Many of the costly irrigation plants of the county he has been instrumental in building and other important contracts have been given to him at various times.

Just outside of the city limits of Salinas lies the attractive Bromley homestead, comprising fourteen acres, purchased by the present owner for $200 an acre, since which time he has made all the improvements that should adorn a country home. The cottage is neat and comfortably furnished. There are suitable buildings for the care of the poultry, several hundred head of which are kept with profit. A few hogs are kept, as well as several cows, and it is the plan of the family to manufacture butter rather than sell cream. Being handy with tools, the owner can keep the place in a neat state of repair without expensive outlay for carpentering, and much of his time is given to the maintenance of the place, which he has made more than self-supporting.

During 1886, at San Jose, Captain Bromley married Miss Sarah Conroy. They are the parents of three daughters, namely: Frances Louisa, who is employed by the T. C. Reaves Co., of Salinas; Laura Augusta, a student in the Salinas high school; and Rena Harriet, who is attending the Salinas high school. Probably his own lack of educational advantages has made the captain especially solicitous that his children should have every possible opportunity for gaining breadth of mental vision, and from the time they first began to attend school he has been earnest in his efforts to aid them in securing all the advantages his means render possible. For seven years he served as a trustee of the Buena Vista school district near Salinas, and as far as possible he has promoted measures for the upbuilding of our free schools.

GEORGE F. FAULKNER.

Ever since he came to California, in 1888, Dr. Faulkner has been a resident of Salinas, but his reputation as a veterinary surgeon has not been confined to this locality, or even to the county. He had been a resident of Salinas only four years when the board of supervisors appointed him county live stock inspector, the duties of which office have taken him into every part of the county during the past sixteen years, for he is still the incumbent of this position.

On both sides of the family Dr. Faulkner is descended from English ancestry, his parents, Thomas and Emma (Walker) Faulkner, being natives of the mother country. The father was born in 1809, near Oxford, where he was reared and made his home for years. He took up the study of veterinary surgery, and after serving an apprenticeship of eight years was well qualified to carry on the work independently. He then brought his family to the United States, in 1855, and located in Dodge county, Wis., where he built up a practice and made his home the remainder of his life, passing away at the age of eighty years. The son, George F. Faulkner, was born after the family located in Dodge county,

Wis., his birth occurring March 16, 1856. As his father's farm was located in close proximity to Beaver Dam, he had the benefit of school privileges in that town. A predilection to follow in his father's footsteps as to the choice of a profession was manifested at an early age, for from boyhood he had assisted his father in his professional work. While still quite young he had a good working knowledge of the profession, but in order to perfect himself and receive a diploma he took a course in the Chicago Veterinary College. He subsequently held a position as a specialist and traveled in various parts of the United States, making Wisconsin his headquarters.

When Dr. Faulkner came to California, in 1888, the real purpose which he had in mind was to pay a visit to his brother, who had previously located here, and then to return to Wisconsin and resume his practice. Immediately, however, he fell under the charm of the west, and while he did return to Wisconsin, it was for the purpose of settling up his affairs, so that he could return to the west permanently. As has been previously stated, he located in Salinas in 1888, and this has been his headquarters ever since, although in his official capacity of livestock inspector he travels all over the county, and for five years he also filled a similar office in San Luis Obispo county. As a result of his long and conscientious service, extending over a period of sixteen years, Monterey county has made long strides in the matter of stock inspection, and now holds a clean bill of health of stock inspection by him. One of the secrets of his success may, in a measure, be attributed to his personality, for his genial nature wins the respect and confidence of the stockmen, to the end that they work with a common purpose in view and accomplish results. At the time this part of the state was under quarantine, Monterey county was the first to be released from the banns, after the line was moved to the Monterey boundary, thus proving the possession of the highest average as to the health of stock in the state.

Dr. Faulkner was united in marriage in 1892 with Carrie E. St. James, and one son, Ray, has blessed their marriage. In the best sense of the word Dr. Faulkner is public-spirited, and no effort of an upbuilding nature has lacked his wholehearted co-operation. He is especially interested in the maintenance of good schools, and it is due to his activity in this matter, in a large measure, that Salinas is able to lay claim to her high educational standard. Politically he is a Republican, and for over six years he served efficiently as one of the city councilmen. In the line of his profession Dr. Faulkner is a member of the California State Veterinary Association, and is also a member of the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association. While in Wisconsin, at the age of twenty-one years, he joined the Masonic order, and now holds membership in Salinas Lodge, No. 204, F. & A. M.; Salinas Chapter, No. 59, R. A. M.; Watsonville Commandery, No. 22, K. T., and Islam Temple, of San Francisco. With his wife he is a member of the Eastern Star, with which they are officially associated as past patron and past matron, and for three years Dr. Faulkner was master of his lodge. Mrs. Faulkner holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Salinas, toward the maintenance of which Dr. Faulkner contributes liberally. From whatever aspect the life of Dr. Faulkner may be viewed, whether professionally or socially, it must be conceded that he has been successful, and certain it is that Salinas and Monterey counties have gained by his citizenship.

MANUEL WOLTER.

This descendant of influential old German and Spanish antecedents was born in Monterey in 1847 and his eyes first opened to the light in what was known as the old Capitol Club on Alvarado street. His father, Captain Charles, was an early California pioneer and his mother, Josefa (Estrada) Wolter, traced her lineage to one of the oldest Spanish families of Monterey. Memories of childhood take him back to the days when Monterey was a mere hamlet and when there were only sixteen houses (all of adobe) on Alvarado street, yet this city, in spite of insignificant proportions and adobe houses, was first in importance in the entire coast country. Its people wielded an influence felt through every part of the territory and for years it maintained a reputation as the center of the aristocratic Spanish regime.

Situated near Monterey was El Toro rancho

of fifty-six hundred acres that was owned by Charles Wolter and devoted to the raising of sheep, cattle and horses, and at the time of the death of the owner it was well stocked and in a very prosperous condition. On this large estate the boyhood years of Manuel Wolter were uneventfully passed in the midst of surroundings that, despite the new American occupancy of the country, still gave evidence of the old Spanish rule. Until he was nineteen years old he remained on the ranch and at this time he was sent to Santa Clara College, where he was educated and also took an active part in athletics, and for sixteen years following 1866 he was interested in baseball and was well known on the diamond of those early years. After a course at Santa Clara he went to Heald's Business College in San Francisco and upon his return home he had to assume the duties as head of the family and the supervision of the ranch. He entered upon his cares under the most difficult conditions, but by his straightforward manner he inspired confidence and received the advice and co-operation of many friends of his father, who wanted to see the young man succeed. He carried on the ranch and was able to pay off all claims and care for the family, and became recognized as one of the most successful ranchers in the valley. In 1894 he disposed of the property and removed to Monterey, where he embarked in the livery and draying business and since that time has been a resident of Monterey, the town of his birth.

Ever since attaining his majority, Mr. Wolter has supported Republican principles. For more than twenty years he has been very prominent in municipal and county affairs, holding among other offices those of deputy sheriff and assistant marshal. During the four years that he did night guard duty he had several thrilling experiences, but in every instance proved himself equal to the emergency. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Little, daughter of an early settler of Monterey. Born of their union were the following children: Charles, now residing in Berkeley; Mary, the wife of J. J. Murray, of San Rafael, Marin county; Manuel, Jr., who is in the United States regular army; Lucy, a twin of Manuel, now in San Francisco; Milton, living in Monterey, Grace, who is with her parents; and Harry, also in Monterey. Fraternally Mr. Wolter is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Chosen Friends, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Order of Good Templars, and in addition he has the honor of being the oldest member in Monterey of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

JAMES M. HUGHES.

The entire life of Mr. Hughes has been passed within the limits of Monterey county, where he was born, at Salinas, April 28, 1870, and where he now holds a responsible position as superintendent of Branch No. 1 for the Spreckels Sugar Company. Upon starting out to earn his own way in the world he had learned the trade of saddler and harness-maker under his father, who was thoroughly experienced in these trades and whose oversight proved helpful in securing a comprehensive knowledge of the work. However, the confinement to indoor employment proved injurious to his health, and he was obliged to seek an occupation affording exercise in the open air. In this way he became identified with the sugar factory and entered upon the work, in which he has been successful to an unusual degree.

Nine children, six sons and three daughters, comprise the family of Michael and Margaret (McDougall) Hughes, honored residents of Salinas. For years the father carried on a saddlery shop in Salinas under the name of M. Hughes, and he built up a reputation as an expert in the manufacture and repair of harness, retaining from year to year the same group of satisfied customers. Personally he was a man possessing great kindness of heart and generosity of disposition, and these qualities won for him many friends. At the age of seventy years, in 1906, he passed from earth. Since then the business has been conducted by his younger sons.

Upon the completion of the studies of the common schools of Salinas and the taking up of an employment necessary for a livelihood, James M. Hughes learned his father's trade, but, as previously stated, the failure of his health led him to seek another occupation, and he has had the

Fred Burchard

gratification of entirely recovering his former strength by an abundance of outdoor exercise. Under his management he has about twenty-five men engaged in various occupations. Since he became foreman, about 1903, he has had under his direct supervision about ten thousand acres of the Spreckels land, mostly in sugar beets. It is necessary to rotate the crops about every fourth year in order to secure the best results from the cultivation of the soil. The refuse of the factory is applied to this land as fertilizer. Ever since becoming an employe of the company Mr. Hughes has worked in the interests of his employers, and the fact of his retention furnishes abundant proof that his efforts have been appreciated. The raising of sugar beets requires special knowledge on the subject, and this he possesses in all of its details, so that he is well qualified to direct the labors of the men identified with this work.

In September, 1908, with his brother, William H., he embarked in business in Salinas by opening a first-class men's furnishing goods establishment, and under the able management of his brother the business has been a very profitable investment. The store carries one of the best assorted stocks to be found outside of San Francisco.

FREDERICK BURCHARD.

Experiences giving him an insight into conditions in various parts of the world were culminated by the arrival of Mr. Burchard in California, where he has made his home since 1870, and where for years he has been extensively engaged in stock-raising and in general farming activities. Born in Germany in 1845, he was apprenticed to the trade of a dyer at the time of leaving school, and at the close of his time he worked as a journeyman in Hamburg. The quiet round of daily duties did not prove congenial to a youth of stirring impulses, and at the age of twenty years he sailed for Australia, where for five years he followed the sheep business, coming from there to California with the intention of becoming a permanent resident of our country.

After having remained in San Francisco for seven months, Frederick Burchard came to Monterey county and embarked in the sheep business in Chualar canyon, in partnership with his brother, John H. Burchard. The brothers continued in business together until 1890, when Frederick purchased his brother's interest and continued the business alone. During 1876 he removed to the vicinity of King City and took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, to which subsequently he added by the purchase of railroad land and squatter's rights until his landed possessions aggregated about seventeen hundred acres. For some years he continued in the sheep industry, and his large tracts afforded an abundance of grass for the flocks. However, finally the industry began to be unprofitable for holders of large flocks, and in 1888 he sold off the sheep and bought cattle.

Prior to 1886 Mr. Burchard had raised only an amount of grain and hay sufficient for his own stock, but after that year he began to farm more extensively and to raise crops to sell in the markets. Since then he has operated largely in grain-raising, although his interests in stock have not lessened, and he has a large number of cattle and horses on his pastures. In addition to superintending eight hundred acres, which he owns and on which he has made valuable improvements, he rents three hundred acres for cultivation to barley and finds his time fully occupied with the care of his stock and grain and the supervision of his vast acreage. Outside of his ranching interests he has invested money elsewhere and now owns residence property in King City, is a stockholder in the Rochedale Company and the Monterey Bank of King City, also owns stock in the King City Electric Light, Power and Water Company, in which plant his eldest son, Henry B., is employed as an electrician.

The marriage of Frederick Burchard united him with Miss Mary Jessen, who was born in Denmark, but at an early age came to California, and prior to her union with Mr. Burchard made her home in Soledad. Four sons and two daughters comprise their family. Mention has previously been made of the eldest son. The eldest daughter, Carrie, married James Bangard and resides on the ranch, as do also Ernest F., Ida and Carl; Frederick, Jr., remains with his parents in King City. The family holds a high

social position in their community, and as a progressive rancher, experienced stockman and judicious farmer, Mr. Burchard has an enviable place in the esteem of his fellow men. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows in King City Lodge. Until the discontinuance of the school in the Campbell district he served as a trustee, and always he has been steadfast in his advocacy of measures for the upbuilding of the country schools and the broadening of their usefulness. To movements of a philanthropic nature or to those for the moral upbuilding of the community he has been a sympathetic contributor, and his influence has always been depended upon to aid wise projects for the common welfare.

HEMAN T. EADE.

Memories of the quiet but happy days of childhood passed on a ranch in Monterey county are brought to the mind of Mr. Eade when, in the midst of the busy activities of to-day, he allows his thoughts to turn to the incidents of days agone. While he is not a native of California, he remembers no other home than this, for when he was eighteen months old he was brought by his parents from his native Illinois to the shores of the Pacific, and here he first learned the lessons, bitter as well as sweet, that come with a dawning comprehension of life's mysteries and responsibilities. Born December 16, 1884, he had the advantages offered by schools comparatively modern in system and aim, and thus acquired an education broad in its outlook as well as cultured in its effects.

Ranching has been the principal occupation of Heman T. Eade, who, after leaving school, had the great advantage of his father's experience and wise counsel, the two being together as partners for a considerable period. The tract which they managed consisted of three thousand acres, of which they placed five hundred acres under cultivation and devoted the balance to pasture and meadow. After the two had been together with satisfactory results for some time, in 1905, the son bought the father's interest and has since continued alone on the ranch near King City, where he raises barley as his principal grain crop, but likewise has some acreage in wheat. The pastures furnish abundance of grass for his cattle, which number some one hundred and fifty head. There are also horses and hogs on the ranch, and the entire appearance of the place and the stock thereon bespeak the thrift and wise judgment of the proprietor. The neat ranch-house is presided over by Mrs. Eade, formerly Miss Pearl Longacre, of King City, and there is a daughter, Thelma May, to brighten the home and delight the hearts of the parents. Owing to the duties that demand his constant presence at the home ranch, it has not been possible for Mr. Eade to mingle prominently in public affairs, nor to take to himself the duties of office holding, but he performs every obligation falling upon a progressive citizen and has given sympathetic help to worthy measures. Fraternally he holds membership with the Foresters of America and the Modern Woodmen at King City, and in both of these organizations he has been a willing contributor to movements for the sustenance of the penniless and the relief of the distressed.

JAMES DUNCAN.

Many generations ago, when the clans of Scotland were fighting valiantly for their country's honor and liberties, the clan of Duncan had its arms, its colors and its group of loyal, patriotic representatives, ever willing to offer their services to their native land in her hour of need. Participation in some of the stirring wars of the nation's history caused the family to become refugees to Ireland, and for several generations the name was an honored one in the county of Wexford, across St. George's Channel from England. The family became planted near the coast, and naturally its members sought livelihoods in occupations suited to their location. Robert and Jane (Hume) Duncan were said to have migrated in early years from Scotland to Ireland and settled in the county of Wexford, where the latter lived to be ninety-eight years of age. The former served for forty-five years on the Irish coast as a member of the coast guard service for the British government, and during all of that long period he was ever faithful to duty, prompt in service and trustworthy in his responsible post. Eventually, when the infirmities of age prevent-

ed him from continuing in the service, he was pensioned by the government and spent his last days in quiet, comfort and contentment.

During the residence of the family near the Atlantic coast, in County Wexford, Ireland, James Duncan was born, April 27, 1841, and as a boy he attended the national schools until he had secured a fair education. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the government service and was employed in the building of fortifications and stock yards. The work, however, was not entirely suited to his tastes, and, having heard much concerning the new world, he determined to migrate to the Pacific coast. During 1867 he crossed the ocean to New York City. There he took passage on the steamer Northern Star for the Isthmus of Panama. The Civil war had closed not a great while before, and on the steamer there were many passengers, both from the north and the south. Discussions arose concerning the war. Disputes degenerated into fights, and more than once blood flowed during a skirmish that was a reign of terror for the balance of the passengers. After crossing the isthmus, passage was secured on the steamer Old Constitution, on which the voyage was concluded to San Francisco. During the entire trip from Ireland the only rough weather encountered was from New York to Panama, and with that exception the journey proved interesting and pleasant.

Shortly after his arrival in San Francisco, in 1867, Mr. Duncan secured work as a longshoreman, and meanwhile he studied the city and its residents. Market street, since so prominent a part of the city, had not yet sprung into existence. The town was small and valuations so low that lots in the business section could be bought for $100 each. The environment was not satisfactory to the young Irishman, and he soon removed to Watsonville, and in 1868 became a resident of Salinas. Near the town he secured employment with Matt Williams on El Sausal ranch, for many years the headquarters of a large sheep business. The first furrow turned on the land was ploughed by Mr. Duncan, who remained there for three years, and meanwhile accomplished much toward the cultivating of the place. The ranch contained eleven thousand acres and had been purchased for $3 an acre. On leaving there he rented a farm of three hundred acres, two miles east of Salinas, and this property he bought in 1871, after which for years he engaged in raising barley and wheat. At the time of his arrival in Monterey county he found conditions bordering on the primitive. The ranches were vast, uncultivated ranges. The towns were mere hamlets. Salinas, indeed, was not even a hamlet, for it was nothing more than a way station for the stage. It took the stage coach one week to travel the distance from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and from Salinas to Los Angeles not a single fence was to be seen, nor any attempt at improving the land. All was a vast desert of primeval loneliness, giving no hint to even the most optimistic of future grandeur and prosperity.

The marriage of Mr. Duncan occurred October 29, 1875, and united him with Miss Alice Williams, a native of Ireland. During 1870 he became identified with the Masonic order, and has since been a devoted friend of the principles of philanthropy advocated by the order. Politically he has been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party, but at no time has he been solicitous for office or willing to accept the same. After years of unwearied effort Mr. Duncan began to feel the need of a life of less strenuous activity. Accordingly, in 1906, he leased his valuable ranch for a term of years and retired from active ranching enterprises, since which time he and his wife have established their home in an attractive cottage on Church street, Salinas. During 1906, being free for the first time in his life to enjoy a long vacation, he took his wife back to the old home in Ireland, and there spent five months, meanwhile visiting his sister. Almost forty years had come and gone since he had left the old homestead to seek a living in the broad, unknown world. As changes had come to him, so they had come to the old coast town familiar to his boyhood days. Many he once knew had sought homes far away, and many, too, had gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns. Only a few were left with whom he had passed the care-free days of boyhood, and in the renewal of friendships with these he found the greatest pleasure of his trip. As he finally turned his face toward the west and reviewed the past with all of its changes, he realized that the star of destiny that had guided him to California had

guided him to prosperity, friends and a happy home, in which he hopes to spend a quiet, peaceful and contented old age.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BLINN.

With the exception of a few months spent in Kansas, Mr. Blinn has been a continuous resident of the state for the last half century, having located here in 1860. A native of the Empire state, he was born in Essex county August 7, 1841, a son of Mortimer and Amanda Maria (Morehouse) Blinn. The parents had spent the greater part of their lives in an agricultural community in the east, but in the later years of their married life they determined to come to the west and found a home on the Pacific coast. Besides understanding farming thoroughly Mortimer Blinn had a good knowledge of the carpenter's trade, and this he undertook to follow when he came to California. As there was a healthy demand for good workmen in that calling he had no difficulty in finding all that he could do. Finally he settled in Gonzales, Monterey county, and here he passed away April 9, 1885, his wife following him in death many years later, May 8, 1908, at the age of ninety-two years.

Up to the age of nineteen years George W. Blinn had not been out of the confines of his native surroundings in Essex county, N. Y. In the meantime his parents had come to the west and were constantly writing him to join them here. Finally, acceding to their wishes, he set sail on the North Star, which made the voyage on the Atlantic ocean, and on the Pacific side he boarded the John L. Stephens, which landed him in San Francisco in due time. Joining his father he also took up work at the carpenter's trade, being employed on the depot at Folsom, which at that time was nearing completion. During the following summer he continued to work at his trade in that vicinity, and finally he secured employment on the new toll bridge which was being constructed across the south fork of the American river. His health finally gave way and for eighteen months he was unable to perform any physical labor. As soon as his health began to return he engaged as a farm hand in Petaluma, and two years later he went to Point Reyes and was employed in making cheese for Steele Brothers. During this time he became thoroughly familiar with the dairy business, obtaining a working knowledge of it that enabled him to follow it later on for himself. While on the ranch just mentioned he saw a shipment of one hundred dozen of eggs which brought the shiper $90. As a nucleus of a ranch of his own Mr. Blinn purchased fifty cows and began making butter and cheese, and during the four years he conducted the ranch he was successful far beyond his expectations.

In 1866 Mr. Blinn returned east as far as Sheboygan Falls, Wis., where on January 13 of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Smith, who was born in Onondaga county, N. Y. Immediately after their marriage the young people set out for California where Mr. Blinn resumed activities on his ranch. He increased the size of his herd by the purchase of fifty more cows, for which he paid $50 each, while those which he formerly purchased had cost him only $30 each. Upon selling out his ranch at the end of four years he went to Topeka, Kans., and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land near that city; he was attracted there from the fact that his father had previously bought a quarter section there, and the latter remained there in all two years and a half. The venture on the part of both father and son, however, proved a failure, as both of them lost their land. Returning to California after this experience, in 1874 Mr. Blinn settled in Salinas and resumed work at the carpenter's trade, being employed on the old West End school. Upon the completion of this job he went to Gonzales, where his father had in the meantime located, and for a time was employed in the wagon shop in which his father was interested, business being conducted under the name of Blinn & Withrow. Subsequently he located on the Romie ranch of one hundred acres near Gonzales, upon which he engaged in raising grain for three years, and then, removing to San Luis Obispo county, he leased land upon which he again started in the dairy business. During the twenty-four years of his residence there, however, he had become owner of the property. In October, 1907, he sold the property and came to Monterey county, at the same time purchasing the property on which he now resides, comprising fifty-one acres near Spreckels.

Hans B. Christiansen
M.D.

Eight children were born of the marriage of George W. Blinn and his wife, but of these two are deceased, George H. dying at the age of four years, and Franklin when in his twenty-fifth year. Oscar M., who was born in Sonoma county, owns and operates a dairy ranch near Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo county; he is married and has two children. Victor H., also a native of Sonoma county, owns a ranch in Fresno county upon which he is making a specialty of stock and alfalfa. Emma J. was also born in Sonoma county; she now makes her home in San Luis Obispo county with her sister, Grace B.; the latter was born in Salinas and is now the wife of Christian Jaspersen, who owns a ranch near Santa Margarita; they are the parents of two daughters. George G. was born in Monterey county and is now working on a farm in San Luis Obispo county. Edgar F. was also born in Monterey county, and he, too, works on farms in this vicinity. In politics Mr. Blinn is a Republican, the principles of which party he has espoused ever since he was nineteen years of age, and his first vote was cast in favor of Abraham Lincoln.

HANS BOHN CHRISTIANSEN, M. D.

In point of years Dr. Christiansen would, no doubt, be called a comparatively newcomer in Salinas, though, judging by what he has accomplished in building up a practice during the past six years, one unfamiliar with the circumstances would undoubtedly think this had been the work of several decades. While in former years he carried on a general practice of medicine and surgery, since locating in this city he has concentrated his efforts on the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and nose. In his office at No. 250 Main street he has a well-equipped laboratory, all the modern appliances and conveniences used by the profession here being in readiness.

A native of Denmark, Dr. Christiansen was born in Svanike, on the island of Bornholm, November 22, 1868, the son of Christian Michael and Laura Andrea Mathilde (Bohn) Christiansen, they, too, being natives of Denmark. At an early age Hans B. Christiansen showed a predilection for the medical profession, but circumstances were such that he had attained manhood before he was able to carry out his plans and take up the study of medicine in earnest. However, June of 1894 witnessed his graduation from the medical college at Copenhagen, and thereafter he located for practice in that city. While he built up and maintained a good private practice, it was as a medical officer in hospitals and on board ocean liners that came into the harbor of Copenhagen that he came into the greatest prominence. Among the many offices of this character which he filled so successfully may be mentioned the following: Assistant medical officer at the Royal Fredericks Hospital, where he made a specialty of surgery; assistant medical officer at Royal Fredericks Hospital of Medicine and Surgery; assistant to the preceptor of the university at the Royal Fredericks Hospital; assistant medical officer at the Blegdans Hospital; assistant medical officer at the Royal Fredericks Hospital through all the wards; while he held the same office at St. Joseph's Hospital, was medical practitioner in Copenhagen and Fredericksberg, and country physician at Dalmose station at Sjaelland. He also held the office of surgeon on board the emigrant steamers of the Thinqualla line, running between Scandinavia and New York.

It was with all of the experience gleaned from the numerous positions just mentioned that Dr. Christiansen came to the United States, landing upon these shores November 14, 1903. Coming direct to California, he immediately took steps to make himself eligible to practice in this state, and August 6, 1904, he received the necessary credentials in San Francisco. The following month he went to Santa Cruz, remaining there until December 1st of the same year, when he came to Salinas and opened an office for the practice of his profession. As has been stated previously, he makes a specialty of the eye, ear and nose, and his practice in this line includes patients from all parts of the county. A close student, ever ready to test the merits of new medical or surgical discoveries, inventions or appliances, he keeps abreast of the times in regard to his profession and is numbered among the foremost physicians in Monterey county, his patronage being extensive and lucrative. While his professional duties absorb a great deal of

his time and thought, still they do not prevent him from doing his duty as a faithful citizen toward the home of his adoption, and especially in the city in which he lives.

JAMES B. IVERSON.

The family represented by James B. Iverson boasted an ancestry which has given to its descendants sturdy qualities of manhood and insured the success of their careers. Many decades before the duchy of Sleswick was conquered by the Prussians the Iverson family flourished in that part of Denmark, generation after generation adding lustre to a name already held in high repute. James B. Iverson was born in Apenrade, Sleswick, Denmark, October 3, 1835, the son of parents who were also natives of the same province, Jesse and Hannah (Rurup) Iverson. During his active life the father followed the blacksmith's trade in his native land, but his later years were spent in the United States. The wife and mother had passed away July 13, 1881, and nearly ten years later, October 15, 1890, the death of the father occurred.

James B. Iverson had the advantages of a common school education in his native town, and during his entire training was under the instruction of one teacher. When his school days were over he apprenticed himself to his father to learn the trade of blacksmith, and later followed it until he was required to give his services in the army. After sixteen months in the service he determined to come to the United States, and the year 1863 witnessed his landing in California. His first location was in San Lorenzo, Alameda county, where for five years he was in the employ of Henry Smith, and thereafter for three months he was employed in Watsonville. From there he came to Salinas, arriving September 3, 1868, with a capital of about $2,000, this, in addition to $1,000 which he borrowed, being invested in a business venture on the site now occupied by Ford & Sanborn's store. As years came and went the little blacksmith shop which he then started developed with the increasing demand of the times, until finally it became the largest manufactory of plows, harrows, buggies and wagons in Monterey county. The demand for larger quarters led to the removal of the plant in 1873 to their present location, corner of Monterey and Gabilan streets. It was in 1877 that Mr. Iverson took his brother, E. Peter, into the partnership, an association which has continued ever since.

As his business increased and his means accumulated, James B. Iverson invested in lands, which he improved, among these being the Corral de Tierra ranch of eighteen hundred acres, devoted to pasture and hay, and the Rancho Pancho Rico, a one-thousand acre stock ranch; this he sold in 1909. If Mr. Iverson may be said to have a hobby, it is an intense interest in and love for fine horseflesh, and much of his time has been given to raising high-grade trotting stock. Among the fine animals which have been bred and trained on his ranch may be mentioned Dictatress, a pacer with a record of 2:09½; North Star, a three-year-old trotter, with a record of 2:11¼, and in 1905 he held the world's record in California for the three-year-old geldings and captured the three sweepstake prizes; Prince Gift, trotter, with a record of 2:12; and at one time he owned one of the sons of Electioneer, Eugeneer by name, with a record of 2:28. All of these animals were trained on Mr. Iverson's private track, and here also many of the most noted animals known to the California circuit have gained their records. He is a member of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

The interests already mentioned do not represent the only activities with which Mr. Iverson's name is connected, and, indeed, there are few enterprises in Salinas in which he does not figure in some capacity. He was one of the founders and is vice-president of the Monterey County Bank, is also president of the Monterey Agricultural Association, is a stockholder in the Wahrlich-Cornett Co., and at one time was president of the Gas, Electric Light and Water Co. The latter company owes much of its prosperity to the united efforts of Mr. Iverson and W. Vanderhurst, who are also interested in other undertakings, among which may be mentioned large land holdings, both in the city and throughout the county, which, through development, have become valuable properties. All the success that has come to Mr. Iverson from a financial stand-

point has not been through outside assistance, but rather has been the result of unwearied endeavor and good management. Fraternally he has been a member of the Odd Fellows order since 1869, at which time he joined Alisal Lodge, No. 163, at Salinas, and since 1879 he has acted as treasurer of Compromise Encampment, No. 37, of which he is also a member, and is a member of the Uniform Rank, Patriarchs Militant. It was largely through his efforts that the Odd Fellows hall became a possibility, and from the date of its organization until the consolidation he was president of the Hall Association. Politically he is a Democrat, and it was on the ticket of this party that he was elected as a member of the city council, serving that body faithfully for two terms.

JOHN ANDERSON.

The frontier scenes of California and the cosmopolitan population of gold-seekers made an indelible impression upon the memory of the twelve-year old boy who, in the spring of 1850, landed at the harbor of the Golden Gate after a tedious and uneventful voyage from Australia. The family came originally from Scotland and in the midst of the changes which life brought to them they never lost their fond affection for their native country. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Jane Robinson, was born at Alloa, Scotland, and died in the Calaveras valley, Santa Clara county, in 1876, at the age of eighty-eight. The father, John Anderson, Sr., was a dyer by trade and followed that occupation in Scotland and Australia, remaining in the latter country a little less than one year and thence migrating to the United States. Afterward he remained in California until his death, which occurred in August of 1871. In the family there were six children, namely: Margaret, Alexander, Jane, Marion, Mrs. Helen Meek of San Jose and John, Jr., all of whom are deceased with the exception of Mrs. Meek.

Born at Bannockburn, Scotland, June 4, 1838, John Anderson was about eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Australia and the following year he became a resident of California, attending school in San Francisco, where the family remained one year. Meanwhile the eldest son went to the mines. In the fall of 1851 the family removed to Santa Clara county and settled on a ranch which they named Bannockburn, in memory of their old Scotch home. Much of the ranch was in pasture and the cattle industry became a specialty of the head of the ranch. Grain and hay were raised in large quantities. Building one of the first warehouses in the country, the father for years bought and sold grain and through that occupation, as well as by means of other activities, he accumulated a competency. The pioneer upbuilding of the county received the benefit of his progressive spirit.

After having completed his studies in Santa Clara College, John Anderson, Jr., began to act as assistant to his father in ranching and business affairs. During 1871 he bought John Carter's undivided one-half interest with George Pomeroy in a part of the Alisal ranch and after his marriage, in August of 1873, he came to Monterey county to make his home. The Alisal ranch was divided in the autumn of 1877 and he thereupon received as his part five hundred and sixty-five acres. Taking his family to his part of the tract, he established a home at the intersection of the roads and actively engaged in ranch pursuits. The valley in those days was largely unimproved and without fences. As a pioneer farmer, he introduced new methods of agriculture, availed himself of improved machinery and by a progressive spirit and indomitable energy aided in the upbuilding of the community.

Upon selling the ranch in September of 1887 Mr. Anderson removed to Oregon and engaged in stock-raising on a ranch of twenty-three hundred acres in Douglas county, where also he devoted considerable attention to horticulture. After almost five years in that state he returned to California and settled at Pacific Grove, where he made his home for one year. Meanwhile he purchased a tract of somewhat less than five hundred acres, comprising a part of the Wetherell estate and situated two and one-half miles from Salinas. The improvement and cultivation of the land occupied his attention during the ensuing years. In 1893 he erected a comfortable residence and there he died, September 14, 1901, after a long illness. In his demise the locality

lost one of its progressive ranchers, a man of superior intelligence, interested in educational advancement, and for some years a trustee of the district school. In fraternal relations he was a Mason, but before he removed to Oregon he had been demitted.

The marriage of John Anderson united him with Miss Cecilia Henderson, who was born in Dundee, Scotland, and in 1870 came to California to visit a brother. Here she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Anderson, whom she married in 1873. Of their children six were born in California and the two youngest are natives of Oregon. The eldest, John A., born in Monterey county, in September, 1874, is married and resides in Salinas, where he is employed by the railroad company in the signal system. Mary remains with her mother on the home ranch. David is at home assisting with the ranch work; Robert is assistant manager of the S. P. Milling Co., in Salinas; Leo is on the ranch; George died in 1907, while working in the mines in San Bernardino county; Cecil is also at home and with the other sons assists in caring for the home place; and Jessie, who graduated from the Salinas high school in 1909, is now attending the State Normal at San Jose.

W. N. FURLONG.

The biographies and reminiscences of the early settlers of California would not be complete without the life history of that prominent and respected citizen of Pacific Grove, William Newman Furlong. Born in Canada March 21, 1836, his early life was passed on a farm. His parents having died when he was an infant he did not have the early advantages of other children, and at an early age was obliged to shift for himself and make his own way in the world unaided. In his youth he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed it for many years during his early life in California. In the year 1858, having heard of the great opportunities in California for young men of push and perseverance, he came west by way of the isthmus, landing in San Francisco December 28, 1858.

From San Francisco Mr. Furlong went direct to Gilroy by stage (this being before the time of railroads), and for a time worked on a farm near town. Seeing a good opportunity to resume work at his trade of carpenter and builder, he took up this important industry, constructing the first church edifice built in Old Gilroy, erecting a large three-story brick house for Horace Wilson, and also a fine residence for James Ellis. In those early days he was obliged to dress all the lumber by hand, which was hard and tedious work. During his stay in Gilroy Mr. Furlong engaged in a number of enterprises and was successful in all of them, in fact, he never failed in anything that he undertook. One of these undertakings was the purchase of a six-acre orchard, set to apples, apricots, plums and peaches. He was also in the bee business, building his own hives. At one time he owned one of the best dairies in the state, having one hundred and seventy-five cows, and also having eight hundred and twenty-five acres of land under cultivation. In addition to the various enterprises already mentioned, he owned and conducted two large sawmills with success.

Mr. Furlong was a prominent citizen of Gilroy during his residence there, holding the office of mayor for one term, and was supervisor of Santa Clara county for two terms. He was chairman of the board of supervisors when the Mount Hamilton road was built. He assisted in the division of the county when San Benito county was formed, and was one of the fifty men who bought out Colonel Hollister at that time. He started to spend the summers at Pacific Grove over twenty-five years ago, before there were any cottages and when people lived in tents. Twenty years ago he erected with his own hands the residence which he now occupies at Pacific Grove, situated on an elevation overlooking the bay of Monterey. Mr. Furlong has many interests in and about this section of Monterey county. He owns a number of business blocks in Monterey, is part owner of the First National Bank building of that city, has property interests on Lighthouse avenue, Pacific Grove, is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Monterey, and also a stockholder in the Sand & Limestone Brick Company. He has also owned extensive property in Oakland, San Francisco and San Jose.

Mr. Furlong was married December 5, 1861, to Mary Elizabeth White, a native of New Or-

E. D. Eddy

leans. Three children have been born of their union, as follows: Albert W., a resident of Columbia; May Caroline, the wife of Albert Long, of Gilroy; and George W., who resides in Pacific Grove. Mr. Furlong has always been a public-spirited man and has been ready to lend his aid to any enterprise which would tend to advance the interests of the community.

EARL D. EDDY.

Few there are even in this era of restless activity for whom destiny has in store identification with more varied enterprises than it has been the privilege of Dr. Eddy to enjoy. Many occupations widely different in nature have engaged his attention at different periods of his life and in each of them he has gained helpful experience, so that he now possesses a rounded character and profound information impossible to those whose spheres of activity have been narrow and limited. In the afternoon of his eventful existence we find him engaged in dental practice at Salinas, where he has built up a practice that includes patients from all parts of the county. Recently he has utilized for the painless extraction of teeth an anaesthetic of his own manufacture and he further has made a specialty of crown and bridge work.

Born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 9, 1853, Dr. Eddy is a son of James and Dorcas Warner (King) Eddy, natives respectively of New York state and Pennsylvania, and descendants of colonial settlers of Rutland, Vt. Death deprived the son of a father's support and affectionate care when he was a child of nine years and from that time forward he had to earn his own way in the world. A home was offered on a farm and there he remained until he was eighteen, when he went to Erie, Pa., and began an apprenticeship to the moulder's trade in an iron foundry. After ten months he gave up the work, feeling that he had no special aptitude for the occupation.

Securing employment on a railroad in a very humble capacity, the young man gradually worked his way forward and at the age of twenty-one years he was made a conductor on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The road was at the time beginning to use air-brakes for the first trial and double tracks were another innovation of the period. On resigning as conductor he went to New York City and entered upon the study of pharmacy and medicine, in which he had two courses of lectures, but he never engaged in practice. Instead, he entered the employ of the government as a member of the engineering corps on Castle Island in Boston harbor, and assisted in remodeling the fortifications by putting in modern guns. At the expiration of two years, in January of 1876, he entered the artillery service at Charleston, S. C., and in the spring of the same year he was promoted to be corporal of Battery E, Fifth Artillery. After having passed the examination for entrance to the artillery school at Old Point Comfort, Va., he remained a student for two years and then was graduated with second honors in a class of one hundred and eighteen. The school had a library containing more than one hundred thousand volumes, but without a catalogue, and thus the usefulness of the books was greatly impaired.

In a conversation with Lieutenant Cobb, the manager of the institution, Dr. Eddy stated that he could prepare a catalogue if funds could be provided to finance the undertaking. The necessary amount was secured and eight months later five hundred copies of the catalogue were printed. To aid in the work, fourteen assistants were secured from among the most talented of the one thousand students attending the school. The work was accomplished with thoroughness and the catalogue filled a long-felt want. On completing the work Dr. Eddy secured a commission as steward in the hospital corps and served for one year at Fortress Monroe. On accepting the appointment he was assigned to the latter post, but at the expiration of a year he was ordered to the west and was given his choice between an assignment in Texas and one in California. At once he chose the latter and arrived in this state in 1880, where he became steward on Alcatraz island. During the Apache campaign of 1881 he went to Arizona and returned to the island with eighty savages who had been sentenced to serve life imprisonments. However, after a short time the Indians were given their liberty, one at a time, until all had been liberated.

After a service of three years at the Hooper

valley Indian reservation in Humboldt county, Dr. Eddy retired from the army service in 1884. Meanwhile he had passed an examination in 1882 for a commission in the regular army, but being married he was not allowed to accept. After leaving the army he practiced dentistry at San Jose and for three years engaged in the building business, meanwhile doing special work on the Turn Verein hall and furnishing the design for the finishing of the city hall. From San Jose he went to San Francisco and there practiced dentistry until 1900, when trouble with his eyes caused him to seek a change by going into the mountains. For two years he practiced among the miners in Placer county. In early life he had completed his dental studies, but it was not until 1885 that he took up dental practice according to modern methods, and since that time he has advanced to a prominent position among the dentists of the state. Since 1904 he has had his office and home at Salinas. His first marriage took place in 1879 and united him with Elizabeth Thomas, who was born in Virginia and died in California in 1893. The only son of the marriage, Earl Dorr, was born in Humboldt county and now holds a responsible position as business manager of the San Francisco Argonaut. The doctor's second marriage took place January 3, 1909, and united him with Miss Lena Belle Luzier, who was born in West Virginia.

EDWARD F. PEARCE.

Very early in the history of American colonization the Pearce family became identified with the growth of New England, where many generations followed the sea, making their home meanwhile in the seaport town of Gloucester in Massachusetts, where Edward F. Pearce was born in 1834. Descended from a long line of sturdy, sea-loving ancestry, it was natural that he should early display a bent toward a sailor's life and toward other forms of activity demanding the utmost fearlessness. His father and grandfather had been brave sailors and had taught him a love of the sea that has never left him, although destiny turned his steps into the path of a landsman. When only sixteen years of age he started out into the world to seek his own livelihood, his first venture bringing him to California by way of Cape Horn on the sailing vessel Queen of the Sea, commanded by Captain Knight. After his arrival on the Pacific coast in 1850, he engaged in mining in Eldorado county, but soon turned his attention to the securing of game for the San Francisco markets. In those days game was very plentiful and commanded high prices in the markets, so that sometimes he cleared as much as $150 in a single day from the sale of the game he brought to the markets.

Returning to Massachusetts in 1856, after a short sojourn among old friends Mr. Pearce removed to Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and erected a factory where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. While making his home in Nova Scotia in 1857 he married Miss Sarah Eaton, a native of that peninsula. During 1859 his shoe factory was destroyed by fire, and in 1861 he again came to California, this time journeying via the Isthmus of Panama. From California he proceeded to Idaho, and engaged in prospecting. He was a member of the party of sixteen men who discovered and developed the Oyhee mines. During the three years he spent in that country there were frequent skirmishes with the Indians and nine of the white men were killed. In spite of its dangers mining proved to be a fascinating occupation and it was profitable as well. Other enterprises besides mining engaged his attention, one of these being the founding of Silver City, Idaho, which he platted and laid out in town lots.

While living in that wild and undeveloped region Mr. Pearce fell ill with a fever. In order that he might receive medical attention impossible there, he was taken in a wagon seven hundred miles to Walla Walla, from which point he traveled to San Francisco as rapidly as his strength permitted. His family joined him in 1868 and he settled at Alvarado, Alameda county, but in 1869 he removed to Salinas, Monterey county, where he conducted a dairy business. Selling out the next year he removed to San Benito county and took up a quarter-section of land near San Juan, where he embarked in general ranching. For years he retained the entire tract, but more recently he has disposed of a portion of the property, having now only sixty-four acres in his possession. About 1903 he moved

into the village of San Juan, where he is living in partial retirement from active cares, although he still fills the office of justice of the peace, to which he was elected about 1891. For many miles in every direction from his home town Judge Pearce is known and honored as an efficient justice, a patriotic citizen and a man possessing the highest principles of honor. In his family there were seven children, five now living. The survivors are Eliza P., who married Henry Rounds of San Francisco, and is now a widow; Edward; Lillian, who married H. H. Dana, of San Francisco; Arthur; and Minnie, who became the wife of Dr. Patterson, of San Jose.

JAMES R. HEBBRON.

One of the pioneers of the Salinas valley and one who has been interested in the advancement of the state and county, James R. Hebbron, was born in London, England, August 27, 1828. He left his native country en route for California November 5, 1851. The vessel on which he crossed the Atlantic was shipwrecked and it was four months before New York was reached. He remained there for a few months and then came as far as Panama, stopping there to take charge of a drug business that had been under the management of a nephew, through whose influence he had come to this country. This nephew, Augustus Hogg, came to California in 1849 and being a pharmaceutical chemist was given the oversight of the several stores established by a New York drug house on the coast. While in this state he noted the opportunities that offered advancement to ambitious young men and when he made a trip back to England, gave such glowing accounts of the country that Mr. Hebbron and other members of the family decided to come and see for themselves. The store at Panama had been managed by a Mr. Parker, father-in-law to Senator George C. Perkins. Mr. Parker had decided to come to California and when Mr. Hebbron arrived in Panama with his wife and son, Mr. Parker left at once for San Francisco and with him came Mrs. Hebbron and her son James. In crossing the Isthmus to Panama Mr. Hebbron and family were accompanied by the wife of Mr. Parker and their daughter, now Mrs. Perkins. The vessel that brought them from New York was the United States. After remaining at Panama for a time Mr. Hebbron sent his employers word that he was going to give up his position, and that they should send a substitute, as he was going to California to join his family. He took passage on the Golden Gate for San Francisco; here he remained for a few months when he took passage on the New World for Sacramento, paying one ounce of gold for fare. He was en route to the gold mines at Mud Springs and from Sacramento he went by stage and team to his destination in Eldorado county. Here he engaged in mining, and after he had become established he went back for his family. He erected the first two-story house in Mud Springs, a hotel, built from lumber that he got out of the native timber with his own hands, and after the building was completed he engaged in the hotel business. He met with success in his mining and hotel and while living here two daughters were born. The Indians were very troublesome and he assisted in several raids upon the Redmen, to quiet them and keep them from doing harm to the settlers; during this time he was witness of several miners' riots. In 1856 he gave up this business and rented some meadow land and from this cut a crop of hay which he sold in Hangtown for $100 a ton. In the fall of this year he took his two-horse team and with Mrs. Hebbron and the children and such belongings as he had, went over the trail to Petaluma.

While living in this place a son, John J., was born, and it was in this year that he cast his first ballot for John C. Fremont. In January of 1857 he moved to the mouth of Russian river, near Bodega bay, which was then the shipping point for San Francisco. The family settled here and began farming and raising stock. At this place Mrs. Hebbron was three months without seeing a white woman, but the Indians, though numerous, were friendly. In 1860 the first convention that Mr. Hebbron knew anything about was held in Santa Rosa; this he learned from a man who had been in attendance and as he was on his way home (almost all travel being made on horseback) he rode past the ranch of Mr. Hebbron and notified him that

he had been nominated for supervisor on the Republican ticket; on the head of the ticket was Abraham Lincoln, the presidential candidate. As that part of the country was the hot-bed of the secessionists and a Republican was looked upon with as much scorn by them as a criminal, and the opposing party put up an Irishman, there was but little show for Mr. Hebbron's election. In 1861 he moved over into Green Valley, where the country was a little more civilized and the people were living in comfortable quarters and seemingly in enjoyment of the pioneer times. They had their log rollings, apple bees and other social times. This was very different from the isolation of his own quarters and caused him to move. He had to haul lumber by way of Bodega bay into the valley to build his house, things were in a very primitive state and they endured many hardships. The years of 1861 to 1865 were full of thrilling episodes. The settlers formed a Union League for the protection of their property and lives, and armed guards were posted every night, for the secessionists had made threats against the "Black Republicans."

The change from agriculture and the stock business to horticulture was not profitable, as Mr. Hebbron came from a family in Durham, England, who were born in the stock business and from them the Durham cattle derive their name. The products of the farm were low in price and the times were hard, so in 1863, at the opening of the Comstock mines in Nevada, Mr. Hebbron decided to haul freight from Sacramento to the mines at Virginia City. He paid only sixty-two and one-half cents per one hundred for wheat to be used for horse feed, but the price of sacks was twelve to fifteen cents each. He took on a load of freight and received a "bit" a pound for hauling. Water was scarce and he had to pay a "bit" to water each horse and two "bits" to fill the cask with drinking water. He had the misfortune to lose his way and got stuck out in the desert and was for some time without water for horses or himself. He went to Star City, Humboldt county, and spent the season, prospected and packed the ore out on mules. In some of his trips he was accompanied by Dr. Watson, for whom Watsonville was named, and many times they were in imminent danger from the Indians and wild animals.

Mr. Hebbron bought property in Star City and from this investment was getting about $300 a month. In the fall he came back to California but times had not brightened any and so in the spring of the following year he took another load of freight, steel and powder, for the Sheeba mines. In this second trip he was not successful, for the ore of the mines had proven to be "refractory" and consequently the bottom dropped out of the mining boom all over that section. The property that had been bringing in a good income was worthless and he returned to California, sadder, wiser and "broke."

Arriving in Sonoma county he had friends that would assist him, but he was determined not to get into debt. Renting a ranch and two hundred and fifty cows he engaged in the dairy business; their facilities were of the smallest; he did all that he could, as did his wife, and as they made it pay, bought articles to aid in making their work lighter and to better handle the business. In three years he got a foothold and made money. He was informed of advantages to be found in Monterey county, and in 1866 came to the Salinas valley. He had met the late David Jacks in San Francisco and was offered the Chualar ranch for $1.75 per acre, but did not accept the offer. While in the county he bargained for one thousand acres, but upon investigating, found the title was insecure. In 1867 he had decided to come here and so packed up his belongings, and driving his stock, came across the country via Benicia, San Jose, Gilroy and San Juan into this county. He arrived at the half way house, the present site of Salinas, in a driving rain. The land he had arranged for was at Hilltown, where he rented one thousand acres and upon which he stayed one year. Then he rented the Laguna Seca rancho. In 1868 he bought an undivided interest in the Los Vergeles rancho, which consisted of about three thousand acres and remained here for five years, and in 1873 purchased one thousand two hundred acres near Natividad, a sightly place, and this he fully improved. In 1876 the Los Vergeles was partitioned and he received the portion near the lake and then moved back to his old place. Throughout his life in the county he has

been interested in the development of the interests of schools, churches, and all other movements that had for their object the advancement of the moral and social welfare of the citizens, as well as the development of the agricultural and live stock interests. He made this ranch his home for twenty-five years and in 1883 sold out and moved to Salinas. He has been interested in the building of the roadways. At the time of the division of the county he was opposed to the plan and was the candidate on the anti-division ticket for the assembly, but was defeated, as the part now San Benito county went solid for division. He wanted the county seat moved to Natividad, where it would be easy of access by people of both counties. It was in this year that two of his daughters were married, Alice M. to Duncan McKinnon, and Ida C. to John Walker. The ranch adjoining the one owned for twenty-five years by Mr. Hebbron was the scene of the battle between Fremont's forces and the native Californians. He was a candidate on the ticket with Governor Markham in 1889 as a member of the state board of equalization and elected by a large majority. He assisted in the organization of the first agricultural association of the county and was its first vice-president. This was brought about through the generosity of Eugene Sherwood, who donated the park and the race track to the city. At another time Mr. Hebbron was proffered the nomination for assemblyman, but was defeated by Thomas Renison. He was offered a third time, but suffered defeat. He was elected delegate to the national convention held in Chicago. He is a member of the American National Live Stock Association and was a delegate to Portland; again was offered the chance to go to Denver, and in 1909 was delegate to Los Angeles, but on account of excessive rainfall making the roads impassable, was unable to attend. He went to Washington, D. C., at his own expense in the interest of the cattle men of the state and labored to have the quarantine line removed to the northern part of the state in order that the cattle could be sent to other parts of the state for grazing, as the dry years had made feed scarce and stock was dying by the hundreds. Through the influence of Senator Perkins, S. M. White and Secretary Wilson at the capitol he had this done. He has always been interested in raising good horses and cattle, exhibiting them at the various fairs held in the state, and has taken many premiums. His horses were the Nutwoods, Hambletonians and Percherons, roadsters and draft animals, and thoroughbred cattle. He and his sons lease thirteen thousand five hundred acres upon which they conduct an extensive stock industry. Mr. Hebbron owns property in San Jose, and in San Benito and Monterey counties.

In 1850 occurred the marriage of James R. Hebbron and Eleanor Noice; she is a native of England and though two years the senior of her husband, is hale and hearty and has been a great help towards the success attained by him, for she has endured many hardships in assisting to build up this state and in the rearing of her large family of children. In 1900 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Their children are as follows: James, who died in San Francisco in infancy; Mrs. Ida C. Walker; Mrs. Alice M. McKinnon, deceased; John James, of Salinas; Frank L., on his father's ranch; William, in Mexico; Arthur, in Salinas; Edward Lincoln, in Salinas; Belle, Mrs. A. C. Mayers; and Florence, the wife of Charles Blanchard. All were born in this state and educated in public schools and business colleges.

Mr. Hebbron is a member of Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., and for several years was president of the Elks' Hall Association, and was one of the promoters of the same. He is president of the California Cattlemen's Association and of the Monterey County Stockmen's Association. At the age of eighty years he rode for fourteen hours on horseback without getting off his animal but twice.

GEORGE F. MITCHELL.

Illustrative of the opportunities afforded by California to men of resolute ambition is the career of George F. Mitchell, one of the leading horticulturists and prosperous residents of San Benito county, the owner of a ranch that will bear comparison with the finest fruit farms of the entire state and that bears improvements indicative of the progressive spirit of the owner. Intense application to the work in hand is the secret of

his success. Painstaking care has been evident in all of his farming operations. A leader and not a follower, he has hewed a path in horticulture for others to follow and has proved the adaptability of the soil of this section to some of the finest varieties of fruits. The constant devotion to the improvement of his property which characterized his earlier years has given place, to some extent, to an enjoyment of an accumulated competency in later days, and now many of his leisure hours are happily passed in his 1909 model Rambler seven-passenger touring car.

Born at Woodstock, Windsor county, Vt., June 24, 1832, George F. Mitchell passed his early days in Vermont and attended the common schools, where he acquired a fair education. When twenty years of age he started out to earn his own livelihood. He worked at the trade of carpenter at Woodstock, Vt., Lowell, Mass., and Temple, N. H., and then went to Wilton, N. H., and for six years he engaged in the building business at Clinton, Mass., where he gained a reputation as one of the most efficient contractors of the period and the place. In the taking and filling of contracts he visited many parts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. November 17, 1858, at Antrim, N. H., he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Buswell, who was born and reared in New Hampshire. They became the parents of five children, namely. Helen, who died at the age of eleven; Mrs. Ninnette Scott; Kate, wife of L. F. Nisbet; Isabel, who married Roy L. Allen; and Georgia, deceased.

While meeting with fair success in the east, Mr. Mitchell was not entirely satisfied with the climate and commercial conditions, and accordingly he closed out his interests and removed to California, where he arrived on the 22nd of February, 1877. Coming to San Benito county, he was employed on a ranch near San Juan. Later he took charge of a large dairy for the owners of the ranch. In the management of this industry he had charge of three hundred milch cows. Under his supervision the dairy was built up, a growing business established, and money was made for the company as well as himself. For twenty-seven years he continued in the same position and his long retention as manager is indicative of the possession of traits at once forceful and steadfast. Meanwhile, however, he had become interested in the purchase of land and in 1883 he bought two hundred and seventy-five acres of land three miles from Hollister, where he now resides. It is universally accepted that this is one of the finest ranches in the county. Eighty acres are in peaches, prunes, apricots, almonds, English walnuts and silver prunes. All of the fruit trees, embracing several thousand in number, were planted under his personal oversight. In addition he superintended the erection of an irrigating plant and a pump with a capacity of sixteen hundred gallons per minute. The property is further improved by a large and well-appointed drying yard, through which run tracks for the hauling of the fruit. A sulphur plant and large storage sheds add to the perfection of the appointments and aid in making his equipment one of the most complete in the state. Eighteen hundred trays furnish every facility for the drying of the apricots, while eight hundred boxes are utilized for packing the fruit. During the four years prior to 1909 the almond trees on the ranch produced an annual crop of fifteen tons of almonds, which sold at high prices, thus bringing a gratifying return to the proprietor. Having devoted his attention closely to his farm, Mr. Mitchell has had little leisure for participation in social or political affairs, but he keeps posted concerning current events and is a well-informed man. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and is a Knight Templar. He has held the office of high priest of the chapter.

IRA B. REDFERN.

The beauties of California have been a favorite theme for the pen of the poet and the brush of the artist. On the other hand, practical business men and resourceful farmers have been attracted hither by the favorable openings for men of their callings. To the latter class belongs Ira B. Redfern, whose first impressions of the west, formed during a visit made in 1889-90, lingered with him on his return to his eastern home and ultimately caused him to change his residence to the Pacific coast. Establishing his home in Monterey county, he has been identified ever since with the agricultural development of this part of the state.

Henry county, in the southeastern part of Iowa, is the native home of Mr. Redfern, and September, 1864, the date of his birth. His father, John Redfern, was one of that innumerable throng of gold-seekers who during the summer of 1850 crossed the plains to California. Not finding the fortune in the mines he had hoped for, he returned to a farm in Iowa, took up agricultural pursuits and thenceforward led a busy but uneventful existence on his homestead. It was in the midst of such surroundings that Ira B. Redfern passed the years of boyhood and youth. After leaving school he engaged in general farming and soon made a specialty of raising cattle. As previously stated, he traveled through the west in 1889-90 and spent some time in Monterey county, whose possibilities attracted him from the first, although at that time it was not practicable for him to remove to the coast country.

When finally he closed out his eastern interests and settled in California, Mr. Redfern bought property at Pacific Grove. In 1904 he bought at $35 an acre the old George Gordon ranch comprising three hundred and fifty acres. Since then needed buildings have been erected. During 1906 modern methods of draining low lands were utilized by the owner in the laying of two miles of tile on the ranch. The property is leased by Japanese, but Mr. Redfern maintains a general oversight and keeps up the improvements. One hundred and twenty acres are devoted to truck gardening, for which Monterey and Salinas furnish convenient markets.

While living in Iowa Mr. Redfern married Miss Clara E. Griffel, who was born and reared in that state, and by this union there are three children, Ruby, Charles and Robert. With his family he shares in the warm regard of personal friends.

M. H. HARKINS.

For the past twenty-one years Mr. Harkins has concentrated his efforts on his present property in the Salinas valley, upon which he is making a specialty of the raising of beets, a commodity which averages nineteen tons to the acre. He is of Irish birth and parentage, born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1843, but so much of his life has been passed in the United States that in everything but birth he is an American. He had received a fair education in the common schools of his native country before leaving her shores at the age of sixteen years, and after reaching the United States he gave his attention wholly to securing employment. From New York, where he landed from his ocean voyage, he went to Brooklyn, and there found employment in a distillery. In the meantime war between the north and the south had been declared, and naturally during its progress Mr. Harkins became interested in the cause which had led up to this condition of affairs. This interest finally led to his enlistment in the navy in 1864 under Admiral Farragut, at Gertrude Station in Mobile Bay. Under this famous naval leader he served faithfully for two years, and in 1866 he received his honorable discharge at Philadelphia. For about four years thereafter he was engaged in steam-boating between Havana and New Orleans, and also engaged in the coasting trade to some extent.

After about ten years spent in the east and south Mr. Harkins came to California in 1869 making the trip by way of Panama. He landed in San Francisco with only $5 in his pocket, and with this he paid his fare to Gilroy, Santa Clara county, where work awaited him on a dairy farm. Altogether he continued in Santa Clara county about five years, during which time he had saved his earnings and was enabled to start in business for himself. Coming to Monterey county in 1874, he rented from David Jacks twelve hundred acres of land which he devoted to grain raising and to dairy purposes. The venture proved a success from the first, and with the passing of years he laid by sufficient means to enable him to purchase property. In 1890 he bought a tract of one hundred and sixty-seven acres in this county, for which he paid $95 per acre with improvements. To this he continued to add until he owned three hundred and thirty acres. For seventy-six acres of this he paid $17,500, and for fifty-four acres he paid at the rate of $250 per acre. From the first Mr. Harkins has been especially interested in the cultivation of the sugar beet, and by thus specializing his efforts has succeeded far above the average rancher. In addition to raising this com-

modity he is also engaged in breeding and raising draft horses, both for his own use and for the market.

Mr. Harkins' marriage united him with Miss Ann Herbert, who like himself was a native of Ireland, and all of their five children were born in California, four in Monterey county and one in Santa Clara county. Mary, the eldest of the family, was born in the latter county; John P. is engaged in the optical business in San Francisco; James is associated with his brother, Richard T., in the management of the home ranch, business being conducted under the name of Harkins Brothers; and Margaret is the wife of Chester Lipp, a grocer of Marysville. All of the children had the benefit of good common and high schools, and John and James further benefited by a course in Heald's Business College. In political matters Mr. Harkins is entirely impartial, voting for whoever in his opinion is best fitted for the office, regardless of party. In all movements that have been for the development of the county he has been a liberal supporter, and indeed it may truthfully be said that few movements of an uplifting or wholesome trend have escaped his notice and support.

WILLIAM HATTON.

Had it been his fate to be spared to three score years and ten undoubtedly Mr. Hatton would have achieved a success that would have placed him among the foremost men of Monterey county; as it was, cut off in the midst of his activities at the age of forty-five years, he had reaped already more than ordinary success and had won a host of warm personal friends in various parts of the state. To his heirs he left large tracts of land that had been secured by his own labors backed by the wise judgment that formed one of his most notable characteristics.

The early childhood of Mr. Hatton was passed in County Wicklow, Ireland, where he was born June 9, 1849, and where he attended the national schools. From his earliest recollections he was familiar with the sea. The coast of Wicklow was washed by the channel of St. George's whose narrow waters connected the Irish sea with the Atlantic ocean. Stories of shipwrecks were often told of winter evenings in that humble Irish home, but they failed to daunt one small boy, in whose heart had arisen an ambition to be a sailor. It was necessary for him to earn his own way in the world and he chose to start as a cabin-boy on an ocean vessel.

When only thirteen years of age William Hatton began his sea-faring life and for seven years he remained a sailor, working his way upward until he had been chosen as first mate of his ship. He came to California in 1870. Soon he selected land in Carmel valley, where he farmed one-third of the Atherton ranch of four thousand acres. At the time of his death he had three dairies aggregating one thousand cows. The home place comprised four thousand acres. Six hundred and forty acres were embraced in a ranch subsequently purchased by Mr. Spreckels and now adjoining the site of the factory. One thousand acres were embraced in a ranch three miles from the home place.

The dairy interests of California found in Mr. Hatton a progressive promoter. Three separators were shipped from the east into California and one of these he bought for his creamery, in which he had installed steam power. Modern machinery thus enabled him to quickly separate the cream from the new milk. For years he furnished Hotel Del Monte with cream, butter and milk, and one of his specialties was the manufacture of Spanish cheese. For twelve years he acted as superintendent of the ranches owned by the Pacific Improvement Company, in addition to looking after his own large tracts and extensive dairy interests.

While still very busily engaged in improving his properties William Hatton died suddenly of Bright's disease, October 22, 1894, at the age of forty-five years. After his demise a residence was erected on the land and a portion of the estate was sold to the Spreckels corporation. Politically he voted with the Republican party and kept posted concerning its policies and principles. In fraternal relations he was a Mason of the Knights Templar degree, holding membership at Watsonville. Surviving him are his widow (formerly Kate Harney) and seven of their children, the two other children of the family having died at an early age. Those now living are as follows: Anna H., wife of W. E.

SETH W. CONKLIN

Martin of the Carmel valley; Harriet H., who remains with her mother; Sarah J., who is a graduate physician and the wife of a physician, Dr. M. McAulay, of Monterey; Edward G., who was born in 1882, received his education in St. Mathews Military School at San Mateo, and married Ida E. McDonald; William, Frank D. and Howard, all of whom are yet at home. The eldest son, Edward G., has superintended the estate for the past seven years and makes his home on the ranch, to the care of which he devotes his entire time.

SETH WATKINS CONKLIN.

No name was more intimately associated with the early history and civic development of Salinas than that of Seth Watkins Conklin, a California pioneer of 1859 and worthy of remembrance for the work he accomplished in the upbuilding of his locality. When he sought the opportunities of the west he was thirty years of age, sturdy in physique, energetic in disposition and forceful in action, well qualified by mental and physical endowments for the pioneer task of aiding the material development of the coast country. That he won an honored place in the citizenship of his adopted home will be attested by the large circle of friends who survive him and who for years labored with him for the welfare of city and county.

Born in the state of New York, November 23, 1829, Seth Watkins Conklin was a son of Seth and Lecta (Watkins) Conklin, and at the age of six years he was taken by his parents to Dayton, Ohio, whence later he removed to New Orleans, coming from that city in 1859, via Panama, to California. His original location was at Shelock's Creek, in Mariposa county, six miles from the village of Mariposa, where he opened a general mercantile store and made a specialty of selling supplies to miners. After having continued in the same location until 1867, he then sold out and came to Monterey county, settling at what was known as Half Way House.

The general store which he established at this place Mr. Conklin conducted with growing popularity and success. The business grew with the increase of population. From the original settlement sprang a village, to which was given the name of Salinas, and he was a prominent factor in the founding of the present city. Eventually he formed a partnership with H. Samuels, and the connection continued until the death of Mr. Samuels, in 1895, when Mr. Conklin retired to private life. For a number of years the store was conducted in a building he erected, now occupied by the telephone company. After a long and successful career he passed away January 25, 1901, at his home in Salinas, and was laid to rest amid the scenes with which he had been familiar for so long a period.

On the organization of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Salinas, Mr. Conklin became one of the charter members of the lodge. While living in Mariposa county he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for years he was active in Alisal Lodge, No. 163, which he represented as delegate to the grand lodge many times. In addition he was honored with the office of high priest in the encampment. At one time he was prominent in the state work of the order, and always he maintained a warm interest in its welfare. Though not a member of any denomination, he contributed to the support of the Salinas Presbyterian church and attended its services. An honorable, upright man, he had a host of warm personal friends in his home city, and his death was deeply mourned.

The marriage of Mr. Conklin took place April 24, 1868, and united him with Laura E. Traxler, who was born in Ohio, being a daughter of Philip H. and Prudence (Bodine) Traxler, natives of New York and descendants of German ancestors. As early as 1866 Miss Traxler came to California, accompanied by her sister, settling in Mariposa county, where she met and later married Mr. Conklin. To her belongs the distinction of being the only surviving pioneer woman now living in Salinas, where she is identified with the Civic Club and a leading worker in the Central Avenue Presbyterian church. On the organization of the Rebekahs in Salinas she became a charter member, being one of five on whom the degrees were conferred in order to organize the local lodge. With her husband she maintained a warm interest in the growth of the lodge. At different times she was elected to the various chairs in the organiza-

tion at Salinas, and eventually she was honored with the position of district deputy, while at this writing she holds the office of chaplain. Her attractive residence at No. 226 Central avenue is the seat of a whole-souled hospitality that knows no abatement since the death of her husband and that is extended not alone to pioneer associates of olden days, but also to newcomers and to those prominent in civic affairs during recent years.

DAVID SPENCE LITTLE.

The family represented by David S. Little, of New Monterey, Cal., is of eastern extraction, although it is now (1909) sixty-six years since the pioneer, Milton Little, came to the state and established the name, which in the years that have come and gone has been such a power in the upbuilding of this commonwealth. (For a more detailed account of the family history the reader is referred to the sketch of Milton Little, found elsewhere in this volume.)

David S. Little was born in Monterey March 28, 1849, the son of Milton and Mary (Eager) Little, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. Until he was sixteen years of age David S. remained with his parents in their pioneer home, but at this age an opportunity was granted him which falls to the lot of comparatively few young men. This good fortune was his appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., through the kindness and courtesy of C. Cole. He remained a student in the academy for three years, when he resigned and returned to California. Although he never made any practical use of his military training he nevertheless enjoyed the experience, and indirectly benefited by it immeasurably. During the recent visit of the Atlantic fleet in their round-the-world trip Mr. Little enjoyed renewing his acquaintance with comrades of earlier days, nearly all of the captains of the battleships being among his classmates in Annapolis.

Upon his return to California in 1869 David S. Little apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade in San Francisco, which he followed thereafter for about twenty years altogether. At the time the Oregon & California Railroad was being constructed he went to the Rogue river country, Ore., where he filled a position in the bridge department until the completion of the project. He then returned to San Francisco and resumed work at his trade, but after remaining there about three years he came to Monterey, in 1888, and has since made his home in this locality. During these years he has gained an enviable reputation as a contractor and builder, many of the finest and most substantial residences in this city and vicinity bearing evidence of his ability. Among the residences he has constructed may be mentioned those of F. M. Hilby, Mr. Parmelee, Mr. Oleson, Mrs. Agnes M. Little, besides many small cottages and bungalows.

Mr. Little's marriage, which was celebrated in Monterey, October 28, 1878, united him with Miss Delila Caldwell, a native of Stockton, and four children have been born to them, as follows: May, the wife of Lewis Leese, of San Francisco; and Henry, Lela and David, all of Monterey. Mr. Little is a member of but one fraternal order, the Free and Accepted Masons, having joined the lodge in Monterey in 1888.

JEREMIAH J. CROXON.

The genealogy of the Croxon family is traced to England, its first representative on the Pacific coast having been George Croxon, a native of Berkshire, England, and a man possessing remarkable ability, who without the aid of education or influence won several fortunes during the course of his long business career. Early in life he went to Australia, whither two brothers had preceded him. At the time of the discovery of gold in California he and a brother, Richard, came from Australia in 1849 and joined other Argonauts at the mines. A brief and unsuccessful experience in the mines was followed by removal to San Francisco, where he began to take contracts for teaming and his brother embarked in business as proprietor of a boarding house. Among his contracts was one for grading at the site of the old city hall. Upon leaving San Francisco he settled on the Ravenswood ranch in San Mateo county, but later engaged in farming in Santa Clara county, where he remained until his death in 1863, at the age of about forty years.

In addition to agricultural pursuits he had many activities of commercial importance and frequently had in his employ large numbers of men, all of whom held him in the highest regard. His enterprises included the baling of hay, the cutting of wood, the burning of charcoal, and other occupations incident to life in the region. It was during the progress of one of his contracts that he met with the accident eventually resulting in his death. Fortune often smiled upon him, but as often wrested from him the fruits of his energy and toil, so that he had little to leave his heirs except the prestige of a name upon which dishonor had never cast its shadow.

The marriage of George Croxon took place in June of 1853 and united him with Catherine Kingsmill, who was born in Australia and in 1853 came to California, settling in San Francisco. Her mother descended from the Budd family of Scotland, while her father traced his lineage to Admiral Sir Barry Kingsmill, the discoverer of the Kingsmill group of islands. Four children comprised the family of George Croxon and three of these are now living, namely: Frances Elizabeth, the widow of E. D. Owen, and a resident of San Francisco; Jeremiah J., sheriff of San Benito county; and Warren G. H., who is proprietor of a cannery at Black Diamond, Contra Costa county. The mother of these children was in 1871 united in marriage with Frank Maxson, a pioneer miner of California and in early days an associate of D. O. Mills and other wealthy men. Among the enterprises in which he maintained an active part was the building of the Black Diamond road. For a considerable period Mrs. Maxson has made her home in San Francisco, which she recalls as a city of tents at the time of her arrival in 1853, and she also recalls the thrilling catastrophe of the earthquake followed by the second wonderful upbuilding of the city. It has been her privilege to witness the growth of the city and state throughout a long period and, in common with all pioneers, she is intensely devoted to its welfare.

During the residence of the family at Mayfield, Cal., Jeremiah J. Croxon was born May 21, 1857, and from that town he was taken to San Francisco during infancy. Supplementary to public-school advantages he was sent to Heald's Business College in San Francisco. Meanwhile his parents had removed to San Mateo county and thence to Santa Clara county, where his father died. Later he resided with his mother and stepfather at Black Diamond, Contra Costa county, and upon leaving college he made a brief sojourn at Salinas, Monterey county, going to that town in 1874, but soon returning to San Francisco. From there he went to the New Idria quicksilver mines and secured a very humble position, but gradually worked his way upward until he was head bookkeeper and assistant superintendent. During the twenty-two years of his identification with the mines he assisted in their development and maintained a warm interest in the success of the plant. Meanwhile he had spent a year (1883) as a prospector in Mexico, and after leaving the New Idria he spent a year at Tres Pinos, where he and A. H. Fredson opened the warehouses. Next he went to Trinity county, where for eight months he held a position in the Cinnabar mines, returning in 1897 to Tres Pinos.

After having purchased and assumed the management of a ranch in San Benito county, Mr. Croxon in 1897 was requested to become a candidate for the office of sheriff. A strong canvass was made and he won the election to office, including the position of tax collector. The election was won as the Republican candidate, for he has always been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party. Upon assuming the duties of the position he moved to Hollister and bought property here, where ever since he has made his home. In addition he still owns a stock ranch of three thousand acres, twenty-eight miles from Hollister, which he bought about 1889 and which since has been improved under his able management. On the ranch a specialty has been made of the raising of draft and trotting horses, for which purpose high-grade foundation stock is utilized.

During his incumbency of the sheriff's office Mr. Croxon has made a splendid record for fearlessness and undaunted courage. Within twenty-four hours after the murder of Antonio Ruis he had captured the assassins, Cota and Gonzales, who afterward by hanging paid the penalty of their foul deed. To him belonged the credit for the capture of the negro who murdered Mr. LeRoy of Oakland; also of Morse, who killed Charles Zander of Merced and later was sen-

tenced to imprisonment for life. Two of his prisoners were hanged and two were sentenced to life imprisonment, while forty men were sent to San Quentin for felony, besides almost an equal number caught outside for a similar offense. All pleaded guilty except seven and thus the county was saved many thousands of dollars incident to the expense of trial.

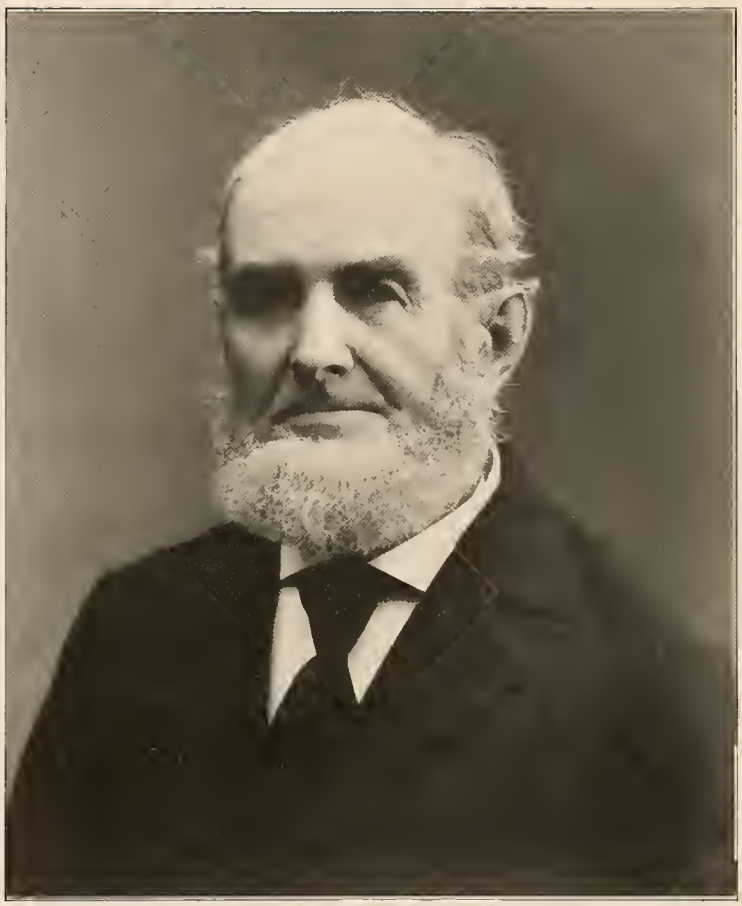
The marriage of Mr. Croxon united him with Miss Ella, daughter of William F. Burnett, at one time sheriff of San Benito county. They are the parents of four children, namely: Ida, Fannie, Jere K. and Meta. The two eldest were born at the New Idria mines, the third is a native of Fresno county and the youngest was born in San Benito county. Mr. and Mrs. Croxon are members of the Orders of Eastern Star and Rebekahs, while in addition he is identified with Salinas Camp No. 614, B. P. O. E., Native Sons of the Golden West, San Benito Lodge No. 211, I. O. O. F., and the Woodmen of the World. At the time of the organization of the Agricultural Association he was one of its leading projectors and in all local movements for the general welfare he has been active and interested.

ANDREW J. COPLEY, Sr.

Endowed with a temperament that fitted him for the endurance of frontier hardships, Andrew J. Copley, Sr., came to the regions of the southwest at a time when large opportunity was afforded for the exercise of his natural instincts. Many and varied have been his experiences in the meantime, but he has surmounted them all and has become recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the community in Monterey county where he has made his home for the past forty years.

In Delaware county, N. Y., near the town of Harpersfield, Andrew J. Copley, Sr., was born December 18, 1829, and he has a vivid recollection of his boyhood home in the far east. When he was a lad sixteen years old his love of adventure brought him as far west as Illinois, which in that early day was considered frontier country, but he was not content to remain there many years. In the meantime interest in the far west was being created through the discovery of gold in California, attracting hither thousands of ambitious young men who belived that a fortune awaited them in the mines. In the winter of 1849 Mr. Copley went to New Orleans, from there setting sail on the ship which was to bring him to the goal of his ambition, California. Eldorado county was at that time attracting considerable attention on account of the rich deposits of gold reported to be hidden in the mines, and thither he made his way as soon as possible. His selection of a location proved fortunate if the length of time which he remained there may be taken as a basis from which to judge, for he mined continuously near Greenwood, that county, for fifteen years. Finally, however, he gave up mining in that locality and for a time was similarly interested near Sacramento. The year 1869 witnessed not only another change of location, but a change of occupation, for in that year he came to Monterey county and became interested in the prevailing industry, agriculture. He was first located in what is known as Freeman valley, but the following year he came to Long valley and located on land which he took up from the government. With the exception of a short time spent in Peach Tree and ten years spent in San Diego he has made this his home ever since, and no one is more enthusiastic about the agricultural advantages of this particular part of Monterey county than Mr. Copley, who after forty years of activity is now living retired.

Since June 9, 1893, Mr. Copley has been deprived of the love and companionship of his wife, who prior to her marriage was Miss Hannah Nattrass, a native of England. Of the children born of their marriage six are living, as follows: William S., residing in Calaveras county; Joseph M., of Wild Horse cañon, James G., a resident of Oakland; Andrew J., Jr., also a resident of Wild Horse cañon; Mrs. Mary Bailey, of Salinas and Mrs. Minnie E. Blount, of Oakland. All of the children were given good opportunities for an education, and all are now settled in homes of their own. Mr. Copley takes great comfort in his children in his declining years, and is proud in the possession of thirty-three grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren. Fraternally Mr. Copley is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at King City. During his younger years he was an active participant in upbuilding measures in his community and held



Thos Garside

a number of public offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, among which may be mentioned justice of the peace, postmaster of Peach Tree, supervisor and deputy assessor of Monterey county. Though he has reached the advanced age of eighty years he is still young at heart and is as keenly alive to the activities and well-being of his home community as when he settled here forty years ago, in manhood's prime.

THOMAS GARSIDE.

One of the oldest residents of Monterey county is Thomas Garside, who, at the age of eighty-nine years, is in the possession of all of his faculties and still takes an animated interest in the affairs pertaining to this part of the country, as well as those of a world-wide nature. A native of England, he was born near Halifax, Yorkshire, December 22, 1820, the son of Robert and Frances (Booth) Garside. The father was a carpenter by trade, and followed this calling throughout the greater part of his active life, first in Yorkshire, and later in the United States, whither he came in 1841 in the hope of a better business outlook. From Pennsylvania, where he first located, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in both of the latter places working at his trade, but finally he went to Iowa with the idea of engaging in farming, as land was cheap and he hoped thereby to gain a foothold and become established in this new and growing country. His hopes were not realized, however, for he was taken ill and died soon afterward, in 1844. He had sent for his wife and those of his children still in England, but he had passed away before they arrived. His son Thomas, who had come to this country the year previous, 1843, was with his father during his sickness, and at his death buried him tenderly in the cemetery near New London, Iowa. At her death the mother was buried by his side.

After his father came to the New World, Thomas Garside was brought face to face with the serious side of life, and when he found employment hard to obtain in England he determined to follow his father to the United States, making the voyage in 1843. Landing in New York, he immediately sought work there and in Buffalo, but meeting with no success in either place he went to Canada and there was abundantly rewarded, those with a knowledge of the carpenter's trade being in great demand. On receiving word from his father, then in Cincinnati, that there was plenty of employment to be had in that city, he set out with a companion in February, 1844, to walk from Thurle, Canada, to Pittsburg, Pa., the snow at the time being over a foot deep. After a long and wearisome journey father and son were finally reunited and for a time they worked together in Cincinnati, finally, however, going to Iowa, where it was the father's ambition to prepare a comfortable home for his family. Instead he succumbed to the exposure and hardships which he had endured, alone and among strangers except for the presence of his son Thomas.

As a result of the gold discovery in California, Thomas Garside came across the plains in 1850, bringing with him two of his brothers, who had agreed to give him one-half of all their profits in the state during the first year. Their first efforts were at Mud Springs, Placer county, but they did not meet with the success they had hoped for, and to add to their distress one of the brothers was taken ill and given up to die by the physician. Suffice it to say, that in spite of this decision he regained his health and is now living in Phoenix, Ariz., at the age of eighty-two years. Another brother, now in his sixty-sixth year, also resides in Arizona. In consequence of the ill-luck with which the brothers met they decided to retrace their steps to Iowa in 1851, going by way of Nicaragua, and were the first party but one to take that route. The death of the mother occurred after their return from the west, and as this bereavement left the burden of the younger portion of the family to the care of Thomas, he decided to remain in Iowa, and once more resumed work at the carpenter's trade. He followed this occupation until his marriage, after which he settled on a farm of his own and continued farming until he came a second time to California, in 1862.

Mr. Garside was united in marriage with Miss Ann Long, a native of Ohio. Besides himself and wife the party included the Archers, now respected residents of Salinas. At the end of

the pleasant six months' trip Mr. and Mrs. Garside settled in San Joaquin county, where, near Linden, they remained for five years on land which they rented from the Archers. Mr. Garside's experience during this time was far from successful, as he had to suffer with everyone else the dry years of 1863 and '64, but notwithstanding this discouragement he did not give up and finally was rewarded with a degree of success. In looking about for a more desirable place to locate permanently he traversed the country from Monterey county to Los Angeles, finally coming back to Monterey county and leasing land in the valley at $2 per acre, with the privilege of buying it after two years at the rate of $20 per acre. Until he could provide better shelter for his family they camped under some trees which still stand not far from the home which he finally moved into.

In 1873 Mr. Garside went to Oregon in the hope of getting a better foothold than he had thus far been able to secure in California, settling in the vicinity of Eugene, but on account of the prevalence of typhoid fever and fever and ague there he was glad to return to Monterey county. As he had sold his property here before going north, upon his return he decided to rent until he could find a property which he wished to buy. Two years later he purchased one hundred and sixty acres at the rate of $100 per acre, and thereafter until recently he developed and devoted it to the raising of beans, mustard, potatoes and grain. For the past five years, however, it has been rented to a tenant who has devoted it exclusively to the raising of sugar beets, which have yielded bounteous crops and have brought excellent prices, the venture proving entirely satisfactory to both parties concerned.

Of the eight children born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Garside, the first four were born in Iowa, and the others after the removal of the parents to California. The eldest of the family, George, died in Oregon at the age of twenty-one; Robert lives at home with his father; William is married and lives in Salinas, Cal.; Charles died in Salinas at the age of forty years; Mary Ellen also died at the same age, unmarried; John, Joseph and Thomas make their home with their father in Salinas. Besides their own children, Mr. and Mrs. Garside gave a home to a niece, Alice Long Garside, who became the wife of F. P. Hiserman and she too resides on the home place. In following the events in the life of Mr. Garside one is compelled to admit that he is a self-made man, for he started in life with less than nothing and is today one of the respected and prosperous residents of Monterey county. In his early life he was affiliated with the Odd Fellows, but in his later years he has allowed his membership to lapse. In his political belief he has always cast his vote in behalf of Republican candidates and principles. Although he is now well advanced in years, Mr. Garside is still keenly interested in advancements of whatever nature, and at the time of the discovery of oil in the Loanoke fields, he was one of the first to interest himself in the project and is now one of the largest stockholders in the enterprise.

EUGENE SHERWOOD.

In a region remote from the scenes of his early aspirations and the fields of his youthful successes occurred the crowning events in the memorable career of Captain Sherwood, an honored pioneer of California now making his home in Alameda. Born in the city of London, England, in 1828, he was a member of a cultured English family and was given the many advantages rendered possible by ample means. His education was obtained principally in that famous old institution, Eton College, of which he is a graduate, and after leaving college he studied for the law in Temple Court, London. Shortly after his admission to the bar of England he received a commission as captain in the British army and took twelve hundred men to the seat of the Crimean war. Until the end of that struggle he remained at the front and gave his country faithful service.

While still making his home in London and engaged in the practice of law, Captain Sherwood became associated with a number of capitalists in the formation of a company for the purpose of embarking in the sheep business in California. As the American representative and manager of the company, he landed in San Francisco in 1856 and from that city traveled toward

the south in search of suitable tracts for the pasturage of sheep. He had formulated a plan somewhat similar to that later adopted by Miller & Lux. A chain of ranches was to extend from the southern part of Monterey county to San Francisco. Flocks of sheep were to be worked from one to the other until they reached the outskirts of San Francisco, where the shearing was to be done in order that the product might be near the shipping point.

The San Lorenzo rancho of twenty-four thousand acres was bought in 1859 at $1.50 an acre, and in addition Captain Sherwood purchased El Sausal rancho of ten thousand acres. The lands were stocked with three thousand head of sheep, for which he paid $8 each. Thoroughbred rams were imported from Germany. At that time very few white men were engaged in raising sheep and he was a pioneer in the industry. For a short time the results were encouraging. However, trouble began in 1862 with the flood which washed in one-quarter of a mile and carried away the old adobe house on the ranch. The drought of 1863 was weathered, but the year 1864 was also dry and the succession of misfortunes put him out of business. The sheep were sold during the following years as rapidly as buyers could be found and in 1869 he sold the San Lorenzo rancho with the proviso that the purchaser should also take over all the remaining sheep.

After the consummation of the San Lorenzo sale Captain Sherwood made his home at El Sausal rancho and superintended its operation, personally cultivating in grain a small portion of the large holdings and renting the balance for cash or on shares. Hundreds of acres were put under the plow and large crops of wheat were raised. In 1874 Duncan McKinnon cleared more than $40,000 from the land he leased and the profits of that one crop enabled him to buy a large ranch. Portions of the rancho were sold from time to time, but two thousand acres are still held by the original owner.

During 1868 Captain Sherwood was one of the original promoters of Salinas, to which he donated land for churches and schools and the highways for San Juan, Sausal and Castroville streets. The racing course and Sherwood park of sixty acres were donated by him to the city with the understanding that fairs should be held on the grounds at least every alternate year. When the agitation began for the removal of the court-house from Monterey to Salinas he "stumped" the county in favor of the change. Though he had given no attention to public speaking he was at ease on the platform and proved a forceful and concise speaker. The roads through Monterey county were donated by land-owners and the roads through his lands were made wider than in other parts of the county; they were laid off under his supervision and were fenced, but the county has no deeds to these roads nor to any other of the highways.

After having decided to remain permanently in California Captain Sherwood in 1859 sent to England for his family. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rhoda J. Upsher, is of English birth and now (1909) is seventy-three years of age. When she came to this country she brought three children, namely: Eugene H., now of San Diego; Stanley, of Salinas; and Jessie, of Alameda. Other children were born in California. One of these died in infancy and Winnifred died at the age of thirty years. Of the remaining members of the family we mention the following: Stansfeld is a resident of Salinas; Rose Mary is unmarried and lives in Alameda; Clarence G., a resident of Salinas, married Miss Geraldine de Wit, a native of San Francisco, and they have one daughter, Rhoda Marie; Isabelle H. lives in Alameda; and Lionel C. is instructor of art in the San Diego schools.

Since the retirement of his father from active business cares Stansfeld Sherwood has had charge of the large landed interests and is managing the trust with characteristic ability. When a boy he rode all over this part of the country, then unfenced and sparsely settled, and he has watched with deep interest the gradual transformation of the frontier into a region of happy homes and prosperous people. His marriage united him with Miss Nellie C. Berry, who was born in Nevada county, this state. They are the parents of three children, Eugenia B., Thomas D. and John W., all natives of this state.

It was the custom of Captain Sherwood to send his children from the ranch to San Francisco to complete their educations and in 1883, on retiring from the active management of his large

landed holdings, he moved to San Francisco in order that the younger children might attend school yet remain at home. For twelve years he remained in that city and then removed to Alameda, where he and his wife have a host of warm personal friends among the most cultured people in the city. In earlier years he was a member of the San Francisco Bar Association, but after coming to America he never followed his profession and, although he had many large dealings with others, he never became involved in a law-suit. Although he experienced many hardships and constant exposure in the years of his association with the sheep business, he has always enjoyed excellent health and now at the age of more than four score years he retains his physical and mental faculties in unimpaired degree. Never has he lost his deep interest in the prosperity of Salinas, to whose early growth he was so important a contributor. In those days every movement for the benefit of the place received his stanch support and he was particularly interested in securing good schools. Broad-minded in views, systematic in the execution of plans, and painstaking in all of his work, he furnishes an ideal type of the early settler to whose energy our present prosperity is due in no small measure.

HERMAN WILLIAM MAYN.

It has been the privilege of Mr. Mayn to see much of both the old world and the new, and of all the regions visited none has surpassed California in his estimation. The opinion formed of the west on his arrival here has not been changed by subsequent experiences; on the other hand, experience has only deepened the judgment formed by observation. Coming to the state without means, he has been enabled to accumulate a fair competence and now ranks among the prosperous farmers of Monterey county, where for years he has made his home.

Born in Holstein, Germany, in 1848, Herman W. Mayn received a thorough education in the schools of his native land. It was the intention of the family to have him confirmed in the Lutheran Church when he left school at fourteen years of age, but he was anxious to start out for himself without delay and accordingly he was permitted to leave home before confirmation in the church. The humble position of cabin boy on sailing and whaling vessels gave him an insight into the sailor's life and also made him familiar with Arctic ports and cruises. By dint of patient obedience to commands he won his way to ordinary seaman and then to able seaman, in which capacity he visited Liverpool and other English ports, sailed to India and touched land at Calcutta, finally visited ports in New Zealand and Australia, and at a port in the latter country he resigned his position in order to join a brother in California.

It was during 1866 that Mr. Mayn landed in our state and his first experiences at work were gained at Livermore and Pleasanton in Alameda county, where he was employed on ranches for wages. A trip through the San Joaquin valley in 1869 caused him to conclude that prospects there were hampered by drought, hence he came to Monterey county and soon secured work on a ranch occupying the present site of Hollister. For a time he worked in a sawmill in Santa Cruz county, after which he rented one hundred and fifty acres of the Sausal ranch in Monterey county, later increasing his lease to two hundred and twenty acres, where he raised wheat on shares. The acquisition of his present homestead dates from 1879, when he purchased from Thomas Graves two hundred and five acres at $65 per acre. The tract was under fence, but all of the buildings have been erected since he bought the place and during 1909 he erected two modern residences, one for himself and the other for a tenant. Seventy acres were choice bottom land, well adapted for the raising of potatoes, chevalier barley, beans and onions, which he makes his specialties. Some years the crops have been very large and almost uniformly he has received fair prices for his produce, so that the investment has justified his judgment in its purchase.

At the time of settling in the valley Mr. Mayn was a pioneer. The ranches were large and owned by comparatively few men, but during the past twenty-five years a great change has been made, the ranches have been divided into small farms operated by owners or lessees, and the development of the country has been proportionately great. Schools have been established, roads have been graded, ranches have been put

W. H. H. Moody

under fence, neat houses have been built, fruit and shade trees have been planted, and the raising of profitable products has been inaugurated, so that the valley now offers desirable opportunities for people seeking comfortable homes and the means of earning a livelihood. In the work of improvement Mr. Mayn has been a contributor and promoter, and his public spirit is recognized by all. Politically he votes with the Republican party and is interested in such matters, but always has refused to hold office. Many years after coming to this country he returned to Germany in 1904 and for a year visited among the friends of childhood, renewing the associations of youth with such of his friends and kindred as remained in his native spot.

WILLIAM H. H. METZ.

The development of Monterey county may be attributed to the sagacious labors of the pioneers, one of whom, W. H. H. Metz, was the founder of the place which bears his name and for nineteen years has been postmaster of Metz station. The family had been residents of Ohio prior to their removal to the west in 1855, and it was in that state that the birth of William H. H. Metz occurred March 4, 1841. He has no personal knowledge of his birthplace, however, for when he was still a babe in arms his parents removed to Iowa, and from there to Missouri, remaining in the latter state until 1855. The spring of the year just mentioned witnessed the migration of the family across the plains and desert to California, the journey behind the slow-plodding oxen consuming six months. No harrowing experiences were encountered on the way, but nevertheless it was with considerable relief that the long and tiresome journey terminated in the Santa Clara valley, near San Jose. There the family settled, making it their home for two years, and from there went to San Joaquin county. Having purchased a ranch in that locality they began its improvement and cultivation and for ten years thereafter father and son were mutually interested in its maintenance.

The independent career of W. H. H. Metz began in 1867, when he removed to San Luis Obispo county and purchased a ranch upon which he carried on dairying and stock raising for four years, at the end of this time coming to Monterey county and locating at what later became known as Metz Station. At the time he came here there was little to encourage one to give it more than a passing notice, but his keen eye recognized the possibilities that might be developed with proper care and he entered enthusiastically into the undertaking. His first step was to purchase a squatter's right to a quarter section of land, to which he later added by purchase four hundred acres more, and today he owns a ranch of about five hundred acres, partly bottom land and some hill land. A specialty is made of raising high-grade draft horses and beef cattle, the entire ranch with the exception of one hundred acres being used as pasturage. Devotion to his ranch and other personal interests have not prevented him from discharging the duties that devolve upon a public-spirited citizen. Movements for the public welfare receive his stanch support, his interest in these matters leading to his election to the office of supervisor of the third district of Monterey county in 1902, an office which he filled efficiently four years. He has served in a public capacity also as road master, for twelve years had charge of the district from Gonzales to King City, and for the past nineteen years has been postmaster. He has been interested in maintaining good schools, and upon moving to his place was instrumental in having a district set apart from the old district where school had been held only three months during the year. He served as trustee and was clerk of the board for nearly twenty years.

The marriage of Mr. Metz occurred in 1864 and united him with Miss Margaret Whitfield, who was born in Arkansas, and from the age of six years has made her home in California. Of the large family of children born of this marriage nine are living, as follows: Flora, the wife of J. W. Sheppard, of Metz; Alice, who became the wife of Lee Parsons and now resides in Wiseburn, Cal.; Annie, the wife of J. H. Bella, of Hanford, Cal.; W. H. H., Jr., of San Luis Obispo; James J., also a resident of San Luis Obispo; Walter N., of San Francisco; Ralph L., a resident of San Jose; and Clara and Otto B., both still at home. Three children are deceased; Mary H. died aged sixteen; Margaret M., aged seven, and Albert N., in infancy.

Politically Mr. Metz is a member of Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E. Every movement for the welfare of the county or the betterment of the people has always received his hearty co-operation.

THOMAS WATSON.

The era of Mexican occupancy of California witnessed the first identification of the Watson family with the Pacific coast and ever since that time successive generations of the name have lived and labored in the vicinity of Monterey. The founder of the family in the west was James or "Santiago," as he was called by his Spanish acquaintances. The genealogy shows that he was born in England in 1800, of Scotch parentage, his mother having been a descendant of the Clarke family of Scotland. A desire for travel and adventure led him to run away from home while he was yet a boy and for some time afterward he sailed on British ships. As a member of the crew of an English whaling-vessel he came to California as early as 1824 and when anchor was cast at Santa Barbara he left the ship and walked over the mountins to Monterey. From that time until his death almost forty years later he was intimately associated with commercial, civic and educational enterprises for the development of his locality.

The business that in an early day attracted the attention and enlisted the efforts of James Watson was the buying of hides and tallow for shipment to other countries. The Spanish cattle were driven from various parts of California to the vicinity of Monterey, where they were slaughtered for the hides and tallow, the meat being free to all who wished it. The silver dollar was almost the only money in circulation and this was cut by the silversmiths into halves and quarters. In the midst of an alien civilization he retained his enthusiastic devotion to his native land and cherished the hope that the Mexican authority in California might yield to English supremacy. J. Alexander Forbes was another Englishman who favored British rule and on one occasion he sent a letter from San Jose to Mr. Watson, urging him to raise the English flag over Monterey, adding the request that a flag be made if none was to be secured in the town. In later days Mr. Watson recognized the advantages to be derived from a union of all the states from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores and he became intensely loyal to the highest interests of his adopted country.

As early as 1832 James Watson was a member of the Compania de Extranjeros de Monterey, an organization of foreigners formed for the defense of Monterey. During 1836 he acted as auditor of accounts of the Monterey council and often he was chosen to serve as a member of that body, which in those days was called by its Spanish appellation of ayuntamiento. When General Sutter obtained his naturalization papers in 1840 Mr. Watson and David Spence were witnesses of the instrument. During the same year Mr. Watson and a Mr. Allen were competitors with Larkin in trading at Monterey. In 1844 he was one of eight citizens who donated $100 each for the purpose of maintaining a public school of higher grade than was then held in Monterey, and throughout all of his active life he was enthusiastic in his support of educational projects.

M. Duffet de Horfas, the French traveler, and Sir George Simson, governor-in-chief of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1841 visited Monterey during their trip around the world, and on their visit they were entertained by David Spence and James Watson. In his travel letters from the coast Sir George described Watson as a "Londoner from Redriff (a part of London, whose father has been in the public line, keeping the Noah's Ark between Globe Stairs and the Horse Ferry." Mr. Larkin described James Watson as an unassuming, honest man, who did not meddle in politics. Others named him as a very generous man. In 1836 he took out naturalization papers and while, as previously stated, he never became active in politics, he maintained a keen and constant interest in all movements for the development of the country and for the general welfare of the people. About 1830 he married Mariana Escamilla, who descended from a noble Spanish family long identified with Mexico and California. Purchasing the San Benito rancho in 1850, he remained there until his death, which occurred in 1863. His body was interred at the mission San Antonio.

Within a short distance of the Santa Lucia

range of mountains and also in apparent proximity to the Salinas river, stood the adobe ranch-house, which had been constructed with port-holes in order that the inmates could the better protect themselves from attacks. For a long period the house was brightened by the presence of children but as these one after another went out into the world of affairs, the old house fell into decay and eventually became the habitat of owls and wild birds. There were twelve children in the family, of whom the following attained mature years: Thomas, Frank, Adolfo, David, Mrs. Canfield, Mrs. Gomez, Mrs. James Gleason, Mrs. E. L. Williams and Mrs. Joseph Hartnell. At this writing Thomas alone survives.

When the entire family were living on the ranch, in order to supply them with meat a large beef was killed every three days. The smell of the fresh meat often attracted bears into close proximity. Antelope, deer and wild horses were seen in large herds. Joaquin Murietta, the bandit, and other desperate characters, frequently stopped at the ranch. Each member of the family owned a herd of cattle and a band of sheep which were taken in charge by the vaqueros and herders. The major domo of the ranch, Antonio Garcia, had been trained in boyhood to be fearless under every circumstance. His father taught him to ride bronchos, lasso bears and fight bulls, and if he displayed the least evidence of fear he was flogged with a lash. Such was the training of the man who for years had absolute charge of the ranch of James Watson and who inspired the sons of the household with much of his own intrepid bravery. Having bought cows and established the first dairy in the town, Thomas Watson sold milk in Monterey, also to ships on the coast and to the government for the soldiers; bread was also supplied to the soldiers by him. On one occasion, while delivering the milk and the bread, Thomas Watson left the post without permission, and as a consequence found himself under arrest. The matter was adjusted by giving him a pass so that he could come and go as desired. In 1849 he went to the mines on the Consumnes river and met with good success or a while, until he was taken sick and returned home.

The old home was broken up by the father's death in 1863 and the mother's death in 1867, the latter being sixty-four at the time of her demise. Both were kind to the poor, generous to those in need and hospitable in their treatment of strangers. Under their wise oversight Thomas Watson was trained to habits of industry, self-reliance and kindliness. The cattle business took him long distances from home and thus gave him an accurate knowledge both of stock and of the country. For some years he and his father were accustomed to fatten cattle for the early markets and thus gained large profits, but the severe drought of 1864 caused a total loss of cattle and of previous profits, forcing him to begin anew. At this juncture a friend offered him enough money for a new start and thus enabled him to resume business activities. Born in Monterey county June 14, 1834, he was about thirty years of age when misfortunes overtook him through the protracted drought, but he soon retrieved his reverses and became well-to-do.

The marriage of Thomas Watson in 1853 united him with Louisa Morano, who was born and reared in California, her father having migrated here from Central America. On one side the lineage of the Moranos is traced to England. Twelve children formed the family of Thomas and Louisa Watson, namely: Thomas and Lewis, who are now associated with their father in the management of the homestead, a portion of the Corral de Tierra grant; Nathan, of Monterey; Abel, a carpenter at Pacific Grove; Henry, who is engaged in the meat business at Salinas; William, a contracting painter at Salinas; Edward, Mrs. Fred Smith, Mrs. Fred Gates and Mrs. Fred W. Sargeant, all of whom live in Salinas; Mrs. Fred A. Treat, residing in Monterey; and Lavan, deceased. The children were born in Monterey county and educated in the home schools.

For many years Mr. Watson was an active worker in the Republican party, and on that ticket in 1866 he was elected sheriff of the county, which then included San Benito county, and this office he filled for three consecutive terms. During that time the country was overrun with desperadoes and stages were often held up and passengers robbed. With the aid of his swift Spanish horses, he captured several of these criminals and in so doing put himself in imminent peril. In the discharge of his duty he was utterly

fearless. The office was not a salaried one, but fees were collected by the sheriffs. While filling the position Mr. Watson began to buy land and on leaving the office he settled upon and began to clear five hundred and sixty-five acres, to which he later added by purchase from the government and the railroad company. Much of the land was in white oak timber. This he cleared from the land and sold. Needed buildings were erected, the land was brought under cultivation and a systematic course of work instituted which brought its later results in profitable crops.

During the period of his residence in Monterey Mr. Watson had been active in the lodge of the Odd Fellows, but after removing to the ranch it was no longer possible for him to attend meetings of the order regularly. Upon coming to the ranch he found a noteworthy lack of educational facilities and at once, at his own expense, started a school, organized a school district, boarded the teacher and enthusiastically inaugurated a movement that led to the securing of efficient teachers in later years. At one time there were ninety children attending the school and his service as trustee, which covered a period of many years, was characterized by efficiency and intelligent oversight.

LEVI B. LATHROP.

Possessing a temperament that fitted him for the unusual experiences that came into his life, Levi B. Lathrop came to California at a period when ample opportunity was afforded him for the exercise of his natural instincts and the gratification of his desire for adventure. He was born in New York state April 30, 1815, but in early life he was taken to what at that day was considered the frontier, the family having settled in northern Illinois. It was there that the news of the finding of gold on the far western coast reached him, and as captain of a large company of argonauts he set out from Waukegan for the eldorado. Buoyed up by the hope of the rich treasure that awaited him at the journey's end he endured the discomforts and uncertainties of the ox-team jaunt uncomplainingly and finally was gratified when the company halted in Trinity county, in 1849. For a time he engaged in practical mining in that locality, but not for long, for he was keen to observe that in erecting a mill to handle the vast amount of ore taken from the mines he would not only be serving his own interests, but would be a benefactor as well. His was the first mill for this purpose erected in this part of the state and it met with a patronage commensurate with quantities of ore mined.

In search of new fields of activity Mr. Lathrop went to Shasta county after several years of mining in Trinity county, and there recognized possibilities no less alluring than were those in his first location, though of a different character. Among other things he perfected and installed an irrigating system which was the means of stimulating agricultural activity in that locality, and from which he himself benefited immeasurably. Owing to their scarcity, vegetables were almost as valuable as gold nuggets, and he wisely foresaw an opportunity to remedy this lack and at the same time build up his own fortunes. Thus it was that he engaged in the raising of vegetables on a large scale, in fact he was the only one so engaged at that time, and as a consequence he accumulated money rapidly, receiving the munificent price of twenty-five cents a pound for his products. After clearing $26,000 in this enterprise, he determined to go to San Jose, Santa Clara county, in 1853, and if conditions warranted, enter into a similar enterprise there. Fruit-growing had as yet not been associated with that part of the state, and his efforts along this line were looked upon with dark forebodings by his neighbors. His was the first orchard in Santa Clara county and consisted of one hundred acres. The harvest time brought a pleasing reward to the enthusiastic orchardist, who in spite of the discouragement of ranchers round about, had the satisfaction of knowing that his predictions had been correct, as well as the gratification of abundant harvests. There seemed to be no limit to Mr. Lathrop's abilities. Coincident with his horticultural experiments were ventures in the field of invention which were destined to meet with a success no less brilliant. The combined harvester and thresher which he made and patented is now manufactured in Stockton by the Holt Manufacturing Co., and in general use throughout the grain sections of the state;

the Lathrop hay press, in use in the northern part of the state, is manufactured in San Jose; and among the minor inventions which have come from his hand may be mentioned a lamp burner, wagon spring and anti-rattler for wagon wheels.

Removing to Hollister in 1875, Mr. Lathrop purchased sixteen hundred acres of land four miles from that city and advantageously located in the Santa Ana valley, and this he devoted exclusively to the raising of hay. This venture proved as remunerative as any in which he had formerly engaged. As yet no warehouses had been built in the town and it was left for Mr. Lathrop to be the pioneer in this direction as he had been on other occasions elsewhere. He erected the first hay warehouse in the town, with a capacity of sixteen hundred tons, allowing one ton per acre of the land he owned. This warehouse was the first to be equipped with railroad car scales and track in center for convenience in loading. Finally Mr. Lathrop's son, Ransom P., took charge of the entire business and he himself retired from active business life in 1895, at the same time removing to Capitola, Santa Cruz county, where his long and eventful life came to a close May 11, 1905. He was a man far above the average in intelligence, as well as in accomplishments, and wherever he made his home his presence was felt in a substantial and in a moral sense also. By both training and instinct he was opposed to the use of liquors and tobacco and in voicing his sentiments on this subject he became a well-known platform speaker. He was equally opposed to secret societies, and this subject also was handled with the same earnestness and determination, and brought him before large and interested audiences. In his earlier life he had prepared for a ministerial career and as an ordained minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal denomination he filled a number of pulpits, but after coming to California he filled local pulpits of the Methodist Episcopal church only occasionally. Mr. Lathrop was a man of deep personal magnetism, and all who came in contact with him felt uplifted and benefited by being in his presence.

In his choice of a wife Mr. Lathrop was particularly blessed. She was before her marriage Miss Laura Judd, who was born in Vermont March 26, 1819, and at eighteen years of age was converted to Christianity. Throughout her life she exemplified her belief in whatever she undertook and in her death she was cheered by the Christian's hope of a life hereafter. She passed away at her home in Hollister April 8, 1894, at the age of seventy-five years. Of the ten children born of the marriage of Levi B. and Laura (Judd) Lathrop, we mention the following: Cynthia A. died in infancy; Martin A., born January 7, 1842, lives in Los Gatos; Nancy N. also died in infancy; Curtis G., born in December, 1845, resides in San Jose; Martha E. was born December 25, 1852, and is now the wife of Allen Griffiths, D. D. S., of Alameda, Cal.; Mary E. is the wife of George T. Burtchall, of Oakland; Ransom P., a resident of Hollister, is represented elsewhere in this volume; Cyrus Field was born September 1, 1858; Hattie A. was born October 11, 1861, and died in 1883; and Ida M., the youngest child in the family, was born October 11, 1863, and is now a practicing physician in Ukiah, Cal., having graduated from the Cooper Medical College.

SAMUEL McCONNELL SHEARER.

Among the men of power and ability who have wielded an influence along moral and educational lines in Monterey county, mention belongs to Samuel M. Shearer, of Salinas, ex-county superintendent of schools, who in the early days was one of the county's most able educators. Born in Leesville, Ohio, December 26, 1836, he was one of six children, four sons and two daughters, born to his parents, Hugh B. and Catherine (McConnell) Shearer, natives of Pennsylvania and Scotland respectively, their marriage being celebrated in Amsterdam, Ohio. During his youth the father served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, and throughout his active years he followed it continuously. Three of the four sons at one time included in the parental family are now living, and the youngest, Samuel M., is the only one on the Pacific coast. Both parents lived to reach advanced ages, rounding out their long and useful lives in the old home in Leesville, Ohio.

Samuel M. Shearer grew to young manhood in

his native county, where he first attended private schools, which were taught by Abolition teachers, principles with which his parents fully coincided, for they were strong anti-slavery advocates; later he attended schools that were maintained partly by private subscription and partly by public funds. When he was twelve years old he was sent to the academy at New Hagerstown, not far from the home place, and for the following six years studied diligently to prepare himself for educational work. His first school was in Goshen, Tuscarawas county, and later he took charge of the school at Lockport, near New Philadelphia, on the Erie canal. Thereafter, until 1859, he taught in various parts of Ohio and Indiana, in the year just mentioned having charge of a school in Tabor, Ohio. In the course of his travels about the country, however, Mr. Shearer had heard so much about California and its glowing prospects that he became dissatisfied with his surroundings and accomplishments in the east, the result of which was that he gave up his school in Tabor and perfected his plans for coming to the west.

Going to New York, Mr. Shearer there embarked on the steamship North Star, September 17, 1860, and arrived in San Francisco, October 24. The passengers had been delayed at Panama for a time, as the ship that was to carry them to California was out of commission, and an old hulk of a vessel, the Washington, had to be fitted out for the trip from Panama. Twice during the voyage it caught fire, but aside from frightening the passengers little damage resulted. From San Francisco Mr. Shearer went direct to San Jose, where lived an uncle, Arthur Shearer, whose residence in the state preceded the coming of the argonauts. He had formely been a resident of Hannibal, Mo., and from there came to California in 1848, locating in San Jose. He was made the first alcalde of the town, and later purchased the Visalia *Times*, conducting it for a time. Politically he was a stanch Democrat, and became a prominent leader of the party in Tulare county. It was while in the home of his uncle, in San Jose, that Mr. Shearer became interested in Monterey county through some parties also visiting there. He readily accepted their offer of a school, and soon set out for his new field of activity, making the journey by way of Watsonville. From a point near that place he had to walk along the beach, and in so doing the sand got in his boots and also marred their high polish. In order to save them from injury, which would detract from his otherwise faultless appearance, he took off his boots, but as he neared town and attempted to put them on again, found that his feet were so swollen and blistered that the boots would not go on. He accepted the situation philosophically, and, taking a boot in each hand, walked the remainder of the way into town and up to the old Washington hotel, where he called for the "best room in the house." It was late in the afternoon on Saturday, and he had to begin his duties on Monday, so in order to get his certificate it was necessary to take a special examination on Sunday. The following morning, November 12, 1860, he began his record as a teacher in California in the Springfield school, which he taught for three months. In the meantime he had made application for and secured the San Juan school, which he conducted for over three years with a high degree of success and ability. From there he again made his way to Monterey, and during the two years which he taught there he had as pupils many of the men who are now filling positions of trust and honor throughout the county, all of whom are loud in their praise of their old instructor.

From Monterey Mr. Shearer went to Gilroy, Santa Clara county, where, during 1866, he conducted a school. In the meantime he had married, and his next school was in Mayfield, where he and his wife both taught for five months. During this time they did not draw any of their salary, receiving it all at the end of the term, $750 in silver. Later Mr. Shearer taught in Mountain View, but after a few months returned to Mayfield. After the new building in San Juan was completed he was solicited to accept the school a second time, going there with his wife; he received a salary of $125 per month, while his wife received $60 as his assistant. His reputation as an educator of ability received recognition in 1871, at which time he was elected county superintendent of schools, and the following year he assumed the duties of his new office, having in the meantime taken up his residence in Salinas. He filled the position of superintendent of the county for two years with en-

tire satisfaction, and during this time also was at the head of the schools of Salinas. In the meantime, however, he had become interested in a business enterprise, and at the end of his second term as superintendent he declined re-election in order that he might devote more attention to his business venture. In 1873 he embarked in the grain business on a large scale, extending his operations to all parts of the county, although in the meantime he also taught school in various parts of the county. It was about this time that he was bereaved by the death of his wife, and for a change he went to Livermore, Alameda county, and taught for a time. Coming once more to Monterey county, he again engaged in the grain business, enlarging his operations from year to year until the present time.

In 1874 Mr. Shearer was appointed county tax collector under Sheriff Andrew Wasson. Owing to the death of his brother-in-law, Melville Byerly, which occurred in 1875, he took charge of the paper of which Mr. Byerly was the proprietor, the Salinas *Index*, and conducted it until he negotiated a sale to W. J. Hill, with whom he remained for a time. Although Mr. Shearer has been successfully interested in a number of business enterprises, his interest in educational work has never ceased. For two years he served as superintendent of the city schools, and in 1879 he was elected one of the trustees of the schools of Salinas. Following this, he was again elected to the office of county superintendent of schools and filled this position efficiently for three years. No one has had more deeply at heart the good of the schools and the welfare of the pupils than has Mr. Shearer, and though no longer directly associated with educational work, does not lose an opportunity, as he drives through the county, to stop and give the children a short talk on the benefits of an education and obedience to teacher and parent. During his terms as head of the schools he always presided over the teachers' institutes, the first one being held in Hollister in 1874. While living in San Juan he was secretary of the Odd Fellows lodge there, and was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He holds a teacher's life certificate, and for years has been a contributor to the local papers, as well as to those of San Jose and Watsonville.

Mention has previously been made of Mr. Shearer's first wife, who before her marriage was Miss Climena C. French, a native of Michigan and an educator of note, who held a life certificate. She passed away in 1874, leaving two children, one other child having died previously. The eldest of the children living is Grace V., who was primarily educated in the public schools of Salinas and later attended the State Normal, from which she graduated; she is now the wife of J. H. Harvey, a veterinary surgeon of Salinas, and is the mother of one child. Edwin F. Shearer is a resident of Southern California. Mr. Shearer's second marriage united him with Miss Martha J. Young, a native of West Virginia, and also a teacher by profession prior to her marriage. Three children were also born of this marriage, only two of whom are now living. Laura L., who is a graduate of the University of the Pacific, studied higher mathematics in the University of California and is also a musician of note; she became the wife of Dr. A. E. Richardson, formerly of Salinas, and is the mother of three children. William McC. Shearer, a graduate of the University of the Pacific and of Stanford, is inspector of immigration in Vancouver. Ever since he became a resident of the county Mr. Shearer has worked indefatigably for the advancement of any project that had for its object the betterment of conditions, and in so far as he was able has given financial assistance to charitable movements.

JOHN W. HOHSTADT.

In order to recuperate his health, which had become impaired through hard service in the Union cause during the Civil war, John W. Hohstadt came to California in 1864 and has since been a resident of the west. He was born in St. Albans, Franklin county, Vt., March 4, 1829, a day memorable in history as the beginning of the administration of President Jackson, as it was on that day that he took the oath of office. His parents were John and Mary Ann (Teachout) Hohstadt, of Dutch and Yankee birth respectively. Longevity was a characteristic strongly marked in both parents, for the father lived to attain the age of ninety years, while the mother,

who was born in Vermont, in 1801, lived to the age of ninety-nine, passing away in Monterey county in 1900.

The early life of John W. Hohstadt was passed in more or less monotony on his father's farm in Franklin county, doing the chores that fall to the lot of all farmers' sons and attending the district school during its short terms up to the age of fifteen years. It was about this time in his career that the family migrations began, the father first taking his family to Ohio, later to Kentucky, and still later he settled in Missouri. There John W. attained manhood years and settled down to the life of agriculturist and stockman, all of which he gave up to answer his country's call to arms at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. He was among the first to enlist, and assisted in raising the first Missouri regiment that went to the front. The first battle in which the regiment participated was the battle of Athens, in which conflict the captain was wounded, whereupon Mr. Hohstadt led the charge. He later saw service at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Pittsburg Landing and along the skirmish line. When he entered the service he enlisted as a member of Company I, First Regiment, but this was afterward consolidated with the Twenty-first Regiment, Col. David Moore commanding. After three years of faithful service in the cause of his country Mr. Hohstadt returned to his home in Missouri. The hardships which he had endured during this time had made inroads upon his health, and he determined to come to California, where a more equable climate prevails than in the central states with which he was familiar. Leaving Missouri in March, 1864, with a party of nine wagons, he began the journey that was to land him at his destination six months later. He was accustomed to frontier life, so he was able to readily adapt himself to the inconveniences which necessarily are a part of the overland journey. The most serious thing with which they had to contend was high water, and at Julesburg, Colo., they had to wait fourteen days for the Platte river to recede. Reaching California finally, Mr. Hohstadt went to Red Bluff, Tehama county, where a brother of his wife lived. From there he went to the mountains, near Lassen's Peak, and operated a hotel at the Hot Springs for about three years, at the same time owning and fattening cattle on the range. He then located in Placer county, near Roseville, where he purchased the Virginia hotel and ranch, but as the locality was too hot and barren the undertaking was unprofitable. From there he went to San Luis Obispo county, where he gave his attention to raising horses, among others raising Hunter, one of the fastest horses in the country, and he also owned the sire, Oregon George.

A peculiar fascination for life in the wild and unsettled localities still untouched by railroads led Mr. Hohstadt to go to Mexico in 1875, taking with him one hundred and thirty head of cattle. These roamed at will on the range until the legislature passed the fence law, which restricted their boundaries. From Magdalena, where he first located, he went to Camionia, where he bought sixty thousand acres of land, for which he paid twenty cents per acre. The land was well adapted for grazing, and was further valuable from the fact that silver mines were found there. After making his home there for twenty years he came to Monterey county, purchasing a ranch near Blanco, for which he paid $200 per acre, this also including all of the stock and the house furnishings. He ran the ranch profitably for eight years, and at the end of that time sold it at an advance of $152 per acre over the purchase price. After disposing of the ranch he came to Salinas and purchased the residence which he now occupies, at No. 404 Front street.

Before coming to the west, Mr. Hohstadt had been married in Missouri to Miss Melissa J. Morgan, a native of that state, as were also two of their children, William, who was killed by Indians, and Nancy, who is also deceased. Five other children were born to them in California, Charles, John, Lewis, Francis and Eugene. The three first mentioned operate the ranch in Mexico previously mentioned, and there, too, they maintain a ten-stamp mill in a group of mines, an undertaking which is proving quite remunerative. One of the sons, Lewis, exhibits in a large degree his father's pioneer spirit; when Cochise county, Ariz., was very thinly settled, except by Indians, he went to Douglas and located, building the first hotel and establishing himself in the real estate business there.

Extensive travel throughout this country and Mexico has made Mr. Hohstadt an authority on

J. B. Slater

conditions, both past and present, and as he is a pleasing conversationalist, one in listening to him is not only entertained, but is instructed also. Wherever he has made his home he has entered heartily into whatever measure meant better conditions for the general good, this being especially noticeable in Salinas, where he is known as one of her most public-spirited citizens. Politically he is a Republican, and with his wife he is a member of and ardent worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS BENTON SLATE.

For many years Mr. Slate was identified with the agricultural and business interests of Monterey county, and during this time he rose to a position of influence among those with whom he was brought in contact. A native of Missouri, he was born October 13, 1841, the son of John T. and Frances (Holland) Slate, who for many years had been residents of the Mississippi valley. Thomas B. Slate was a child of thirteen years when with his parents he crossed the plains for the Pacific coast country, going directly to Linn county, Ore. When seventeen years old he went to British Columbia to engage in mining, but from there he soon afterward came to California. From 1872 until his death his home and interests were centered in Monterey county. Soon after coming to the state he became the owner of the famous Slate Springs, one hundred miles south of Monterey on the coast, where he resided for twenty-two years. In this vicinity he also owned one thousand acres of land upon which he carried on farming and stock raising extensively, and indeed was recognized throughout this part of the county as an authority in agricultural affairs, especially in the breeding and raising of horses and cattle.

Mr. Slate's marriage, which occurred in Monterey August 26, 1880, united him with one of the native daughters of California, Bersabe R. Soberanes, who was born in Monterey county, a descendant of the original Vallejo family, her grandmother being a sister of Gen. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. At his death, September 25, 1894, Mr. Slate left besides his widow, several children, of whom we make the following mention: Thomas Robert is a resident of Punta Arenas, Patagonia, South America; John Esequiel is in business in Fairbanks, Alaska; William Porter is in Kansas City, Mo.; Edward Holland is a graduate of a business college in San Francisco; Arabella graduated from Heald's Business College in San Jose May 13, 1909, and on September 2 following became the wife of Sergeant-Major John G. Millar, Eighth United States Infantry; and the youngest child in the family, Herbert, is a student in the high school in Monterey. All of the children received their initial training in the schools of Monterey and are exemplifying in their lives an earnestness of purpose and a right understanding of the ideals of life which reflect creditably both upon their school training and upon the home atmosphere, which has always been one of educational and moral uplift. On account of ill health, in 1894 the family moved to New Monterey, where Mr. Slate bought a home, and in the fall of that same year he passed away. The following year Mrs. Slate moved to the old Vallejo homestead in Monterey with her children and resided there for eleven years when she erected her present home at No. 320 Pacific street. In addition to the home place she also owns five cottages, from the rental of which she receives a neat income.

GEORGE T. ELLIOT.

So closely has the life of Mr. Elliot been associated with San Benito county during nearly twenty-five years past, that scarcely an enterprise can be mentioned with which he has not been associated. While his interests and accomplishments have been versatile, there is probably no one of them that has been more helpful to himself and his fellow-citizens alike than his investigations and accomplishments along horticultural lines. Indeed, to him is readily conceded the credit for inaugurating the industry in San Benito county, one that holds first place in the county's well-being and progress, and places it in the forefront of horticultural activity in the state.

A native of the Empire state, George T. Elliot was born in Genesee county, N. Y., on October 12, 1834, the son of Julius and Ala-

meda (Holcomb) Elliot, and on the paternal side is a descendant of John Eliot, whose name became known in the missionary world through his helpful influence among the Indians in the State of Maine during the early days. To a degree above the average was opportunity afforded Mr. Elliot for obtaining an education, and as he was of a penetrating and determined mind he made rapid strides in his studies. After graduating from the common and high schools of his home town he attended the Middlebury Academy, in Warsaw, N. Y., later attended the Mt. Cæsar school in Cheshire county, N. H., and graduated from this latter institution in 1855. The close of his school career also inaugurated the beginning of his business life and association with public interests. Leaving the east in the year just mentioned, he came as far west as Jefferson county, Wis., and during his residence there he was appointed deputy county sheriff, serving in this capacity for two years. Subsequently he went to Portage Prairie, Wis., where for one year he carried on farming, and at the end of this time, in 1861, he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama and located in Solano county, Cal. With the eye of the prophet he was able to see that an excellent opportunity to engage in the stock business awaited one who was willing to undertake it, and without loss of time he made up his mind to be the one to make the venture. His first step was to take up from the government a quarter section of land near the town of Maine Prairie, and this he stocked with cattle, and later acquired thirteen hundred and twenty-five acres there. His prognostications in regard to the possibilities to be reached in the stock business were amply realized during the twenty-one years in which he followed it, and resulted in his becoming not only an authority on the subject, but he also became one of the most prominent men of the county. During this time he took up the practice of law, having studied law while a resident of Wisconsin. Altogether he followed the profession in Solano county for three years, and then, in 1884, after selling out his interests there, he came to San Benito county and located near Hollister. Three miles south of town he took up a tract of two hundred and five acres and later seventy additional acres, the latter of which he set out in orchard to prunes, pears, peaches and apricots, the remainder of the ranch being used as farming and grazing land. Mr. Elliot has made a study of agricultural chemistry and is regarded as an authority on the valuation of the various soils throughout the state.

Mr. Elliot was married in Swanzey, N. H., in 1856, to Miss Sarah L. Trowbridge, a native of that eastern state, but who passed away in California in 1877. Six children were born to this worthy couple, and named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Hattie, the wife of J. E. Wilson, of Oakland; George A.; Charles R.; Joseph D.; Harold E. R., and Mary L., the wife of C. R. MacLachlan, of Oakland. In 1884 Mr. Elliot married Alice Mary Newton, of Yolo county, Cal. She departed this life in December, 1904, leaving the following children: Albert N., a resident of Hollister; Alice N., who is a trained nurse in St. Luke's Hospital, in San Francisco; and Addison N.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Elliot has been a very busy man, but it would be an injustice to suppose that all of his efforts had been expended along lines that would ultimately bring material benefit to him. On the other hand his interest in his fellowmen is broad and deep, and no avenue for their uplift or improvement has been allowed to lag for want of his encouragement and support. As an advocate of the temperance cause his name is well known, for he has lectured on the subject all over the state, and as he is a fluent speaker and a man of good address and education he never fails to win the confidence of his hearers. His interest in the temperance cause makes him a valuable member and worker in the Independent Order of Good Templars. His voice has been heard with equal force on the political platform, his first speech of this character being made at a primary election in 1863. In 1872, during the Greeley campaign, he lectured in several counties throughout the state under the direction of the county committee. In 1876 he addressed large audiences throughout the coast counties in behalf of Hayes. Mr. Elliot was made a candidate for state senator in 1902, in opposition to Thomas Flint, but he failed of election by a small number of votes. Wherever Mr. Elliot has filled positions of trust or responsibility he

has been successful in the highest sense, always leaving behind him an untarnished record and an unspotted reputation. Under all circumstances he has been found loyal to truth, honor and the right, than which no higher praise could be bestowed upon any man.

CARLYSLE S. ABBOTT.

The Abbott family is of English origin, and the first American representative was George Abbott, who settled in Andover, Mass., before the Revolutionary war. To this ancestor are traceable nearly all of the name of Abbott in the United States and Canada. It was about 1790 that Abiel Abbott and his four sons went from Connecticut to Lower Canada and took up farming in Stanstead county, their farm being directly on the line that divided Canada from Vermont. One of these sons was John Abbott, who by his marriage with Lydia Boyington became the father of seven sons and three daughters, one of these children being Carlysle S. (better known to his friends as "Carr Abbott"), of this review, and the only survivor. He was born on the paternal farm in the province of Quebec February 26, 1828, and until he was sixteen years of age his life was associated with farm life in that section of the country. At the age of eight years he was deprived of the loving care of his mother and after her death he was placed in the care of an older brother, with whom he remained for about eight years.

Young Abbott was a youth of proud spirit and could not lightly overlook his brother's refusal of a horse and carriage with which he wished to drive a young lady to a party. The circumstance was the means of his running away from home, and by way of Lake Champlain, the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes he made his way to Chicago, thence to Sycamore, DeKalb county, Ill., by stage. There he remained until his twenty-first year, working at any honest employment in return for his board, clothes and schooling. About this time his brother Alvin and eight other young men made up a party to cross the plains and as he had expressed a desire to go he was also made one of the party. They reached the Missouri river in safety, but at Omaha it was deemed advisable to unite forces with other small companies like their own, this insuring better protection from the Indians and also lessening guard duty. From Omaha the party included fifty men, who remained together until Fort Laramie was reached, but as some of the party wished to cover the ground faster, by the time they reached the Humboldt the party had been reduced to the number with which they started from Illinois, ten. The reaching of the Humboldt was synonymous with the beginning of difficulties for the little party, the first disaster being the loss of the greater part of their provisions through theft. Alvin Abbott then became ill with cholera, and in order to make it possible to travel faster and thus procure relief, the brother, C. S., worked during one night to transform a wagon into a cart, using the hind wheels of the wagon, and by morning they were ready to again take up the march and by the time they reached the upper sink of the Humboldt, Alvin Abbott had recovered. Forty-five miles of desert now lay before them, of which fifteen miles was shifting sand, and here they ate the last of their provisions, the last allowance consisting of an ounce of dried beef and two tablespoonfuls of flour made into a gruel, and to quench their thirst each had six quarters of dried apples. The next morning at ten o'clock found them ten miles from the Carson river, and up to this point they had left behind all but three of their horses, and of those remaining, two belonged to the Abbott brothers. On the way they had passed hundreds of dead oxen and horses, many of them hitched to wagons, which were loaded with all kinds of mining machinery and clothing, but none of them contained food of any kind. As the company were out of water it was decided that Carlysle S. Abbott and a Mr. Reddington should go ahead and get a supply. They walked the ten miles carrying a ten-gallon can to fill, and when they reached the trading post on the river they spent the last of their money for hard tack, filled the can, and with it swung on a pole between them, made the trip through sand, ankle deep to rejoin their comrades. After the water and provisions were divided they proceeded on their way. At Carson City, then a Mormon station, they rested for a few days before taking up the march across the Sierras. The trail which

they followed brought them out at Georgetown, where for five days thereafter their rations consisted of two tablespoonfuls of flour and one ounce of dried beef at a meal, and when this supply was exhausted they subsisted on hazelnuts and buds of wild roses. So weakened had they become through lack of nourishment that they could make only eight miles a day. It was finally voted that one more of the horses would have to be sacrificed, the one selected being a favorite animal belonging to C. S. Abbott. However, on descending the mountain a buck was sighted and killed by one of the men who had retained his gun. It was about noon of the following day that they reached a trading post at the head of the Missouri Canyon, the trail there starting for the Middle Fork of the American river at Volcano bar. The trials and hardships of the past months had their compensation at last, for they had finally reached the mines. The remaining horse was sold for $25, with which they purchased a pick, shovel and pan, but as this left them with nothing to purchase provisions, they were still in a sad plight. The storekeeper at the settlement was a man of large heart, and after the little band had stated their case to him he willingly offered to trust them for a week's supply of food and for necessary clothing. The first week brought no returns for their work and their provisions were exhausted, so they were compelled to ask further credit at the store. The second week, however, brought a change in their luck, as C. S. Abbott took out enough gold to pay up their indebtedness at the store, besides leaving them a surplus. On account of his former sickness, Alvin Abbott was not allowed to work at mining, so he acted as cook for himself and brother.

Carlysle Abbott had been fairly successful in his mining venture, so much so that he felt justified in returning east and claiming his promised bride. Before coming to California he had been employed for a time in Beloit, Wis., and while there had formed the acquaintance of and become engaged to Elizabeth Merriman, the daughter of Dr. Lewis Merriman, a well-known resident of that city. Mr. Abbott left California on the return voyage in November, 1851, and arrived in New York on Christmas Day. Thence he went direct to Beloit, and on March 19, 1852, the marriage of the young people was celebrated. They at once outfitted with provisions and ox-teams and started for California on their wedding trip, this journey being luxurious as compared with the one made by Mr. Abbott in 1850. In his train were sixty oxen, fifty cows and heifers, ten good horses and five wagons, all belonging to himself, besides which he received as passage money $125 from eighteen men who went along with him and shared the work. Mr. Abbott was impressed with the fact, that at points on the way where he had nearly starved on his previous trip, he was able to sell flour and beans to destitute travelers. The plains abounded with all kinds of wild game, so that the larder was constantly supplied with fresh meat.

Upon his arrival in California Mr. Abbott settled on the Sacramento river near Washington, but he did not remain there long, as high water caused the loss of nearly all of his cattle and he became dissatisfied with the location. Selling out, he went to Nevada City and engaged in the dairy business, following this with fairly good success for several years. The year 1858 found him in Point Reyes, Marin county, where he had removed with his stock, and there he engaged in making butter and cheese for the San Francisco market until 1865, when he located in Monterey county and has since resided here. When he came to this county he brought with him five hundred cows and located on four thousand acres of land which he purchased, this now being the site of the Spreckels sugar factory. His dairy of five hundred cows was increased to fifteen hundred and became one of the largest dairy ranches in the United States. He also at one time owned twelve thousand acres where King City is located, but this as well as large means which he had accumulated was lost through attempting to finance the building of the narrow gauge railroad from Monterey to Salinas, but though very disastrous to him it was of untold benefit to the community.

Since his location in Monterey county, Mr. Abbott has twice been elected to represent his constituents in the state legislature, and he was also a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia at the second nomination of U. S. Grant for the presidency. Shortly after he

Paul Talbott

took up his residence in Salinas, in 1865, Mr. Abbott erected the Abbott Hotel, one of the largest blocks in this city. It would be impossible to name a measure undertaken for the good of the city or county that has not had the active cooperation of Mr. Abbott, for from the first he has been optimistic in regard to its future and much credit is due him for what has been accomplished. Advancing years do not tend to lessen this interest, and at present he is interested in the development of the new Lonoak oil fields that have been discovered in the county. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Abbott we mention the following: Donna Maria became the wife of C. G. Chamberlain, but is now deceased; Clara is the wife of Dr. N. S. Giberson of San Francisco; Harvey E., a resident of Salinas, is efficiently filling the office of supervisor of the county, and Francis A. is a member of the Salinas Meat Company and mayor of Salinas. Now in the evening of his days, Mr. Abbott is enjoying to the fullest extent the possession of all of his faculties, and is making his home in Salinas where he has been a factor for the past forty-four years.

DAVID PAUL TALBOTT.

So indissolubly has the life of Mr. Talbott been associated with Monterey county and King City during the past thirty-five years that to write the history of one will of necessity mean including much of the other. During the long period of his association with this locality he has been the fostering spirit of its principal enterprises, indeed, it would be difficult to name a progressive project that has lacked his hearty support.

The descendant of southern ancestors, Mr. Talbott was born August 25, 1854, in St. George, Tucker county, W. Va., and in that locality he was reared until a lad of ten years. He well remembers the exciting events attending the removal of the family home to Illinois in 1865, for he was then of an age to find excitement and enjoyment in anything that broke in upon the monotony of his daily life. While the family were living in the south little or no attention was paid to his education, but after the removal to Illinois he became a regular attendant of the public schools near his home. His father being a tiller of the soil, it was only natural that he should imbibe some knowledge of this calling through the performance of the chores that fall to the lot of the average farmer's son. The result of this early training was, that when the time came for him to select a life calling for himself he chose the one which had occupied his father throughout his lifetime.

It was in 1875, when he was a young man of twenty-one years, that Mr. Talbott determined to come to the Pacific coast country and start life anew in the midst of untried conditions. He came direct to Monterey county and purchased a large tract of land in Chualar canyon, comprising twenty-six hundred acres. After making his home upon it for about a year he moved upon the Jacks ranch near Chualar, where he had fifteen hundred acres under cultivation. He remained upon that ranch until 1900, when he located on the Dumphy ranch, in the vicinity of King City. The latter ranch comprises sixty-one hundred and sixty-five acres, which he has had under cultivation ever since 1900, and since 1904 it has been the home of the family, who prior to that time, from 1900 to 1904, lived in Chualar canyon. The greater part of this vast acreage is given over to the raising of wheat and barley, although upon his own ranch of twenty-six hundred acres in Chualar canyon he raises cattle almost exclusively. To some extent he also raises high-grade horses. In order to harvest the large crops of wheat and barley as they mature Mr. Talbott has supplied himself with two complete threshing outfits and during the harvest season sixty-five men are given employment. Comparatively few men have the knowledge and ability to carry out the vast undertaking over which Mr. Talbott presides with ease. This, however, is but one of the enterprises which make claim upon his time and attention. With equal ease and facility he presides over large business corporations, being president of the Salinas Valley Electric & Power Company, of King City, and vice-president of the Salinas Valley Warehouse & Storage Company of the same city, and in a public capacity he served efficiently as supervisor of the county district No. 3 since the fall 1906, and for many years served as trustee of the Canyon district school.

In all of his undertakings Mr. Talbott has had the sympathy and co-operation of his wife, whom he married in 1879, and who before her marriage was Miss Isabelle Ellis, a native of Indiana, though before her removal to California she had been a resident of Illinois. Four children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Talbott, as follows: Blanche, the wife of G. V. Barlow, and a resident of Gonzales; Maude, the wife of H. J. Lange, of King City; and Eugene and Hazel, both of whom are still at home with their parents. Besides the ranching property which Mr. Talbott owns in this vicinity he also has large holdings of business property in King City, upon which he erected a two-story business block in 1908 and in 1909 a similar-size building of concrete. In spite of his many engrossing cares Mr. Talbott still finds time to cultivate the social side of life and no one is received more cordially into the various organizations of which he is a member than is he. Fraternally he holds membership in Gonzales Lodge No. 273, I. O. O. F.; King City Lodge F. & A. M.; and the Eastern Star Chapter, also of this city.

THOMAS W. CHURCH.

More than twenty-five years have elapsed since Mr. Church landed in Monterey county, a stranger in this then sparsely settled community and the possessor of but scanty means. The surroundings were those of the frontier. Roads had not been opened and when he settled on a raw tract of land he found it necessary to ride on horseback forty-five miles to the nearest market. His first property was secured by buying a squatter's right and later he proved up on two claims, both of which he improved with fences and buildings. There were but four brick buildings at the time in the now flourishing little city of Salinas and the supply of merchandise carried in the town was far inferior to that of the present day. All in all, the changes of these years have been many and justify the pride experienced by every loyal resident.

While Mr. Church has made California his home since 1875, he is of foreign birth and ancestry and was born in county Londonderry, Ireland, September 13, 1836. At the age of ten years he lost his father by death and thereafter he was obliged to give up his schooling in order to earn his own livelihood. With his mother he crossed the Atlantic to Canada after his father's demise and for nine years he spent his time between New York state and Canada. At the age of nineteen he settled in New York and there he remained until 1860, meanwhile engaging in lumbering during the winter months and in farming during the summer seasons.

Being expert in the use of an axe, Mr. Church by long experience gained local prominence as a skilled chopper and in that respect he had no superior in the neighborhood. When he had a good run of timber he was able to cut, pile and split four cords of wood, four feet in length. At that time he took many contracts to cut large tracts of timber. During 1861 he went to Massachusetts and settled in Hampden county, where he married Miss Susan Lattan. For a time he made his headquarters in Worcester county, Mass., where he took a contract to cut twenty-six acres of heavy timber. His three children were born in Hampden county. The daughter, Sarah Wallace, married Henry Arnold of Monterey county and lives on a ranch near Jamesburg; she is the mother of six children. Andrew, who is engaged in the dairy business near Salinas, is married and has four sons, Clarence, Bruce, John and Sidney. The three eldest sons were born of his marriage to Clara Bruce, now deceased, while the youngest, Sidney, was born of his union with his present wife, formerly Annie Lane. The youngest son in the Church family is William, who is married, has three children and lives at Jamesburg.

One hundred acres which he owned and operated in Massachusetts were after a time sold by Thomas W. Church and for a time he rented making a specialty of raising fine stock. Meanwhile he had determined to remove to California and, leaving his family in the east, he came on a visit of inspection, stopping in San Mateo county, where he worked in a saw-mill. Later he bought some standing timber and cut wood, which he shipped to San Francisco. Being pleased with the outlook he sent for his family, who joined him in October of 1875, a few months after his arrival. In 1883 he came to Monterey county and has since been identified

with the agricultural development of this part of the state. For fifteen years he remained on the same ranch, after which he spent five years on a ranch at Buena Vista and then returned to the old place, where he and his honored wife are now living with their son, Andrew. Though to a large extent retired from manual labor, he still retains a deep interest in ranching and with his son leases from seven hundred to one thousand acres, a part of which furnishes pasturage for their dairy of one hundred cows. The cream is separated by machinery and is sold to the local creamery. Hay for the cattle is raised on the ranch in large quantities.

While living in San Mateo county Mr. Church served for two terms as trustee of schools. Since becoming a voter he has always been a Democrat, but his interest in politics has been secondary to his interest in the well-being of his home and the prosperity of his ranch. From youth a tireless worker, he has justly earned declining years of ease, but his energetic disposition does not permit him to enjoy retirement from work and it is probable that, as long as health permits, he will maintain the same close association with ranch affairs characteristic of him ever since he came to this county.

THOMAS B. HUBBARD.

Every community furnishes examples of energetic and resourceful men who, beginning with no capital except such as is represented by robust health and willing hands, have risen by sheer force of determination to positions of influence and responsibility. Such a man is Thomas B. Hubbard. The memories of his boyhood take him back to a farm home in Sullivan county, Mo., where his parents, James and Elizabeth (Reese) Hubbard, reared their family of eight children. Near the town of Milan, in that county, Mr. Hubbard was born June 18, 1840, and the schools near-by furnished him with a knowledge of books which formed the basis of his later learning. The schools were poorly equipped and offered few advantages for an ambitious boy, but he availed himself to the utmost of their meagre assistance in acquiring an education. However, his present fund of broad information was gained more by self-culture and habits of close observation than by attendance at any school or by any other outside aid to an education.

Mr. Hubbard remained with his parents in Missouri until he was twenty-four years of age, when, in 1864, he determined to come to California and begin life in earnest under happier and more promising conditions. The journey was made behind three pairs of slow-plodding oxen, which he drove all of the way from Milan, Mo., to Idaho. Halting there, he engaged in freighting in the vicinity of Boise City, an undertaking which brought him in large returns, for in a short time, with his three yokes of oxen he cleared $600. Thereafter he settled in the Boise valley and engaged in ranching, following this for two years, and then spent a similar period in the placer mines of Bannock City, an undertaking which proved successful far beyond his expectations. His next move took him to Salt Lake City, but after remaining there for a short time he again took up his journey to the west, but in Nevada took advantage of the opportunity to once more engage in freighting with profit. During this time he saw prospects for a profitable business in dealing in cattle, and in 1870 he bought cattle in Spring valley, and taking them to Salmon river, Nev., inaugurated a cattle business which he maintained profitably for eleven years. At the end of this time he disposed of his cattle and other interests in Nevada to John Bradley, son of ex-Governor Bradley of Nevada, and the same year, 1881, came to California. Coming direct to San Benito county, he took up a ranch of twelve hundred acres three miles south of Hollister, and upon a portion of this he still makes his home. From time to time as the opportunity offered he disposed of parts of the acreage, and of his once large ranch he now has forty acres in prunes and the remainder, or fifty acres, is used for grazing purposes. Although his orchard is not as large as it once was, it is conceded to be one of the finest in the county in point of quality of fruit raised. He takes a special pride in his trees, every one of which he planted himself, and has watched their growth from year to year with a keen interest. A fine pumping plant and excellent system of irrigation are in large measure respon-

sible for his great success in the raising of fruit, this, added to his expert knowledge, making failure almost impossible.

At Lynn, Mo., Mr. Hubbard was married in 1875 to Miss Rebecca Purdin, a native of that state, and five children have been born of their marriage, all of whom are living. Evelyn is the wife of Ernest Hulls, of Modesto; Lena May is the wife of Grover Stone, of Hollister; Ella B., who is the wife of Howard Hulls, also resides in Modesto; Edna B. is at home, as is also Virgil P., who is his father's faithful assistant in the care of the ranch. Mr. Hubbard is a believer in furnishing good schools for the rising generation, and as an evidence of this belief has accomplished much valuable work as a member of the school board of Hollister. Politically he is independent in the casting of his ballot, voting without reference to the party which the candidate represents, but solely upon the individual merits of the man named for the office. What Mr. Hubbard has accumulated during his twenty-eight years of arduous effort in California represents the results of close attention to the work in hand, sagacious judgment and tact, and it may with justice be said that he is deserving of whatever success the future may hold for him.

WILLIAM T. TOMLINSON.

For more than fifty years it was the privilege of Mr. Tomlinson to witness the material development of California and by his own earnest efforts as a business man and a citizen to contribute to the permanent upbuilding of that portion of the state where he made his home. During this long period of activity he saw the entire country changed from a barren wilderness into a region of productive farms and thriving towns. The stage-coach was replaced by the modern "Limited" with its superb equipment. No longer was the mining of gold the chief industry, but it had given place to the raising of the golden grain and the golden fruits that have made the state famous. A contented population had taken the place of a migratory throng of gold-seekers and on every hand prosperity was rewarding the intelligent efforts of the husbandman.

The ancestral home of the Tomlinson family was in Maryland, where, in Cumberland, William T. was born October 30, 1837, and whence he was taken by his parents to Peoria county, Ill., at an early age. The country schools of those days gave him a meagre opportunity for acquiring an education, but supplementing this with a college course in Peoria and by self-culture he became a well-informed man. For a time he served with the Texas rangers, taking part in several important engagements and being wounded during one of the battles. Coming across the plains in 1855, he settled in Los Angeles and there learned the trade of a painter, but this occupation he did not follow as a subsequent means of livelihood. Instead, he turned his attention to the livery business and carried on a stable at Marysville for several years. Removing from there to Mendocino county, he settled at Point Arena and embarked in the livery business. During his sojourn in the county, where he was a resident about twenty-five years, he owned a large grain and dairy ranch.

Failing health eventually caused Mr. Tomlinson to make brief sojourns in various parts of the state in the hope of being benefited by the restoration of strength. For a year he lived in Oakland and owned a furniture store on Broadway. For another year he carried on a livery business at San Rafael, after which he returned to Point Arena and thence removed to Sebastopol, Sonoma county, where he erected the first livery stable in the town. Next he established his home at Monterey, where for a time he engaged in the hay and grain business and later also conducted a furniture store. About 1907 he retired from active business responsibilities and continued to reside in Monterey until his death, which occurred February 17, 1909. Surviving him are his widow and one son, Percival, who is engaged in the insurance business in San Francisco. Mrs. Tomlinson bore the maiden name of Alice Whitehouse and was born in Maine, but in childhood accompanied her parents in 1862 via the Panama route to California, where, in 1874, she became the wife of Mr. Tomlinson. With him she shared the good will of a large circle of acquaintances in the various places of their residence and aided in movements tending to the educational and moral upbuilding of the people. Since his demise she has made her home

Vernon Townsend

at the old family homestead on Lighthouse avenue, New Monterey. In character earnest and self-sacrificing, in disposition helpful and accommodating, she belongs to that class of California pioneer women whose names are worthy of perpetuation in local annals and whose lives are fragrant with good deeds and kindly words.

VERNON TOWNSEND.

In Vernon Townsend, Monterey county, Cal., has an Australian-American citizen who reflects credit both upon his native and upon his adopted country, and who embodies those thrifty and substantial traits which make his countrymen a welcome addition wherever they may choose to locate. In the foothills near Soledad he is devoting his energies to the raising of bees for the production of honey, and it is not too sweeping an assertion to make, that no one else in a like business in the county is getting the results from his work that Mr. Townsend is.

As has been inferred, Mr. Townsend is a native of Australia, his birth having occurred June 27, 1874, in New South Wales. In his native land stock-raising is one of the chief industries, and it was in this line of endeavor that his energies were engaged in boyhood after his school days were over, his father having been a stock-raiser. Subsequently he and a brother engaged in the business independently, following this continuously for a number of years, or until Vernon decided to immigrate to the United States. A voyage of twenty-one days across the Pacific ocean brought him from his island home to the port of San Francisco, at which the vessel landed, and from there went to Santa Barbara. Chance led him to accept a position on a bee ranch in that locality, work which from the first proved interesting and congenial, and during the four seasons which he remained with his employer he learned the business in all of its details. With the knowledge and experience thus acquired he determined to establish an apiary of his own, and for two years he carried on a successful business near Santa Barbara. Selling out at the end of that time he came to Monterey county and purchased the apiary carried on by L. Jackson. However, after he had been there only a short time he realized that Release canyon, in which his ranch was located, was not the most desirable location for the raising of bees, and as soon thereafter as possible he changed his location. He found that the region around the old Soledad Mission was well adapted to this purpose, and since his location in this vicinity he has proven the wisdom of his choice. His property consists of ten acres in the Salvation Army colony, where, in the foothills, he finds a most admirable location for his apiary. At the present writing he has five hundred colonies of bees, divided into three sections upon the ranches and he is constantly increasing his stock. The bees find food in plenty among the flowers and shrubs that cover the hills, and as sage grows very luxuriantly there this also forms a large part of their food. All of the honey produced on the ranch is sold in the extracted form, Mr. Townsend having an extractor for the purpose which takes the honey from the comb by a simple process. Five acres of the ranch are in alfalfa.

Mr. Townsend has a very pleasant residence on the ranch, in which he makes his home with his mother. He keeps thoroughly abreast of the times in his chosen work, and as an evidence of the regard in which he is held by his fellow-workers it may be said that ever since the organization of the California Central Coast Bee-Keepers' Association he has served in the capacity of president. The only fraternal organization to which he belongs is the Woodmen of the World, holding membership in the camp at Santa Cruz.

FREDERICK EDWARD TEUMERT.

Obedience to the commands of superior officers led a young soldier of the Civil war to California at the close of that historic struggle and when he retired from military affairs to private life he chose to remain on the western coast, whose charms then betokened a future for the country as the bud indicates the beauty of the full-blown rose. The soldier was Frederick Edward Teumert, who was born in Prussia, Germany, February 28, 1839, and received a very thorough education, attending college for seven years and a university for three years. After his graduation from the university he entered

the army of his native land. It was the custom to serve for three years, but those who furnished their own equipment for service were allowed an honorable discharge at the expiration of one year, and he availed himself of this opportunity to secure a release from the two additional years.

The opportunities afforded by America to all lovers of liberty appealed to the imagination of Mr. Teumert and shortly after receiving his discharge from the army he sailed for the new world, going first to Rio Janeiro and thence to New York. The Civil war had just cast its dark shadow over the country. With characteristic enthusiasm he answered the second call to arms. By reason of former military service he was commissioned first lieutenant and drillmaster. An assignment to the Carlisle barracks kept him on drill duty for nineteen months, during which time he wearied of the barracks and greatly longed for active service.

One day General Grant rode up to the camp and asked for men to serve at the front. The young drillmaster and some of his men were glad to respond and they were assigned to Company B, Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, in which he remained until the close of the war, meanwhile taking part in very many skirmishes as well at the second battle of Fort Sumter and the engagement at Chickamauga. The only injury he received was a sabre-cut that did not prove at all serious. When the need for soldiers in the east was ended he was sent to California in 1865 to keep in touch with the frontier and made the trip with his regiment via Acapulco. Two weeks after his arrival he was given an honorable discharge.

The mines attracted the attention of Mr. Teumert and he tried his luck in Nevada county, where for three years he met with some degree of success. At the expiration of that time he left the mines with $2,800 and removed to a leased ranch near Winters, Yolo county, where he engaged in raising grain. In 1869, while en route to San Luis Obispo county, he passed through the Salinas valley and found very few improvements in Monterey county, where the towns were mere hamlets and the country sparsely settled. For three years he acted as foreman on the ranch owned by Steele Brothers. Desiring to secure a home of his own he took up one hundred and sixty acres on the west side of Merced county. The land was taken under a government patent, but proved too far from the markets, and he therefore sold out. For eight years he remained near Monticello, Napa county, where he located a homestead of one hundred and fifty-seven acres.

For twenty-five years Mr. Teumert made his home on a ranch in Monterey county owned by his father-in-law, William Oberhaus, and meanwhile he made a large circle of friends by his friendly spirit, energy and preseverance. At this writing he has largely retired from active cares and leases fourteen acres near Salinas, where he is living quietly and contentedly after a busy and active career. The political views which he holds bring him into affiliation with the Democratic party. In the counties of Napa, Merced and Monterey, he filled the office of school trustee and meanwhile accomplished much in the interests of the rural schools. His marriage united him with Miss Caroline Oberhaus, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., of German parentage. Three daughters comprise their family. The eldest, Emma, married Felix Fourcade and resides at Hollister, this state. Susan is the wife of J. D. Saltzen and resides at Dixon, Solano county. The youngest daughter, Victoria, married George A. Lang and died June 6, 1909, in New Monterey.

CHAPMAN FOSTER.

Ever since Mr. Foster took up his residence in Monterey county in 1884 he has had no reason to wish that Fate had cast his lot in any other section of the west. His earliest recollections take him back to his old southern home in Virginia, where he was born in 1858, and where up to the age of ten years he was familiar with the sight of the waving cotton and corn. In 1868 the family home was transferred to Missouri, where better educational opportunities were afforded, although even these were meagre indeed as compared with the tuition offered in the same locality today. The father had located on a farm in this bordering southern state, and when not occupied with his studies or when school was not in session the son was expected to per-

form such duties as fall to the lot of farmers' sons generally. When his school days were over he therefore gave his entire time to assisting in the care of the farm, and in the meantime became proficient in the blacksmith's trade.

Mr. Foster had reached the age of twenty-six years when, in 1884, he severed his connection with ties of many years standing and struck out for the west, coming direct to Monterey county, Cal. Near Salinas he took a position on a ranch that he filled acceptably for five years and then became proprietor of a ranch on his own account, having purchased a part of the old John Abbott ranch in this vicinity. This received his undivided attention for thirteen years, when he purchased the property on which he now resides. In addition to this property, which comprises one hundred and fifty acres, he also rents and has under cultivation four hundred and fifty acres, the entire acreage being planted to beets and potatoes. The land is well adapted to the production of these commodities and as he finds a ready market for their disposition he is assured of success.

Before her marriage Mrs. Foster was Miss Laura Titus, a native of Monterey county and the daughter of Benjamin Titus, a rancher of ability in this county. Fraternally Mr. Foster affiliates with the Foresters, holding membership in Salinas Lodge.

JOHN G. TILLMAN.

The founder of the Tillman family in California was the late William B. Tillman, who was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1836, and passed the years of youth on a farm, meanwhile attending private schools. The discovery of gold in California first turned his attention to the far west. Thereafter he cherished an ambition to cross the plains to the coast country. It was not possible for him to carry out this plan until after he had attained his majority, but at that time he began to arrange for the future as a realization of his hopes of westward journeyings. With an emigrant train he crossed the plains in 1858 and proceeded direct to Lexington, Santa Clara county, where the family name is now represented by his younger son, William D., a successful horticulturist. Various occupations marked the early years of his sojourn in the west, such as operating a threshing machine, hauling freight from San Jose to the mines and carrying on a hotel at Salinas.

Upon coming to Monterey county William B. Tillman began to farm upon an extensive scale, hauling grain from his ranch to Moss Landing and thence to Watsonville, and bringing back lumber to use in improving the farm. A portion of that land was afterward purchased for cemetery uses. While living in Santa Clara county he married Honora Connors, who died at the birth of their younger son, William D., leaving besides this child an older son, John G., whose name introduces this article. In 1871 Mr. Tillman married again, choosing as his wife Ellen Compton. Two daughters were born of that union, namely: Mrs. Fannie Sloane, of Monterey, and Mrs. Etta Veach, of Bradley.

For three years Mr. Tillman conducted the Farmers' hotel, which he purchased from P. B. Hunter. Next he removed to Santa Barbara county and for a time farmed near Santa Maria. Meanwhile he had purchased considerable property in Salinas, some of which he improved and sold. On his return to Monterey county he settled on land near Soledad and carried on farming on an extensive scale, meanwhile acquiring several tracts of land, the first of which was a pre-emption, and the second purchased at $5 an acre. After a time he sold his interests to his son, John G., and removed to the Jolon district in Monterey county, where he took up government land and a timber claim, acquiring in this way a tract of three hundred and twenty acres. Later John G. sold his holdings and took up land adjoining that of his father. Settling on the raw tract, he commenced to improve the land and made a specialty of raising hogs. Eventually the father embarked in the mercantile business at Bradley and in 1898 removed from there to Prunedale, where he opened a general store. For five years he carried the mail from Salinas to Prunedale. Later he sold his interests to his son and was making his preparations to embark in business at Monterey, but before the consummation of his plans he died, February 21, 1909. A man of ability and progressive spirit, he won and retained a large circle of friends

and his demise was mourned as a loss to the citizenship of the county.

Upon trading his property near Jolon to the amount of one hundred and sixty acres for a lodging-house in San Francisco, John G. Tillman removed to the city, but soon traded again, acquiring land in Eldorado county, which he traded for a two-story brick building in San Francisco and in 1893 traded that for eight hundred and seventy-six acres near King City. The dry years began about that time and for five successive seasons the crops were a failure. The starting of the beet-sugar factory at Spreckels caused him to turn his attention to the raising of beets. Renting one hundred and forty acres from the company, he had for his first crop eighteen tons to the acre, and at this writing has seventy acres in beets. Meanwhile he bought one hundred and thirty-two acres at Prunedale, where fifteen acres had been set out in apples. He planted more apple trees, so that he now has an orchard of thirty acres. In addition he leases two hundred acres and raises oats and hay.

John G. Tillman was born April 5, 1861, and in 1882 he married Elizabeth Donaldson, a native of Nebraska, who died March 14, 1907, at the age of forty-four years. Their only daughter, Maudie, is a student in Notre Dame convent at Watsonville. The son, Thaddeus C., a graduate of the Salinas high school and Hastings Law College in San Francisco, is a practicing lawyer, with offices at No. 906 Broadway, Oakland. He married Katie Dougherty of Salinas, and they have one son. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Tillman has served at different times as a delegate to the county conventions of his party, and in other ways has promoted its local welfare. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Woodmen of the World at Salinas and the Fraternal Brotherhood in the same city.

JOHN P. RAYMOND.

From the time of his arrival in California until his demise it was the privilege of Mr. Raymond to witness almost one-half century of progress. The era of gold mining which he found here has been replaced by an epoch of commercial activity and agricultural and horticultural prosperity. The desert has responded to the magic touch of water and cultivation and has been made productive to a degree once thought to be impossible. Fertile valleys bask in the sunshine of spring and glow with the golden flush of summer's harvests. Cities have arisen where once the sheep and cattle roamed over the ranges unmolested. On every hand may be seen evidences of the fruition of the hopes of the pioneers, who builded wisely and well for future generations.

Honored among the pioneers now gone to their last rest is the name of John P. Raymond, a pioneer of 1852 on the coast. Born in Merrimack county, N. H., December 23, 1827, he was a son of Peverly and Hannah (Fletcher) Raymond, also natives of that state. The early recollections of the boy were associated with a farm where parents and children united in a struggle to wrest from the soil the necessities of existence. The labor was tedious and the results far below what the effort justified. Mr. Raymond early in life began to long for a sphere of wider activity and while yet a mere lad he left home, going to Lowell, Mass., where he secured employment in a mercantile establishment. During 1852 he came via the Panama route to California and settled in San Francisco, where he engaged in the grain business for a considerable period. Although he was unfamiliar with the occupation he soon became a local authority on the subject of grain and his judgment as to buying and selling was considered almost infallible. He was the pioneer and the leader in exporting flour to the Orient and wheat to England from San Francisco, continuing until 1872.

Coming to Salinas that year, Mr. Raymond built and conducted large grain warehouses for Isaac Friedlander, the grain king of California. For many years he remained in charge of these warehouses and meanwhile he became known throughout the entire Salinas valley as an expert in the grain business as well as the pioneer grain-buyer in this section of the state. His business activities were prolonged until he had attained the age of three score years and ten, when, in 1897, he left Salinas and retired to his ranch in Solano county. There his death occurred in 1900. A man of irreproachable character, generous disposition and warm heart, he made and retained friends, and was universally respected

by the many with whom he had been brought in contact during a long and active business life. Fraternally he was prominent in the local work of the Odd Fellows. In 1858 he married Sarah C. Morrill, a native of New Hampshire. They became the parents of five children: Elisebeth H. and Fletcher, of Pacific Grove; Peverly, in Alaska; John P., of Chicago; and Katherina M., wife of T. R. Jamison, of San Jose. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Raymond has established her home in Pacific Grove, where she is surrounded by the comforts rendered possible by the wise management of Mr. Raymond, seconded by her own sagacious co-operation and tactful counsel.

FRANK KISER.

We feel justified in saying that probably no one in Monterey county has a more thorough understanding of the dairy business than Frank Kiser, whose inherited tastes and inclinations for his calling have been brought to a point of perfection through the concentration of his efforts along this line for over a quarter of a century. He is a descendant of a long line of ancestors in Switzerland, where dairying has been brought to an art, and until a lad of thirteen years he was reared in an environment conducive to a practical knowledge of the business. A native of the Canton of Opwalden, he was born on his father's farm there in April, 1868, and up to the age of thirteen years his time was occupied in studying his lessons in the public schools when not assisting his father in the home duties of the farm.

In 1881, when he was only a lad in years, although he had had considerable experience when it is remembered how faithfully he had worked in his father's interests, Frank Kiser bade farewell to home surroundings and family and set sail for the United States, coming direct to California, where he felt sure greater opportunities were to be found than in the more crowded east. As his only experience had been along the line of dairying it was natural that in locating here he should seek employment of this character, and in Sonoma county he was successful in finding congenial work on a ranch where he remained for eight years, during which time he gained considerable experience in the American method of dairying. It was with this knowledge and experience that he went to Hollister, San Benito county, and established himself in business on his own account, a location and undertaking wisely chosen, for during the six years he followed the business he met with splendid success. It was about 1895 that he came to Monterey county and located on the Malarin ranch of two hundred acres not far from Chualar. Here he makes a specialty of dairying, having about one hundred and fifty cows, and in connection with his ranch he maintains a cheese factory. On the land not used for dairy purposes he raises grain and alfalfa, having about one hundred acres in the latter. Probably Mr. Kiser's success in his undertaking may be attributed largely to the excellent facilities for irrigation with which his ranch is equipped, the system being thoroughly modern and efficient.

Mr. Kiser's marriage united him with Miss Theresa Kiser, a native of this vicinity, and at the time of her marriage a resident of Chualar. Four children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kiser, named in the order of their birth as follows: Joseph, Frank, Mary and Ellis, all of whom are at home with their parents. Politically Mr. Kiser is a Democrat, active in the well-being of his chosen party, as he is also in the welfare of his home locality.

PHILIP HENRY.

An illustration of the opportunities afforded by California is set forth in the life and activities of Philip Henry, an extensive rancher of San Benito county and a man honored and respected by all about him for his integrity, progressive spirit and keen intelligence. To him, as to thousands of his countrymen, California has indeed been a land of opportunity. When he was a lad of twelve years he came to the United States with his parents from Hanau, Germany, his birthplace, but shortly after coming here he was left an orphan by the death of both parents. Thus early in life his sturdy physical and mental equipment was brought into play, but he was equal to the emergencies, and the experiences which he then passed through proved invaluable

to him in later years. The family first located in Galveston, Texas, and from there went to San Antonio, same state. Altogether Mr. Henry remained in the latter city about five years, when, in 1849, he went to El Paso, the little settlement having just risen to the dignity of a fort. It was about this time that his experiences came to a climax in his capture by the Comanche Indians. They kept him in captivity for five days, when he was rescued by Col. Jack Hayes and freedom restored to him.

Mr. Henry's associations with California date from the year 1853, and call to mind the days when all transportation was by means of mule-team. The rapidity with which the country had grown in population on account of the discovery of gold had made transportation facilities out of all proportion to accommodations and many there were who grasped this opportunity to supply a demand which paid many fold upon the investment in mules and vehicles. Mr. Henry found employment with one of these far-sighted men, Capt. F. X. Aubry, driving a team to and from New Mexico for a time, or until he caught the gold fever. Going to the mines of Tuolumne county he worked diligently for two weeks, but his work bringing him no returns he forsook the undertaking and the locality as well, going from there to Stockton, where he resumed work with his former employer in the transportation business. His duties took him into New Mexico and Arizona, where his experiences with the Indians followed in rapid succession, and the constant jeopardy to which his life was exposed led him to seek more peaceful surroundings. It was then, in the spring of 1854, that he returned to California, locating at that time in Santa Clara county, and later in Plumas county. A year was passed in each location, after which he returned to Santa Clara county and located upon a ranch which he cultivated successfully for fifteen years. At the expiration of this time, in 1869, he came to San Benito county and located upon the ranch which has since been his home. This comprises one hundred and twenty-five acres of productive land near Hollister, upon which he makes a specialty of raising hay and grain. While the duties of maintaining his ranch consume a large portion of his time, he is still not unmindful of his obligations as a citizen and allows nothing to interfere with the discharge of such duties as devolve upon a public-spirited man.

Mr. Henry's marriage united him with Miss H. A. Oliver, and three children have been born to them, as follows: George Henry, a resident of King City, Monterey county; Hattie, the wife of William Johnson, on a ranch near by; and Lillian, the wife of Harry Regnart, of Santa Clara, Cal. Born of good old New England stock, Mrs. Henry is a native of Bath, Me., in which state she taught school before her marriage. In 1863 she came to California with a brother. She has been back east twice since coming to California.

EDWIN B. RICH.

The city marshal and tax collector of Pacific Grove was born in Boston, Mass., August 8, 1852, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Briscoll) Rich, natives respectively of Maine and Manchester, England. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Ogden Briscoll, a native of England, attained distinction in Boston as the first manufacturer of silk in the United States and was a man of prominence in that city. At the age of only twelve years Edwin B. Rich started out to earn his own way in the world and from that time forward he was self-supporting. The first work to which he gave his attention was the furniture business, in which he served an apprenticeship. Later he learned the trade of a gold-gilder, at which he served an apprenticeship with Lawrence, Wylde & Hull, of Cornhill, and then was employed in the Boston art galleries as long as he remained in the east. During the early part of the '70s he was a member of the Junior Champions baseball team of Charlestown, whose success in their game gave them national popularity. For some years he was identified with the militia, being a member of Company H, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and later Company A, First Battalion, Unattached, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

His arrival in California and his residence in Pacific Grove Mr. Rich dates from January 24, 1888, when he settled in the city that has since been his home, and now resides at No. 105

Seventeenth street. July 16, 1889, he was elected marshal and tax collector of Pacific Grove and these positions he has held since the first election. Under his service as marshal Pacific Grove has become one of the most orderly cities in the state. Its record for the proper observance of law and order remains scarcely surpassed by any other city. This gratifying condition is due in large degree to the efforts of Mr. Rich, seconded by the large citizenship of law-abiding, peaceable residents. For more than half of this time he also has served as superintendent of streets and meanwhile has endeavored to maintain the streets in a satisfactory condition for safe travel. While living in the east he was married at Charlestown, Mass., in 1874, to Miss Jennie T. Goward, a native of the old Bay state and a lady of excellent education. Two children were born of their union. The daughter, Gertrude, married W. C. Gretter, of Pacific Grove. The son, C. E. Rich, is a resident of Alameda and employed in a hotel in San Francisco. Fraternally Mr. Rich is identified with Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., and is further connected with the Monterey Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he has officiated as secretary since 1898. His political views are in accord with Republican principles and he uniformly supports the men and measures of that party.

HON. N. A. DORN.

Supplementing the sagacious judgment of the counselor and the eloquence of the attorney with the impartial spirit of the jurist, Judge Dorn has rendered his commonwealth signal service both at the bar and on the bench and his profound knowledge of jurisprudence has brought him into a conspicuous position among those of his profession throughout the entire state. Nature liberally endowed him with the talents necessary for success in the law. Acute reasoning faculties aided a logical mind in weighing difficult and intricate problems. Careful study of the most eminent authorities enabled him to acquire the familiarity with the science of the law necessary for the correct administration of justice and indispensable also to the successful pleader at the bar.

Although not a native of California, having been born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 27, 1852, Judge Dorn has spent practically his entire life in this state, where he was brought by his parents when he was less than one year old. The family settled on a ranch near Watsonville and at different times the father owned and conducted farms in various localities. From an early age Judge Dorn displayed a judicial bent of mind and an eager thirst for knowledge, which impelled him to grasp every opportunity of acquiring a broad and liberal education. From the first the science of law attracted him to its study and while a student he familiarized himself with the highest authorities on state and national codes. The broad professional knowledge acquired thus early laid the foundation of subsequent success.

Upon being admitted to practice in 1874 the young attorney opened an office at Salinas, where the following year he was elected district attorney of Monterey county. The ability displayed in the conduct of important cases led to his re-election in 1879 and he gave noteworthy service for a period of three years. The knowledge of the law evinced in that position brought him conspicuously before the people and led to his election in 1890 as judge of the superior court of the district. For twelve years he served on the bench with honor and distinction. The cases brought to his court for decision had the benefit of his broad professional knowledge, keen mind, splendid reasoning faculties and impartial spirit. When he retired from the bench it was with a record unsurpassed for impartial administration of the law and the reputation he had won followed him to San Francisco, where, in 1903, he opened an office and resumed professional practice.

In fraternal relations Judge Dorn is associated with the Elks, Eagles and Druids. At different times he has owned large tracts of ranching property in Monterey county and now has valuable real estate in Salinas, including the Bardin house on Main street. His popularity in the most select circles of society is shared by his wife, whom he married in 1902 and who bore the maiden name of Jennie de la Montanya. By a previous marriage he is the father of four children, namely: Carl D., who is associated with the Judge in the San Francisco law office;

Mabel, wife of C. H. Hirst, residing in Washington; Ethel, who married Dr. Walter Whitlock, of Utah; and Marcella E., of San Francisco. Since his retirement from the bench the Judge has availed himself of the added leisure thus made possible to indulge himself in his favorite pastime of travel and recently he returned from a tour around the world, during which he made a study of the laws and customs of the different nations, while also visiting points memorable in the history of ancient periods.

GRANVILLE S. NASH.

An early period in the colonization of New England witnessed the arrival of the Nash family from their ancestral home across the ocean. The original immigrant settled in Maine, where several successive generations wrested from the sterile soil a meagre livelihood. Shaw Nash made his home at Columbia in the eastern part of the state and there he married Delia McCaslin, who like himself was born and reared in Maine and remained a lifelong resident of that commonwealth. Their son, Granville S., was born at Columbia April 3, 1842, and received such educational advantages as the schools of the locality and period afforded. At the age of seventeen years he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, accompanied by his mother and a sister, his father and two older brothers having come to the state six years previously, in 1853. The father followed mining at first, later lived at Warm Springs, and about fifteen years previous to his death he removed to Hollister, the mother surviving him by one year. On his arrival in this state the subject of this sketch made a brief sojourn at Centerville, Alameda county, and later engaged in farming with his father near Warm Springs, in the same county. From that locality he removed to Salinas, Monterey county, and began to farm near that city, where he remained for three years.

It was during 1871 that Mr. Nash came to San Benito county, where he since has made his home. The first location that he selected here was a ranch of four hundred acres situated a few miles south of Hollister, where he engaged in raising stock and general farm products. After a few years he purchased another farm of one hundred and four acres, also near town. Later he disposed of the property and with a partner became interested in a stock ranch of twenty thousand acres, being the larger portion of the Quien Sabe ranch, where he engaged in raising blooded stock and also conducted a dairy of three hundred and sixty-five cows. Upon disposing of these interests he established his home in Hollister, where he bought an interest in the Farmers' Exchange. Subsequently he acquired a majority of the stock and has acted as president and general manager of the business. A large trade has been established in hardware, groceries, furniture, paints, wallpaper, etc., and in addition an undertaking department has been built up, the whole forming one of the substantial institutions of the county, into every part of which the trade of the Exchange extends.

The marriage of Mr. Nash and Miss Letitia A. Cates, a native of Maine, was solemnized in 1865, and was blessed with four children, two of whom survive. The son, Erastus, is associated with the father in the business, and the daughter, Carrie, is the wife of Howard Hendricks, of Susanville. They have one daughter, F. A. Movements for the benefit of his home town receive the enthusiastic aid of Mr. Nash, who in the capacity of school trustee and in other positions has been enabled to promote projects for the general welfare. The excellent schools of the city reflect the wisdom and energy of men who, like himself, have filled the position of director, giving generously of their time and means without expectation of any return except such as is represented by the advancement of local educational interests. In political faith he has adhered to the principles of the Republican party. In fraternal circles he has been both prominent and popular and the list of his fraternal associations is important, including membership in the Improved Order of Red Men, the Fraternal Aid, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, besides which he is allied with the lodge, canton and encampment of Odd Fellows, as well as the kindred organization of Rebekah. While taking an interested part in the activities of these various orders and dis-

John Schmalmak

charging the duties that fall to the lot of a progressive citizen, he has always believed his most important duties to lie along the line of commercial matters; hence he has thrown himself, heart and soul, into the development of the business of which he is now the head and the success of which is largely to be attributed to his splendid mental powers and unwearied energies.

JOHN SCHMALMAK.

The agricultural interests of Monterey county are well represented by John Schmalmak, who for the past eight years has demonstrated his exceptional ability as a rancher on the Cooper property, located near Salinas, and of which for the past year he has had entire charge in the capacity of foreman. The Schmalmak family is of German origin, and the branch to which John Schmalmak belonged had for many generations lived and flourished in the province of Sleswick-Holstein. Strictly speaking, however, their history is associated more particularly with Holstein, prior to the conquering of the duchy of Sleswick by the Austrians and Prussians in 1863-64, and the merging of the two provinces in 1866. Born in Holstein in 1862, Mr. Schmalmak grew to a sturdy manhood in his native surroundings, and in the well-equipped schools for which Germany is noted he received a good education.

The chief assets which John Schmalmak possessed when he landed upon the shores of the New World in 1888 were a sturdy frame, pluck and perseverance and a determination to make a success of his life in spite of the obstacles which confront the average immigrant, lack of knowledge of the language and familiarity with the customs and habits of the people. The vessel on which he made the voyage cast anchor in the port of New York and from there he came by rail to the metropolis of the middle west, Chicago, where for two years he was employed in the works of the Illinois Steel Company. In the meantime he had become interested in the Pacific coast country and was determined to visit the country and learn of its advantages from short range. Setting out with Washington as his objective point, he finally reached Puget Sound, where he remained ten months in the employ of a railroad, and at the end of that time came south into California. Anderson, Shasta county, was his first stopping place, and there as in Washington, he was employed on a railroad for two years. Working his way still further south we next find him in San Joaquin county, there, too, interested in railroading, but after eight years in that locality he changed both his location and occupation, going to Bisbee, Ariz., where he became interested in mining. From Bisbee he went to Globe, Ariz., there as in the former place still continuing his mining investigations, but after two years he gave up the business and has since been interested in ranching in Monterey county.

Mr. Schmalmak's identification with Monterey county and Salinas dates from the year 1901, from which time until 1907 he was employed on various ranches throughout this part of the country. It was in the year last mentioned that he assumed his duties on the Cooper ranch, his previous experience of several years making his services specially valuable, and in 1908 he was given entire charge of the ranch as foreman. The property includes three hundred acres of choice land, every acre of which is productive and yields large crops of grain, potatoes and beets.

THOMAS S. HAWKINS.

With many important enterprises for the upbuilding of San Benito county the name of the president of the Bank of Hollister is indissolubly associated, but of all his acts of beneficence undoubtedly none will leave a more lasting impression for good upon the community than his gift of the Hazel Hawkins memorial hospital, which was dedicated November 23, 1907, with services appropriate to the occasion. After a presentation speech on the part of the donor a response was made by N. C. Briggs, as chairman, and the address of the day was then delivered by Judge M. T. Dooling. The closing addresses were delivered by Dr. McNutt of San Francisco and Father Closa of San Juan. An act of the state legislature of 1907, approved by the governor, was passed providing for the conveyance, holding and protection of property and the creation of trusts for the founding, endowment, erection

and maintenance, within the state, of hospitals for the relief of the sick and for training schools for nurses.

The family represented by Mr. Hawkins is of old Virginian lineage, his paternal grandfather having crossed the mountains from that commonwealth into Kentucky as early as 1800 and the father was born in the Blue Grass state in 1811. Later the family became transplanted in Marion county, Mo., where Thomas S. Hawkins was born in 1836. At the age of sixteen years he joined his grandfather at Cynthiana, Harrison county, Ky., where he received an academic education, and later he taught school in Missouri about two years. For a similar period he engaged in merchandising along the line of construction of the old Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. During 1860 he outfitted at Westport, Mo., with oxen, wagons and a drove of cattle, and with these he started across the plains. At the expiration of six months he arrived at San Jose, where he disposed of his cattle. With the proceeds he bought land near Gilroy, Santa Clara county, where he engaged in farming until 1866. From there he removed to the San Felipe valley in San Benito county.

Upon the organization of the San Justo Homestead Association in September of 1868 Mr. Hawkins was chosen secretary and general manager. Largely through his energetic efforts was brought to a culmination the purchase of twenty-one thousand acres of the San Justo rancho from Colonel Hollister for $400,000. A portion of the tract was platted in town lots and the sale of lots began in the autumn of 1868 immediately after the land had been acquired. The town was named in honor of that illustrious citizen who had been the early owner of the tract. For four years the association continued the sale of lands, after which Mr. Hawkins continued the business alone. At the same time he devoted considerable attention to his ranch of several thousand acres in Monterey and Santa Clara counties, where he instituted valuable improvements and placed large herds of stock. When the project was inaugurated for the division of the county he was enthusiastically in favor of the movement and canvassed his friends in Monterey county endeavoring to secure their influence and aid. About 1874 the legislature passed an act creating San Benito county by the separation of the land from Monterey county.

The Bank of Hollister was established in 1874 with a capital stock of $100,000, since which time the stock has been increased to $250,000. Under the executive oversight of the president, Mr. Hawkins, assisted by his son, Thomas W., the cashier, the bank has maintained a reputation as a reliable institution and is known as one of the solid financial concerns of the county. In addition to his many other activities, Mr. Hawkins has acted as president of the Hollister Water Company ever since its organization and through his instrumentality an ample supply of pure water for city purposes has been piped a distance of fourteen miles from the mountains of Grass valley. From the organization of the Hollister Warehouse Company he acted as its president. Other local enterprises received the impetus of his keen judgment and trained mental faculties.

Notwithstanding his intimate association with the founding of the town and his position as one of its influential business men, Mr. Hawkins has steadfastly refused to accept the official honors which his fellow-citizens would have tendered him. The only exception he has made in the matter is in regard to the position of member of the town board, in which capacity he gave intelligent, experienced service for twenty-one years, devoting his time and influence to the aiding of progressive movements. Politically he was stanch in his allegiance to the Democratic party in national affairs until the free silver plank was inserted in the platform. In local matters he has been guided by the character of the candidate rather than his views relative to the tariff and other national problems. Years ago he was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and passed all of the chairs in Mound Lodge No. 166, which on various occasions he represented as delegate to the Grand Lodge. The building of a house of worship for the Methodist Episcopal Church South during the years 1873 and 1874 was largely due to his devotion to the enterprise and ever since then he has been a trustee of the congregation.

The first marriage of Mr. Hawkins was solemnized in 1858 and united him with Miss Catherine Patten, who died four years later,

leaving an only son, Thomas W., now cashier of the Bank of Hollister. In 1864 Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage with Miss Emily Day of Santa Clara county. Four children were born of this union, namely: Charles N., who is manager of the Grangers' Union at Hollister and also engages in buying and selling stock; W. I., a manufacturer of men's furnishing goods in San Francisco, having branch stores in that city, Sacramento and Los Angeles; Mrs. Kathryn Boyns, a well-known musician residing in San Francisco; and Winfield E., who died in 1908. All of the children were born in California with the exception of the eldest son. Throughout the entire county Mr. Hawkins is known and honored. As president of the important enterprises previously mentioned and as a promoter of civic progress in Hollister, he holds a position of marked prestige. Versatile ability has enabled him to handle many affairs and bring them to a successful issue. Upon the organization of the State Bankers' Association he was chosen a member of the first executive committee, which position he filled with the sagacious judgment characteristic of him in every undertaking inaugurated and every responsibility assumed.

WILLIAM R. FLINT.

Through the accomplishments of father and sons the name of Flint has become an important one in the development of the commonwealth of California. The first to establish the name on the Pacific coast was the father, Benjamin Flint, who was a native of Maine, whence he came to California in 1849 in response to the allurements which were spread broadcast over the country after the finding of gold in that year. Mining had been the attraction which drew him hither, but his accomplishments along this line were as nothing compared with the developments of another character with which he was associated. His associations with the cattle-raising interests of the state under the name of Flint, Bixby & Co. are not local in character, but have extended to all parts of the state and country, and represent but one of the several interests along allied lines with which his name was coupled. His unanimous election as president of the Southern Pacific Railroad represents the high opinion in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, and although the pressure of other duties would not allow him to serve in that capacity, he did consent to serve as vice-president and with the fellow-members of the board he secured from the government and city of San Francisco the various franchises which led to the completion of that important road.

William R. Flint is a son of Benjamin and Caroline L. (Getchell) Flint, his birth occurring on the old homestead known as San Justo ranch and located not far from San Juan, March 13, 1869. He attended school in Waterville, Me., for five years with his twin brother, George C., now of Long Beach, Cal., and upon his return to California continued his education in the public schools of this state. He started out on his independent career by taking charge of a large ranch in the San Joaquin valley, superintending this for five years. While there he was appointed by Governor Markham a county commissioner to form the new county of Madera. Subsequently he spent a year in the Philippine Islands in the employ of the government, a part of the time acting in the military service. He then returned to the San Joaquin ranch near Hollister, which since the death of the father he has owned in partnership with his brothers, George C. and Walter P., and this he has superintended satisfactorily for more than ten years past. About one thousand acres are under cultivation, while the remainder of the land, or three thousand acres, is used as range for the large number of cattle.

In November, 1908, Mr. Flint was elected to the state assembly on the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is well known, for his associations are numerous and in nearly all of them he is now or has been an office holder. He is past master of Texas Lodge No. 46, F. & A. M., of San Juan; high priest of Hollister Chapter, R. A. M., of Hollister; besides which he holds membership in Watsonville Commandery No. 22; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco; Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. S., also of San Francisco; and is a member of Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., of Salinas. He is also a member of the Fremont Memorial Association, of which he has served as president for

three years, and he is also a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Flint's marriage united him with a native daughter of California, Miss Mary L. Kemp, who was born in San Juan.

JEREMIAH PURA.

Another of the sons of Switzerland who have contributed to the citizenship of California is Jeremiah Pura, who came to the state over forty years ago and in the meantime has made a competence for himself and is rearing his large family of children to lives of usefulness. His earliest recollections are of his boyhood home in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, where he was born in 1844, and there he remained until he attained manhood years. In 1868, when he was twenty-four years of age, he left familiar scenes and took up life in the midst of strange and unfamiliar surroundings, having crossed the ocean and taken up his abode in the United States.

Mr. Pura's first experience was in San Francisco, where for about a year he followed gardening, and thereafter for about six months he was variously employed in the vicinity of Sacramento. From there he went to Point Reyes, Marin county, where in accepting a position on a dairy ranch he became associated with a line of business with which he was familiar and one which was also congenial. He remained with this employer for about five years, when the association was brought to a close in order that Mr. Pura could take possession of the property which he had in the meantime purchased in San Benito county. This purchase consisted of four hundred and eighty acres of land near Hollister, on which he maintained a dairy ranch with splendid success for thirty years. He still owns and maintains this property as in years past. From 1901 until the fall of 1909 he made his home on a ranch in Monterey county near Gonzales. This consists of two hundred and fifty acres of rented land, on which he maintains a dairy of eighty cows, the product from which he manufactures into cheese on the ranch. On this ranch also he ranges one hundred head of stock, and has about two hundred acres of the land in alfalfa. Taken altogether he has one of the best ranch enterprises in Monterey county, for he is thoroughly acquainted with all branches of the business and knows how to get the best returns from his labor and investment. In October, 1909, he purchased one hundred and fifty-eight acres, upon which he now resides, this tract adjoining his leased property. His last purchase is all in alfalfa, and he also purchased ninety-five cows with the ranch.

In 1882 Mr. Pura was united in marriage with Miss Esther Bangness, of Santa Cruz, and seven children have been born to them, as follows: Frank C., Lewis J., George H., Albert R., Lena Zebulon and Esther. All are still under the shelter of the parental roof, and all are receiving the best of advantages and opportunities that shall fit them for lives of usefulness. The eldest son, Frank, is a member of the Foresters of America. Much of Mr. Pura's time is taken up with his own private affairs, but he is never too busy to do his part as a good citizen. He is a thorough believer in giving the young every possible advantage for an education, and his work along this line has borne fruit in the Pura school district, where he has served as a trustee for a number of years.

HARRY R. HAZELTON.

Experience with conditions in the United States and Canada gained through residence at various places qualifies Mr. Hazelton to judge wisely concerning the advantages offered by any particular section of country, and it is his opinion that opportunities in California are as numerous as elsewhere and that the climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness. Hence he was well satisfied to remain on the home ranch left by his father and which he managed until disposing of it in 1909. He made a specialty of fruit and poultry.

Born at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, June 23, 1875, Harry R. is a son of C. F. Hazelton, who came to California for the first time as early as 1862 and two years later drove a herd of cattle through the Salinas valley to Santa Barbara. The country made a favorable impression upon him at the time of passing through, although settlers were few and no attempt had

Wallace M. Pence

been made to improve the land. The vast stretches of unfenced tracts were used exclusively as range for stock, and the building up of permanent homes had scarcely begun. The occupation which he followed, that of a lumberman, took C. F. Hazelton over much of the frontier country, and in that way he became interested also in mining, which he followed in Idaho and in Calaveras county, Cal. From British Columbia, where he had been interested in lumbering and mining, he removed to California. For a time he sojourned in Santa Clara county, but in 1892 he became a resident of Monterey county and purchased sixty acres of unimproved land. Hither he brought his family and at once took up the task of planting trees and starting a fruit farm. The remainder of his life was passed here quietly and busily and when he passed away May 8, 1908, it was recognized that one of the public-spirited men of the community had been removed from the scenes of his activities. Three children survive him. A son, Bruce, makes his home in Winnipeg, and the only daughter, Mrs. William Sharpe, is living in St. Thomas, Ontario.

After having served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, Harry R. Hazelton for two years worked in the Santa Cruz power house and for six months was an employe of the Western Fuel Company, besides which he followed his trade in the east for a short time. At the age of twenty-one years he married Miss Doria Brown, who was born in Missouri, but came to California in childhood and received a fair education in the schools of the west. After their marriage they took charge of the fruit farm originally purchased by Mr. Hazelton's father, and throughout this community they won a host of warm personal friends. Fraternally he is identified with Santa Cruz Lodge No. 38, F. & A. M.

WALLACE M. PENCE.

The years of painstaking, persistent application to the study of law which marked the earlier years of Mr. Pence have brought their own reward in the fruition of his aspirations toward professional excellence. After his mind was made up to enter the profession of law he never allowed himself to be satisfied with a superficial understanding of any point, but always aimed to get at the heart of whatever was undertaken. Throughout the practice of his profession he has given evidence of a thorough understanding of the principles of the law, this being especially true in the line of real estate, and in this branch alone he has built up an extensive and valuable clientele.

Mr. Pence was born and reared in the middle west, his birth having occurred in Oquawka, Henderson county, Ill., March 27, 1860. Both of his parents, R. T. and Elizabeth (Conger) Pence, were natives of Pennsylvania, the father being of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, while the mother came of an old Quaker family. After attending the public schools in his home town Mr. Pence went to Shenandoah, Iowa, and entered the Western Normal school, from which he graduated in 1884, with the degrees of A. B. and B. S., and subsequently he taught for one year in his alma mater.

The following year, 1885, marks Mr. Pence's advent into California, at which time he went to San Luis Obispo county and engaged in teaching in Creston and Cayucos, and also in Guadaloupe, Santa Barbara county. During the two years thus spent in pedagogical work he determined to concentrate his efforts in the mastery of the law, and in order to perfect himself for the profession he matriculated in the University of Kansas, where for two years he devoted himself assiduously to study. Returning to California at the expiration of this time, he located in Monterey county, and near Parkfield he settled on a ranch which he operated for about two years, in the meantime serving in the capacity of deputy county assessor. Upon coming to Salinas in 1892 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state and this has since been his field of activity. The majority of the important cases requiring adjustment in the county have been brought to him, and as a consequence he has the most extensive and probably the wealthiest clientele in this section of Monterey county. An enterprise which lies very close to Mr. Pence's heart is the Monterey County Abstract Company, of which he is the manager and a large stockholder, and the chief propelling force.

Mr. Pence was married January 4, 1893, to

Miss Carrie Beeman, and two sons, Juarez Beeman and Harold Titus, have been born to them. Since taking up his residence in Monterey county Mr. Pence has become one of the most active men in the promotion of all movements for its advancement, and co-existent with the large practice which he has built up in the meantime is a long list of personal friends and well-wishers. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and in the casting of his vote it is his aim to place the weight of his influence in behalf of those candidates who stand for purity in municipal matters, and in every way that lies in his power he endeavors to elevate the standard of his home city. He is a Baptist and was for sixteen years superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school at Salinas.

JAMES H. GRIFFIN.

The greater part of the life of James H. Griffin has been passed on the old Griffin homestead in Monterey county near the town of Castroville, where he still resides. As might be inferred from the fact of so long a residence in one locality, he is a man of ripened judgment concerning the soil of the county and its possibilities of cultivation for various products. The stock business also he thoroughly understands, for the raising of stock has been a leading industry at the home ranch ever since he came hither with his parents. Through long experience with stock and grain he has acquired a reputation as a progressive farmer and expert judge of stock, and it is said of him that he is one of the most judicious agriculturists of his community.

Born in Sonoma county, this state, October 10, 1864, James H. is a son of Edward and Catherine Griffin, the former a native of New York, born about the year 1827, and the latter a native of Ireland, descended from devoted members of the Roman Catholic church. To that faith she adhered as a consistent Christian and in her character were exemplified the fruits of her religious feelings. About 1870, when James was a boy of six years, the family moved from Sonoma to Monterey county and settled on a raw tract of land near Castroville. At the old location the father had engaged in the dairying industry and shortly after he settled on the new ranch he resumed activities in that line, which he followed until his death, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife was sixty-five years old at the time of her demise.

Any enterprise looking to the betterment of the community in which he lived received the stanch support of Edward Griffin. Particularly was he interested in the free-school system and for years he served as a trustee of the school in his home district, during which time he labored to promote its welfare and enhance its usefulness. Those who remember him invariably allude to his fine character. He was a man of integrity and high moral worth. These qualities were genuine and spontaneous and sprung from a kindly heart and well-balanced mind. Those less fortunate than himself he was ever ready to aid. In his home he was particularly happy and ever showed himself to be a good husband and indulgent father. The welfare of their children was the highest ambition of the parents and they had no aim other than to promote the happiness and enhance the usefulness of their children, five in number, namely: Edward William, James Henry, Louis, Katie and Lucy. All are living with the exception of Katie, and all were educated in the schools of the district and Castroville. The sons jointly own about one thousand acres of farming and grazing land and conduct a large dairy of one hundred and twenty-five cows; the management of which engrosses their time and thought. James is unmarried and continues at the old homestead, which is endeared to him by the association of long and busy years. In politics a Republican, he has worked for the advancement of party principles, both state, national and local, but he has not filled any of the public offices, preferring to devote his attention to the duties of ranching.

DAVID LEIBBRANDT.

The fact that the Leibbrandt family comes of Teutonic lineage is indicated by the name. The founder of the race in the United States was the late John Leibbrandt, who was born and reared in Germany. He came to the United States a bachelor but was married in Indiana. From

there, some years later, accompanied by his wife and four children, he sailed via the Isthmus of Panama to California. Starting from Santa Cruz he went to the mines, but soon returned to Santa Cruz and bought land in the vicinity of that town. In 1864 he established his home in Trinity county where he lived four years, when he returned to Santa Cruz county, and there continued to reside until his death in 1892, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife passed away during the '80s. Their children are: Jacob, of Santa Cruz; David; John, and Mrs. Susan Lawrence, of Redding, this state.

At the time of coming to California with his parents in 1857 David Leibbrandt was nine years of age, he having been born in Indiana in 1848. His education was obtained in the schools of Trinity county and prepared him for the responsibilities of business affairs. Upon starting out he and his brothers built the bath-house at Santa Cruz, starting upon a very small scale, but gradually increasing their equipment and accommodations as the town became more and more a popular resort for tourists and for the residents of other parts of the state. Eventually, after a successful connection of twenty years with the enterprise, he sold out in order to engage in farming.

Upon coming to the Washington district, Monterey county, in 1897, Mr. Leibbrandt bought two hundred and ninety acres, ten miles from Salinas, and here he raises grain and stock. Fifteen acres have been planted in an orchard of peaches and apples. Considerable acreage has been cleared under his personal supervision. The buildings have been erected by the present owner, and, in fact, all of the improvements represent his unaided efforts and sagacious judgment. The comfortable home is presided over with efficiency by Mrs. Leibbrandt, formerly Catherine Colberg, by whom he has one child, Alzoe, born in Monterey county.

The first marriage of Mr. Leibbrandt united him with Miss M. A. Canfield, who died some years after their union, leaving two children, Harold and Vernie. Both were born in Santa Cruz, attended the Washington school in Monterey county, and are now employed in San Francisco. Fraternally Mr. Leibbrandt is a member of Santa Cruz Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all of the chairs, and he is further identified with Santa Cruz Encampment No. 30. His son Vernie is affiliated with the Odd Fellows in San Francisco. While Mr. Leibbrandt has never been a politician, he is stanchly in favor of Republican principles and at one time served as a delegate to the county convention of the party. His interest in educational affairs led him to accept the office of trustee of the Washington school, which is one of the very oldest schools in Monterey county, and for several years in his official capacity he has been instrumental in upbuilding the educational interests of the district.

WILLIAM A. STOW.

One of the most thrifty ranches in Monterey county is that of which Mr. Stow is the owner, comprising sixty-six acres in close proximity to Salinas. The fact that he has spent his entire life in the midst of a farming community may in a measure account for the success which has come to him, for this without doubt has been of great benefit to him, but the inborn qualities of push and perseverance which are largely recognizable in his make-up have been no less necessary.

W. A. Stow comes of a long line of southern antecedents, associated with Virginia for many generations, and in that state the father, J. J. Stow, was born. The rumors which followed the finding of gold in California brought him overland to the Pacific coast in 1850, at which time he went to the mines in Tuolumne county, which were then attracting the attention of newcomers. Later he went to the mines in Oregon, but finally came back to California, rather the worse financially for the experience, for when he located in the Pajaro valley, Santa Cruz county, in 1862, he had but $13 and an ox-team to his name. To one of his courageous spirit this was no cause for discouragement, but on the other hand seemed to spur him on to greater purpose. After locating in the valley he gave his whole attention to agriculture, and during the remaining years of his life he made a noteworthy success of his undertaking, and at the time of his death was known as one of the most prosperous ranchers

in the Parajo valley. He passed away on the ranch which had been his home for thirty years in 1894, at the age of sixty-four years. Here it was also that his son, William A. Stow, first saw the light of day in 1865, and in this vicinity also he was reared and educated in the public schools. From his earliest years he had been accustomed to assist with the chores about the ranch, and thus it happened that when he was seventeen years old he was able to assume entire charge of its management. Five years in this capacity gave him confidence to assume responsibilities on his own account, and accordingly, in 1888, he went to Vega, Monterey county, and operated a ranch in that vicinity for nearly ten years. From there in 1897 he went to San Miguel, where he farmed sixteen hundred acres of the best ranch land in that section of country. In October, 1905, he came to his present property in the vicinity of Salinas, this comprising the combined acreage of the old Casaboom and the J. W. Hohstadt ranches, which aggregate sixty-six acres. This is one of the most productive ranches in Monterey county, and at the price which he paid for it, $300 per acre, it has been a profitable investment.

Mr. Stow's marriage united him with Miss Emma Mills, a native of Santa Cruz county, though at the time of her marriage she was a resident of Monterey county. One son, Raymond, has blessed their marriage. At this writing he is a lad of thirteen years and is attending the high school.

ALLEN FORSTER.

Though not one of the earliest settlers in California, still Mr. Forster is well worthy the name of pioneer, for upon taking up his residence in this commonwealth in 1858 he found it in a very primitive condition. As he looks back in retrospect he notes the marvelous changes that have taken place during the past fifty years, in all of which he takes a commendable interest and pride, and in not a few of which he himself has had a part. The memory of boyhood days takes him back to Wayne county, Mich., where in Detroit he was born on Christmas day of 1836, into the home of Thomas and Ann (Kirkland) Forster. He has no memory of his father, however, for while he was still an infant in arms this parent passed away, and the burden of caring for her family of young children thus devolved upon the mother. For eight years she bore the struggle alone, and this too in the midst of surroundings common to a new and undeveloped country, but finally the elder children were able to relieve her of much of the burden.

When he was fourteen years of age Allen Forster went to Oakland county, Mich., where for two years he continued his studies. From the time of the gold discovery in California he had followed the development of interest in the new west through reading and conversing with those informed on those matters, and unconsciously he was developing an interest in his own mind that culminated in 1858, when he bade good-bye to home and friends in Detroit and made his way to New York, preparatory to setting sail for California. Going by way of the Isthmus of Panama, he finally arrived in San Francisco in May, 1858, after a safe though not uninteresting voyage. He investigated the prospects and advisability of following mining by making a trip to the mines of Butte county, near Oroville, but instead of mining he decided to interest himself in lumbering and established himself in the lumber section. During the two years in which he was thus occupied he was thrown in contact with ex-Gov. George C. Perkins, an acquaintance which ripened into a warm, personal friendship. From Oroville, where he had been interested in the lumber business, and where Mr. Perkins was at that time conducting a mercantile business, Mr. Forster went to Chico, and there he became acquainted with another man who had gained a wide reputation in this commonwealth and also throughout the west, Gen. John Bidwell. At that time the latter was without doubt the largest stock man in that part of the state, and for a time Mr. Forster was employed on his large ranch in Butte county. The experience there gained was invaluable to him, for it made him ambitious to become a land-owner on his own account and resulted in the development of abilities that otherwise might never have been recognized. Purchasing a ranch at Butte Creek, he turned his attention to the raising of fruit, which was an innovation in this part of the country, but the venture proved a success.

John Domanovich

At the end of ten years, in 1868, Mr. Forster came to Monterey county, and in the vicinity of Natividad engaged in raising grain for five years. His next experience was at Chualar, where for four years he was employed at the Deep Wells stage station. As there was no railroad through the village stages made tri-weekly trips to Los Angeles, and in connection with the relay station was maintained a road house and a store. Many thrilling experiences could Mr. Forster relate of these days, when robbers held up stages at the point of the pistol and carried off the plunder. Tiring of the crudity and hardship to which this life subjected him he finally gave it up, and going back to Natividad established himself on a ranch and made it his home for sixteen years. During this time he accumulated sufficient means to enable him to retire from active pursuits, and in 1889 he removed into the city of Salinas and has since made it his home.

Mr. Forster's marriage occurred November 22, 1860, and united him with Miss Matilda Jane Nance, a native of Indiana, and six children, four daughters and two sons, were born of their union, as follows: Anna Belle, the wife of F. A. Abbott, of Salinas; Charles A., of Pacific Grove; Hattie, the wife of Arthur Hebbron; Grace G., the wife of Frank G. Griffin; Benjamin F., deceased; and Jessie, who with her father makes her home at No. 310 Pajaro street, Salinas. The wife and mother passed away in 1889, and thus for the past twenty years Mr. Forster has found his greatest comfort in his children. Few residents of Salinas have taken a more devoted interest in her welfare than Mr. Forster, who has given liberally of both means and time to further measures for the general good, this being especially true in matters of an educational trend, demonstrated during the twenty years in which he served as school trustee.

JOHN DOMIANOVICH.

Possessed of a temperament that fitted him for daring deeds and the endurance of frontier hardships, John Domianovich came to the United States and to California at a period when ample opportunity was afforded him for adventure. While he was not one of the earliest settlers in the state, coming some years after the discovery of gold and its attendant excitement, he nevertheless came at a period no less important to the final upbuilding of the commonwealth, the beginning of its agricultural activity. He lived to see his hopes and expectations in her behalf realized to some extent at least, and to share in the prosperity which came with the passing years.

John Domianovich was a native of Austria, born November 17, 1844, the descendant of ancestors who from time immemorial had lived and died in the Fatherland. It was thus looked upon as a daring venture when, at the age of eighteen years, John Domianovich set out for the United States with the intention of making this his future home. Youth, courage and a determination to win his way in the New World were the chief assets with which he debarked from the vessel which had borne him across the Atlantic. From the place of landing he came direct to California, but it was not until 1878 that he came to Monterey county. For about one year he engaged in ranching near Salinas, and thereafter returned to San Francisco and remained for two years. Locating once more in Salinas, he took up his residence on the Alisal ranch and managed it creditably for six years, and thereafter was on a ranch near San Ardo for one year. It was with the experience of the years just mentioned to his credit that Mr. Domianovich came to King City in 1889 and settled on the Bernabe ranch, of which he was the proprietor for many years, or until his death December 23, 1908, at which time he was in his sixty-fifth year. He carried on diversified farming with more than average success, making a specialty of the raising of wheat and barley, to which he devoted two thousand acres. He also raised horses, cattle and hogs extensively, and whether of live-stock or grain, he received the highest market price for his products. Since his death his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Rutherford, have continued the management of the ranch along the lines which he found so successful and they in turn are meeting with equally good results.

Mr. Domianovich's marriage occurred in 1875 and united him with Miss Elvira DeArce, a daughter of Frank DeArce, one of the early

Spanish settlers in Monterey county. Of the children born of this marriage four grew to years of maturity and are taking their place in the world's activities. Charles and Frank are in business for themselves; John is attending Santa Clara college, while the only daughter, Ella, is now the wife of Charles Rutherford, residing on the Bernabe ranch. For many years Mr. Domianovich had been affiliated with the Masonic order, and his funeral was conducted under the auspices of the lodge of which he was a member.

PETER AND NICHOLAS S. GARDNER.

The early years in the lives of the Gardner brothers were passed in a similar manner. Both were born in New York state, Peter in Columbia county in 1833, and the younger brother in 1841. The common schools furnished them with the rudiments of an education, to which self-culture added until now they are men of broad information, wide knowledge and versatile minds. Both became pioneers of California and have seen remarkable changes since they came to the Pacific coast, whose development they have watched with the deepest interest and whose progress they have promoted by their own high type of citizenship. In the afternoon of their lives they are living in retirement from arduous cares and are enjoying the fruits of former labors by which they were enabled to accumulate a competency for their declining days.

A desire to seek gold led Peter Gardner to leave his eastern home during 1852 for the unknown regions of the western coast. Traveling by way of Nicaragua he arrived in San Francisco in March of 1852 and tried his luck at mining in Placer county. It took him a very short time to discover that he was not adapted for a miner's life and he forthwith sought other means of earning a livelihood. Going to Marin county he followed various occupations. For a time he engaged in the manufacture of brick, at another time he cultivated a farm, later conducted a hotel, and finally carried on a dairy. Meanwhile he formed an acquaintance with Hiram and Noah Corey and for years they were intimate friends.

Coming to Monterey county during February of 1902 Mr. Gardner bought twenty acres, where since he has made his home, meanwhile setting out an orchard of one thousand apple trees. In addition he makes a specialty of bees, of which he has more than one hundred hives. The work on the small farm is not heavy and he prefers the work with the fruit and the bees to complete retirement from life's activities. After coming to California he established domestic ties. His only son, Casper J., is living in San Francisco. The daughter, Cornelia, is the wife of William Wilson, of Oakland.

From the age of three years Nicholas S. Gardner was reared in Massachusetts. After his brother had settled in Marin county he decided to join him in the west and accordingly made the voyage via Panama, arriving in Watsonville in 1862 and securing employment in a sawmill. For a time he worked in Utah and for sixteen years he was employed in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, with two trips back to the old home during these years. Saw-milling was his principal business, but he also engaged in farming and stock-raising. During 1903 he came to Monterey county to make his home with his brother, for he had never married and it was his wish to spend his latter years with his older brother. Both are stanch in their allegiance to the Republican party and both have been frequent attendants upon the county conventions, as well as participants in other party measures. For many years Peter served as school trustee in Marin county and there also he held office as justice of the peace. He has never affiliated with fraternal orders, but the younger brother was for twenty-one years active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both are pleased with their environment in Monterey county and enjoy the esteem of the friends they have won since coming to this part of the state.

GEORGE BEAUREGARD ROBERTS.

The Roberts family became established in California during the period of the gold excitement, when George M. Roberts came here from the south in the hope of finding sudden wealth in the mines. Leaving Kentucky in the spring of 1852, he went direct to Sacramento and from there to Placer county and began his search for the cov-

eted golden treasure. The records do not so state, but from the fact that Mr. Roberts remained there but a short time it is safe to say that he did not meet with the success in the mines that he had anticipated. Be that as it may, it is known that he soon went to San Jose and began to work at his trade of carpenter and builder, which he had followed in the south, later going to Contra Costa county and continuing the same line of occupation. Since 1869, however, he has made his home in Hollister, where during his more active years he was busily engaged at his trade. His enterprise and activity have meant much to the upbuilding of the city and of San Benito county, for he has filled a number of public offices successfully, among them that of assemblyman for one term. In his political belief he is a Democrat.

Among the children born of the marriage of George M. and Rebecca Jane (Clavenger) Roberts, the latter a native of Independence, Mo., was George B. Roberts, whose birth occurred in 1862, while his parents were making their home in Contra Costa county. He was a lad of seven years when the family home was transferred to Hollister, and there the greater part of his education was received, as there were few facilities for receiving an education in the neighborhood of his birthplace. Later he found employment on ranches in the vicinity of his home for a time, afterward going to San Jose, Santa Clara county, where for two years he was in school. From there he went to Santa Barbara, but after remaining there about two years he determined to locate on a place of his own, and thus it was that in 1890 he came to Monterey county and purchased the ranch on which he has since resided. This consists of twenty acres of land near Chualar, on the Paraiso Springs road, a location which is admirable in that it is convenient to irrigation facilities and also in close proximity to market. At the time he purchased the land it was bare of any improvements and gave little promise of reaching its present state of productiveness. As soon as Mr. Roberts located here he began to improve the property by the erection of a comfortable residence for his family, suitable barns and fences, and such other improvements as go to make up a well-regulated ranch. As an evidence of his enterprising spirit it may be mentioned that he was the pioneer in the matter of irrigation in this district, his first attempt being made in 1898, since which time neighboring ranchers have followed his example with the result that the whole community has experienced large increase in crops in return for the undertaking. For a number of years after locating on the property Mr. Roberts made a specialty of raising onions, having the entire acreage in this vegetable, and in the raising of which he was exceptionally successful, gathering three hundred sacks to the acre. In 1901, however, he changed the character of his ranch considerably by setting out fourteen acres of it to apples. The trees are now in fine bearing condition and are producing in both quality and quantity of fruit even more than he had anticipated.

Mr. Roberts' marriage in 1888 united him with Miss Carrie I. Moore, a native of California, and at the time of her marriage a resident of Hollister. Four children were born to them, but one of the number is now deceased. George H. is attending Licks school of mechanical arts in San Francisco; Earl L. is also in the same city attending Wilmerding school of industrial arts; and Nellie is a pupil in the public school in Chualar. Unlike his father in his political belief, Mr. Roberts is a Republican, and he stanchly advocates the principles of his chosen party whenever the occasion requires.

CIENEGA DE LOS PAICINES RANCHO.

Strangers touring the east are shown, as objects of greatest interest, such evidences of colonial settlement as remain to the present day, but the people of the west, while cherishing with reverence the old missions and other ancient buildings, are more apt to entertain their guests with drives to spots made beautiful by the hand of Nature or the device of man. Among the "show places" of San Benito county there are few possessing greater interest than does the Cienega de los Paicines rancho, comprising ten thousand acres lying some twelve miles south of the city of Hollister. Its interest to the people of the county lies especially in the fact that it proves what it is possible for capital and energy to accomplish in this climate and with this soil.

Here are exhibited the most modern triumphs of irrigation; here vast fields of alfalfa and large tracts of grain bear their ample harvests to repay the husbandman's toil; here are orchards bringing their yearly toll of prized fruits to enrich the products of the ranch; and here, too, may be seen imported stock selected from the choicest herds of the European breeders. All in all, the ranch is a property that once seen is never forgotten by the admiring visitor.

The deeds to the vast property show that it was originally conveyed by a Mexican grant to one Angel Castro, whose daughter was the heroine of the play, "Rose of the Rancho." Later it was acquired by a capitalist, Alexander B. Grogan, who had accumulated a fortune through successful enterprises in Chile, and he it was who first developed the property, putting it in a high state of cultivation. After his demise it reverted to his heirs in Ireland and for twenty years was superintended by a local administrator. The estate then passed through a period of three years under two other owners and in 1906 was purchased by the Paicines Ranch Company, comprising the following officers: H. J. Macomber, M. D., president, who for fourteen years was a practicing physician of Pasadena, this state, but now makes his home on the ranch, having entire charge of the property; A. K. Macomber, of Paris, France, secretary and treasurer; and George E. Sykes, a prominent woolen manufacturer of Connecticut, vice-president.

Thirteen hundred acres of the vast estate have been brought under irrigation by means of a system which cost $25,000, and embraces twenty-five miles of ditches filled from one of the largest reservoirs in the state. The water rights in the valley for many miles are owned by the company, whose property contains various reservoir sites that eventually will be used for the benefit of the residents of Hollister valley. Fifty persons reside at the ranch and for their benefit a postoffice, store and blacksmith's shop are maintained. There is also a hotel on the ranch. All of the buildings were erected in accordance with modern methods of architecture and the whole forms a harmonious combination pleasing to the eye. The pastures contain one thousand head of grade Durham cattle and one hundred head of registered blooded imported cattle, the whole forming a herd of unrivalled quality and wide reputation. A stable of fine horses, embracing one hundred and fifty head, is also maintained, the heads of which are registered Percherons and Belgians imported from Europe, while in addition there are standard and thoroughbred trotters of famous American strains. Although the company has owned the estate for a few years only, already the effects of its executive ability are being realized, and a satisfactory increase in the value of the tract has gone hand in hand with the development of its resources. The company owns an interest in the San Benito County Land and Water Company and has been a generous contributor to all movements for the agricultural development of the county, whose progress its own gratifying success has greatly stimulated.

DR. JOHN H. HARVEY.

The identification of the Harvey family with the development of California dates from the period immediately subsequent to the discovery of gold, the first of the name on the coast having been Isaac Julian Harvey, who during the summer of 1850 crossed the plains in a wagon drawn by oxen. A native of Indiana, he was born in Wayne county, December 28, 1816, and grew to manhood amid the scenes familiar to his earliest recollections. April 14, 1836, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Mellette, who was born in Monongalia county, W. Va., April 22, 1819, and during girlhood accompanied relatives to Indiana. Five daughters and five sons were born of the union, namely: Julia M., Fronie E., Elna Josephine, Sarah Jessie, Mabel, Absalom Benton, John Mellette, Isaac Julian, William M. and Richard T., but of this large family the only survivors are Fronie, Elna Josephine and Mabel. There are nineteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

One year after crossing the plains to the west, Isaac Julian Harvey returned east via steamer and joined his family in Indiana, whence, in 1852, he again crossed the plains. On this trip he was accompanied by three of his children, Absalom Benton, Fronie E. and William M., and they brought with them a drove of cattle. For a time they remained in the vicinity of

Marysville, where they recuperated and later sold their cattle. During 1853 they removed to Plumas county, where I. J., assisted by his son Benton, started a store and also a hotel, continuing the two lines of business for eight years. Meanwhile they built the first toll-road in Plumas county. From that location in 1868 they came to Monterey county and engaged in general merchandising on the site of the store now occupied by the Wahrlich-Cornett Co., building up a large trade that extended many miles in every direction. On the organization of the village of Salinas the office of mayor was tendered to I. J. Harvey, who was the first incumbent of the position and filled the post with dignity and wise judgment. With his son he was foremost in the upbuilding of the town and many early enterprises owed their inception to the civic pride of the two men. Politically they were ardent Republicans. It had not been the privilege of the grandfather to secure an education, but he was quick to learn and by observation became the possessor of a broad fund of information. To his son, Benton, he had given all the advantages possible to the day and locality and the latter was well informed upon all important subjects. Both were charter members of Salinas Lodge, I. O. O. F., and contributed largely to the local work of the order. After a long and honorable career I. J. Harvey passed away in Salinas in 1899; his wife had died November 14, 1891, at the age of seventy-two years. In religion they were sincere and devoted members of the Baptist church and endeavored by their lives to exemplify the truths of Christianity.

Among the children of Absalom Benton and Cornelia (Hardgrave) Harvey was a son, John H., whose name introduces this article and who was born in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, Cal., September 24, 1867. When only one year old he was brought to Salinas and later attended the public schools of this place. After leaving school he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for a few years, but discontinued the trade in order to engage in the livery business. After a time he sold his livery interests to John Cimpher and entered the San Francisco Veterinary College in 1894, continuing in the institution until his graduation, since which time he has practiced at Salinas. December 24, 1899, he was united in marriage with Grace V., daughter of S. M. Shearer, a well-known resident of Salinas. The only child of the union was born January 21, 1909, and was given the name of Kathryn French Harvey. The family residence stands at No. 321 Cayuga street and is frequently the center of a group of friends drawn to Dr. and Mrs. Harvey by their fine personal traits and genial friendliness of spirit.

WILLIAM F. BURNETT.

Five miles from Hollister may be seen one of the valuable farms of San Benito county, a tract comprising one hundred and sixty acres and devoted to the raising of grain and hay, also to the breeding of horses and cattle of good grades. Since 1884 this property has been owned and operated by William F. Burnett, one of the leading ranchers of the county and the third sheriff of San Benito county. Through a long identification with the growth of California he has formed a large circle of acquaintances, extending back to the early days when his associates were the daring frontiersmen and hardy pioneers to whose resolute purpose we owe the rich commonwealth of today. Himself a pioneer of 1850, he was a youth of twenty years when he bade farewell to the friends of childhood and started out on the long journey toward the setting sun. Of eastern descent, he was born at New Lebanon, Sullivan county, Ind., in 1830, and passed in an uneventful manner the years of boyhood and youth until he began his journey toward the coast. With a party of eight emigrants he crossed the plains. Each member of the company had a saddle horse and in addition a team of six mules and five yoke of oxen were utilized to expedite the tedious journey. Misfortune overtook them in the stampeding of the oxen by Indians, after which the mules were used to convey both supply wagons.

A tedious trip of six months found its welcome termination in Weaverville, Trinity county, and Weaver creek furnished Mr. Burnett with his first experience as a miner, after which he mined on the north fork of the Feather river. Having decided to seek other pursuits, he removed to

the Santa Clara valley and bought one hundred and sixty acres near the village of Santa Clara, where he began to raise barley and potatoes. During 1854 he sold the tract and moved into Santa Cruz, from which point he went into the red woods, erected a sawmill and embarked in the lumber business. From there he went to San Luis Obispo county in 1858 and for two years engaged in raising cattle. His next location was in the village of Monterey, where he acquired prominence as the owner and proprietor of an extensive system of stage lines characteristic of pioneer days. The stage lines which he controlled had for their objective points the towns of San Jose, Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Juan. These lines were operated in connection with the coast lines and the Los Angeles stage line. For four years he continued this business. At the expiration of that time he moved to San Juan, San Benito county, from which town he ran a stage to the New Idria quicksilver mines in the southern part of the county. For seventeen years he operated this line, when he was elected sheriff of San Benito county, in 1882. While filling the office for a term of two years he made Hollister his home, but on the expiration of his term he removed to his present farm five miles from town. For years he has been one of the leading Republicans of this part of the county and he is also prominent in Masonry, belonging to Texas lodge at San Juan. During 1863 he was united in marriage with Miss Rosella Call, a native of Massachusetts. Four children form their family, namely: Ella, who married J. J. Croxon, the present sheriff of San Benito county; William E., a leading rancher of Tres Pinos; Clarence E. and Ida A., who reside with their parents.

JAMES THOMSON.

The family represented by this well-known citizen of Salinas comes from a distinguished Scotch lineage, and he himself was a native of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, born June 26, 1829, into the home of William and Margaret (Anderson) Thomson. As he was one of a large family of children he was early made familiar with the sterner side of life, and it thus happened that after gaining such an education as the common schools of his home vicinity afforded he turned his attention to work in the quarries. From this developed a knowledge of contracting, a business which he followed in his native city to some extent, but since coming to the United States his interests have been confined to other lines.

Severing his associations with the land of his forefathers in 1864, Mr. Thomson came to America that year and located in Brantfort, Canada, where with the band of select Short-horn cattle which he brought with him he engaged in breeding and raising cattle. During the ten years in which he followed this business he became acquainted with many large cattle dealers throughout the United States, among whom was Jesse D. Carr, of Salinas, Cal. Having sold a trainload of cattle to the latter, Mr. Thomson came with them to California in 1874, making the trip from Canada in twenty-six days. Before leaving Canada he had disposed of the greater part of his holdings, so that in the event he wished to remain in the west it would be unnecessary to retrace his steps. Suffice it to say that he was charmed with the outlook and has since had no reason to regret that Fate led him to this garden spot of the west.

Mr. Thomson's first employment was as superintendent of one of the large ranches which Mr. Carr owned, but the desire to become independent and receive the entire profit of his exertions led him to become proprietor of a ranch himself. Securing a ranch of four hundred and fifty acres near Salinas he made a specialty of raising grain on the property until, having added eight hundred acres adjoining to his holdings, he began raising sugar beets, a commodity which was in great demand and easily disposed of in a near-by factory. Mr. Thomson had been closely associated with ranching interests in this community for thirty years when, in 1904, he sold out his holdings and retired from active business, at the same time locating in the city with his family.

Before leaving his native land Mr. Thomson had formed domestic ties by his marriage, in June, 1853, with Miss Mary Baillie, who was also a native of Scotland. Of the twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, who blessed their marriage only eight are living, as follows: Will-

iam, a resident of Globe, Ariz.; Andrew, who is a member of the police force in San Francisco; Adam; Joseph; Matthew; and David, the four just mentioned residents of Salinas; Margaret, the wife of George Sulley, of San Jose; and Alice, the wife of Levi Weaver, of Salinas. The mother of these children was a most estimable woman, one whose consistent Christian life made her an inspiration not only in the home circle, but wherever she chanced to be. Before her marriage she was engaged in teaching school, a position for which she was well fitted by education and inclination. She passed away in September, 1889, in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church, of which she was a devout member. Ever since locating in Monterey county, over thirty-five years ago, Mr. Thomson has made its welfare parallel with his own, and as a result he is rightly considered one of its truest and most dependable citizens. Politically he is a Republican, and for a time he served efficiently as a member and clerk of the school board. Now, in the evening of his days, he can look back over his life, well content, for he has wilfully wronged no man, but on the other hand has done all within his power to uplift humanity and spread the gospel of good fellowship.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.

The name borne by this honored Forty-niner of California was given to him in honor of the illustrious Commodore Perry, whose memorable naval victory during the second war with England won the plaudits of the entire civilized world and whose death in 1819 was mourned as a national bereavement. The life of the western pioneer, though never rising to the world-wide prominence won by the original bearer of the name, was yet not without its modest successes, its justly won prizes and its thrilling adventures. The early years were uneventful, even barren of interesting details. Born at Dublin, N. H., June 19, 1821, a son of Benjamin and Susan Perry, the childhood home of the lad was a small farm in an isolated spot, remote from the busy world of commerce.

It was natural that the young man, eager to start out for himself, should go to Boston in search of employment; and while there he enlisted in the Mexican war. With his regiment he sailed to the front and took part in various battles, rising meanwhile from the ranks to the office of first lieutenant of his company. His widow still has in her possession the sword that he carried and the diary that he kept during the war. On being honorably discharged he returned to the east and arranged his affairs so that he might cast in his fortunes with the far west.

The barque Smyrna, Major Abbott commanding, sailed out from the harbor of Boston on the 12th of March, 1849, carrying a large crowd of passengers bound for the gold fields of California. Just before the ship left the harbor each one of the crew and all of the passengers received as a present a small copy of the Bible, and the one presented to Mr. Perry is still in the possession of his widow. The vessel rounded the Horn and arrived at San Francisco after a tedious but uneventful voyage. The young war veteran proceeded direct to Stockton and began to buy and sell grain, building up an extensive commission business. Selling out in 1859 he took up farm pursuits near French Camp and met with fair success for some years. One year was then spent in Tuolumne county, after which he settled in Stanislaus county on the west side of the San Joaquin river, where he engaged in farming for a period of six years. Coming to Monterey county in 1874 he settled near Chualar and in due time became the owner of a number of ranches that he operated. Farming continued to engage his attention until his death, which occurred September 26, 1891, at the age of eighty years.

The marriage of Oliver Hazard Perry took place February 22, 1859, and united him with Miss Sarah E. Sparks, who was born in Massachusetts, and whose present home is at No. 231 Lincoln avenue, Salinas. They became the parents of three children. The daughter, Sarah, is the wife of G. J. Patton, of Gonzales. The sons, Oliver A. and Orrin H., own and occupy ranches in Santa Cruz county. In the early part of his life Mr. Perry voted the Democratic ticket and supported the measures of that party, but at the opening of the Civil war he changed his politics and afterward voted the Republican

ticket. For a number of years in Stockton he served as a member of the city council. In that city he also held office as first lieutenant of the Stockton Blues, the first company to be organized in the town. When the Civil war began he assisted in organizing a company and was chosen its captain, but the men were never sent to the front, although they were prepared, by orders from headquarters, to go immediately if so desired. When the company finally disbanded at the close of the war the men presented their captain with a sword that is now in the possession of one of his sons. A skilled marksman, he won many prizes for his success with his rifle and was recognized as an unerring shot. Personally he was a man of kind heart, ever ready to help those in need or distress; generous to charitable projects; enthusiastic in movements for the upbuilding of the country; devoted to the welfare of the west, his chosen home and the center of the activities of his manhood; progressive and public-spirited, a champion of measures for the common good.

GEORGE GRANT.

The genealogy of the Grant family represented by this honored citizen of Monterey county is traced to Scotland and the first to immigrate to North America was William, born in 1829 and deceased in 1897. On crossing the ocean he settled in Middlesex county, Ontario, Canada, and proceeded to develop a wild tract, in which work he was so successful as to be numbered among the well-to-do farmers of his county. After a prosperous period in the same locality he removed to the newer country of Manitoba in 1888 and engaged in the development of large bodies of wheat land, remaining in that province until his death at the age of sixty-eight years.

During the residence of William Grant in Middlesex county, Ontario, his son, George, was born May 29, 1856, and there he received such advantages as the common schools afforded. Ambitious to secure greater opportunities than his native province afforded he started toward the west and settled in Manitoba, where he took a contract to break over twelve hundred acres of raw land. Although he met with no special luck in Manitoba, he saw the remarkable possibilities of the new country and induced his father and brothers to remove thither. After two years he went to Seattle, Wash., and worked as a contractor in street grading, later began railroading out of Seattle, and next took contracts for construction work in the Monte Cristo mines. Unfortunately he became so troubled by rheumatism that after working for three years, principally in getting out the telegraph poles for the mines, he was obliged to resign and seek a more healthful climate. In this way he happened to settle in California. For two years he worked in San Luis Obispo county under the contractor who built the seven tunnels on the Coast line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The marriage of Mr. Grant took place in King City in April of 1895 and united him with Miss Evelyn, daughter of R. J. Rogers, and a member of a family comprising four children, the others being Margaret, Robert G., and Gwendolen (Mrs. Dave Reid of Chico). For some years R. J. Rogers followed the business of a tea merchant in his native England and in 1876 he came to California, where for a time he remained at San Juan, San Benito county. Next he removed to the vicinity of King City, Monterey county, and bought a sheep ranch of three thousand acres. At this writing he is a resident of Santa Cruz. In 1903 he was bereaved by the death of his wife.

For three years following his marriage Mr. Grant engaged in ranching, but the drought caused him heavy losses. When the sugar factory was in operation he was made one of the foremen and remained for five years under W. C. Waters. Upon leaving the factory he bought fifty acres near Salinas and from this tract he since has taken off seven hundred cords of wood. The cleared land has been placed under cultivation and there are now ten acres in fruit of the best varieties. The pleasant country home is brightened by the presence of a son and daughter, Robert Adolphus and Marguryte, both now students in the Lagunita schools.

The political affiliations of Mr. Grant bring him into harmony with the Republican party, to the county conventions of which he has been a delegate. For four years he served as roadmaster of the Pajaro district under J. F. Mann and

Andrew J Copley Jr.

at this writing he is clerk of the board of school trustees. His acceptance of these two offices indicates that he has two "hobbies," good roads and good schools, and it is his belief that without them no country can enjoy permanent prosperity. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, holding membership in the Salinas camp.

ANDREW J. COPLEY, JR.

The name of Copley is one which bears weight and influence among the better element of citizens in Monterey county, where the father located in 1869, and as his sons have grown to maturity and taken their place in the affairs of life, have emulated his example in uprightness and irreproachable business methods, and have thus added lustre to a name already held in high repute. (For a more detailed account of the family history the reader is referred to the sketch of the father, Andrew J. Copley, elsewhere in this volume.)

A native son of the state, Andrew J. Copley, Jr., was born February 19, 1862, at Spanish Dry Diggings, Eldorado county, where the father was then interested in mining. When the son was a small child, however, the father gave up mining, and, going to Sacramento, turned his attention to agriculture, carrying on a ranch in that locality for two years. Another change was then made, the family removing to Monterey county and locating in the Freeman valley, and after remaining there two years located in the Long valley. Two years were also passed in the latter location, when they leased and removed to the James Lowe ranch, the father also having charge of the stage station for two years. From there he subsequently removed to Peachtree, where he purchased a ranch, upon which he made a specialty of raising sheep and cattle, besides carrying on general farming. During the various removals of the family Mr. Copley remained with his parents and was a valuable assistant to his father. In 1880, however, he undertook responsibilities on his own account by locating upon the nucleus of the ranch in Wild Horse canyon, which is his home to-day. Since then he has added to his original tract by purchase and by homesteading adjoining tracts, until he now has thirty-six hundred acres under his control. Of this he now has five hundred acres under cultivation and on a portion of the remainder he raises cattle, hogs and sheep. All of the land was in its primitive condition when it came into Mr. Copley's possession, and all of the improvements seen on the property to-day have been placed there by himself. These include a commodious cottage, the home of the family, and twenty-five miles of fencing, all in excellent repair. Everything about the ranch indicates the owner to be a man of enterprise and progress, which is a truthful estimate of this well-known rancher of King City.

Mr. Copley's marriage occurred October 27, 1880, and united him with Miss Elizabeth Jane Smith, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith, early settlers in Long valley. Both natives of England, Mr. Smith came alone to the United States in 1866, going directly to the New Idria mines, in San Benito county, Cal., and after following mining there for several years came to Monterey county and settled in Long valley in 1876. Mrs. Smith, who was born in Cornwall, England, in 1830, came with her six children to the United States in 1873. Of these only two are now living, Mrs. A. J. Copley, Jr., and William J. Smith, of Salinas, assessor of Monterey county. Mr. Smith passed away December 23, 1893. Though now in her eightieth year, Mrs. Smith is still active and interested in the affairs of life, and is proud in the possession of sixteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Copley, but of the number only nine are living, as follows: William C. and Edwin J., both residents of Long valley; George A., of Arizona; L. Pearl, the wife of Albert J. Sargenti, of Point Reyes; Andrew J., Jr. (2), at home, as are also the younger children, Samuel J., Bessie J., Clarabelle C. and Chester A. Politically Mr. Copley is a Republican, though not a partisan, casting his vote for the candidate possessing the best qualifications, without regard to party name. At the time when the Copley district school was in existence Mrs. Copley served as trustee for several years and was also clerk of the board.

EDMUND SMITH WATERS.

Familiar with life in a coast town during boyhood, Mr. Waters recalls among the memories of childhood the days when the family lived in Massachusetts and when seafaring men returned to the town of New Bedford with the fruits of their voyages laden on ocean vessels. Born in that city in 1857, he was a small child when the Civil war brought its thrilling experiences to every citizen of the country and he recalls the excitement prevalent in his own town during the long struggle. When he was eleven years of age another memorable event came into his life and this was the removal of the family across the continent to the Pacific coast. A home was taken up near Monterey in the county of that name and the family began the arduous task of building up a profitable property out of a desert. School facilities were few and the children were obliged to secure their educations by self-culture rather than by attendance at school, yet each one in spite of handicaps became well-informed and broad-minded.

The initial knowledge of the stock business gained by Mr. Waters was acquired on the ranch near Monterey, where he and his father worked with a fair degree of success until they sold out in 1890. The next location was near King City, two and one-half miles south of that place, on the San Bernabe ranch, where at this writing they rent about three thousand acres, a large portion of the tract being grazing land. Four hundred acres are under cultivation to barley, and two hundred acres are in alfalfa; both the grain and the hay are profitable crops in this part of the state. A large number of hogs and cattle are raised on the ranch and there are one hundred and fifty fine milch cows, forming a dairy that is one of the most profitable features of the farm. Another remunerative industry, although on a smaller scale, is the apiary which contains fifty colonies of honey bees.

In addition to the management of the home place Mr. Waters is engaged with three brothers in the stock business about sixty miles south of Monterey, where a large pasture provides feed for the herds of cattle. Through marriage he is identified with one of the old families of Monterey, his wife having been a member of the influential and honored pioneer family of Soberanes. One child blessed their union, a son, Edward Robert, who is assisting in the care of the stock and the cultivation of the home ranch. For fifteen years Mr. Waters served as a trustee of the Malpaso school near Monterey and during that period he gave his influence toward all measures for the betterment of the schools and the enlarging of their usefulness. Politics has never interested him to the neglect of home duties, yet he strives to discharge every duty devolving upon a public-spirited citizen. Fraternally he is a member of San Bernabe Lodge No. 358, I. O. O. F., at King City, and has held all of the chairs in that lodge, whose philanthropic work he stands ready to aid, as he does all movements for the well-being of his community.

C. J. CHRISTENSEN.

The ancestors of this progressive farmer of Monterey county resided in Denmark as far back as the lineage can be traced. Each generation was characterized by loyalty to country and devotion to family. In their humble spheres of activity they labored long and faithfully, and one by one they passed into eternity cheered by the hope of the Christian, their last days undimmed by remorse and regret. There still lives on the old home farm in Denmark Christian Christensen, whose lifelong occupation has been that of agriculture and who is passing the afternoon of a toilsome existence in the midst of the scenes familiar to his early memories. During 1879 he married Minnie Lauritzen, who died in the year 1897. The children of their union were named as follows: Lars, Jens, Christian, Anton, Neils, Kerstine, Sene and Christiana. All were born in Denmark and all remain in the old home land with the exception of Christian (the subject of this sketch) and two of his sisters, one residing in the state of Iowa and the other in San Miguel, San Luis Obispo county, this state.

On the 4th of July, 1886, C. J. Christensen was born at the old homestead in Aalborg, Denmark, and the memories of childhood bring to his mind thoughts of the rugged north country lying along the coast of the Cattegat, where a race of men

was reared as strong and sturdy as their rock-bound shores. Relatives of the family had sought the larger opportunities offered by the new world, whence they sent back to the old home messages breathing contentment and prosperity. Under these circumstances it was natural that C. J., upon leaving school at the age of fourteen years, should decide to cross the ocean, a decision that he immediately carried into execution. After having landed in New York he traveled to Iowa and joined an uncle living in that state. There he gained his first knowledge of the language and customs of the people among whom his later years were to be passed. After a few years in Iowa he proceeded west to Oregon and made a brief sojourn, thence coming to California, where he joined a married sister at the time residing in Oakland. Somewhat later Monterey county attracted him by its opportunities and he became a permanent resident.

After working for others until he had accumulated a small capital, Mr. Christensen invested his savings in a farming outfit and began to cultivate land. At this writing he is engaged in raising grain and potatoes on a farm of about one hundred and twenty-five acres situated near Blanco. The land is productive and his farming operations are conducted with care and intelligence, hence his prospects are bright for future success, especially if the present high prices of cereals continue in force during future seasons. Personally he is a sober, industrious and friendly man, who from boyhood has steadfastly refused to use tobacco or intoxicants. His attention is given closely to farm work. Participation in politics or social affairs does not interest him, but he is popular with all classes and has many friends in his part of the county.

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG.

The president and general manager of the J. G. Armstrong Co., Incorporated, is one of the influential and prosperous citizens of Salinas, where he owns and occupies a comfortable residence at No. 327 Church street. Although not a native of Monterey county, practically all of his life, of which he entertains any recollections, has been spent within the boundaries of this county and he has won a recognized position through energy and the exercise of his fine mental endowments. The cattle business has been his specialty. There are perhaps few men in the entire state who are more proficient judges of cattle than is he and his judgment as to weights and values is seldom at fault.

John A. Armstrong was born in Delaware county, N. Y., February 27, 1863, and is a son of John G. and Christina (Smith) Armstrong, also natives of that county and descendants of old eastern families. During the year 1868 the family migrated to California and settled in the vicinity of Blanco, where the father bought a quarter-section of land. From time to time he increased his possessions until he became one of the large land owners of the locality. In early years he gave his attention to grain farming almost wholly, but little by little he began to be interested in cattle raising. At times he had as many as twenty-five hundred head of cattle on the ranch. The business grew to such dimensions that an incorporated company was organized.

The J. G. Armstrong Co., with J. A. Armstrong as president, makes a specialty of raising, buying and selling cattle. Operations are conducted upon a large scale. Sales are made to every part of the state. In many new ideas for the promotion of the business and the development of lands the company has been a leader. To them is due the credit for originating the method of feeding the cattle on the pulp left from the beets after the sugar is extracted. When they began to experiment with this feed they were able to buy the pulp at ten cents a ton, but as the use of the refuse was proved to possess merit the price advanced and is now fifty-five cents per ton. Another plan originated by the company was that relating to the irrigation system of the county. In 1898 they sunk wells and pumped the water to various parts of their ranch. Others soon saw the good results of the plan and now this idea has been carried into execution on many ranches throughout the county, their own ranch now having three pumps that furnish an ample supply of water for irrigation.

The president of the company gives his attention closely to the business, in the interests of

which he has formed acquaintances among cattlemen all over the country. It has not been possible for him to identify himself closely with civic affairs, for the details of his business are too exacting to permit of additional responsibilities. His home is presided over by Mrs. Armstrong, formerly Miss Susan Irvine, who was born and reared in Monterey county and was married here August 3, 1893. They have three sons, James Irvine, Max and Samuel Maitland.

CHARLES ANDREW PINE.

Enduring the hardships and participating in the activities that transformed California from a wilderness into a productive region of wealth and beauty, Charles Andrew Pine gave the best years of his life to the task of aiding in the development of the agricultural and commercial resources of the west, and when finally death terminated his useful career he passed into eternity, mourned by those to whom his manly qualities and pioneer fortitude had endeared him. In patient endurance he had a worthy companion in his noble pioneer wife, who survives him, and in the evening of her days, ministered to by three generations of descendants and surrounded by a circle of warm friends, is quietly and happily living at her pleasant home on Cedar street, Pacific Grove, where recently a family reunion was held, with four generations present.

Vermont was the native home of Mr. Pine, who was born at Williston, February 15, 1826. During boyhood he accompanied his parents to Michigan and there learned the trade of a cabinetmaker, which he followed as a journeyman for a brief period prior to coming to California. During the early '50s he and his brother, Sardis Pine, landed in San Francisco, where he embarked in the lumber business. Later he carried on a similar business at Sacramento.

From there he removed to Bucksport, Humboldt county, and opened a general merchandise store, and while living there had to go about well armed to protect himself and his family from the Indians, and many times he went with the other settlers in their raids against the red men. Sometime later he became interested in a lumber mill in Eureka. After having conducted that industry for some time, he came further south, and at Rio Vista, Solano county, engaged in the dairy and stock business. While he remained here he was deeply interested in all movements that came up to promote the growth of the small town. He also built and conducted a large warehouse at this place. The heavy cares and responsibilities of his many activities impaired his health and caused him to remove to Arizona, where he had charge of a cattle ranch, seventeen miles from Prescott. During the period of his residence there the Indians, under Geronimo, were operating against the settlers in the southern part of the territory, and while he and his family were in constant danger, fortunately escaped them. He never left home without being armed, and left the house well protected while away.

When he returned to California, about 1884, the family took up their residence in San Jose, and later moved to Watsonville. In 1890 he retired to Pacific Grove, where he died, November 12, 1891. Fraternally he was a Mason and a past master of Rio Vista Lodge, F. & A. M., and was also a member of the Suisun Chapter, R. A. M. While making his home in Solano county he was elected county assessor on the Republican ticket.

The marriage of Mr. Pine was solemnized in Eureka, December 28, 1854, and united him with Louisa Wasgatt. She is a daughter of the late Cornelius Wasgatt, a pioneer of the state, who, in 1849, came as captain and part owner of a vessel around the Horn. He plied his trade along the coast for some time, or until his vessel was wrecked on the bar at the mouth of Humboldt bay. At this time he gave up the sea and made his home in Humboldt county until his death, at the age of over ninety years.

Mr. and Mrs. Pine had but one child, a daughter, Carrie, now the wife of G. F. Faulkner, V. S., of Salinas. Mrs. Pine was born in Salem, Mass., in 1836, and in 1853, with her two sisters, sailed from Boston for California via Cape Horn on the clipper ship Morning Light, owned by Glidden and Williams and commanded by Captain Knight. These sisters were young and inexperienced travelers, and, coming alone, were consigned as freight to Flint, Peabody & Co., of San Francisco. The voyage was pleasant as long

JOHN ROTH

as the ship was on the Atlantic ocean, but after the Horn had been passed the vessel encountered severe storms on the Pacific, and during one of these hurricanes shipwreck was narrowly averted. However, the sisters finally arrived safely at Eureka, Cal., and there Miss Wasgatt remained until after her marriage. While living in Humboldt county she was ofttimes in peril from the "digger" Indians, who were then raiding the country. Many skirmishes were fought near the Pine home, and more than once, when the danger was greatest, Mrs. Pine helped to run bullets for the men to use against the savages. During the siege a large number of Indians were killed, some of them near the Pine place. For months the family slept at night with a gun at the head of the bed. The Indian uprising greatly retarded the development of that part of California, for, naturally, settlers chose portions of the state less exposed to murderous attacks from the red men.

MRS. MARY ROTH.

Upon no other condition in life does so much depend as upon the possession of a sound body, for hand in hand with this goes the sound brain, both of which combined, form a complete organism which enables the possessor to perform his or her part in the world worthily. This blessing has been bestowed upon Mrs. Mary Roth in bountiful measure, and now, although she has reached the ninetieth mile-stone of her life, is still hale and hearty and in full possession of all of her faculties.

A native of Ireland, Mrs. Roth was born in the town of Amly, county Tipperary, in 1820, the daughter of James and Alice (Sheehan) Heffernan, lifetime residents of the Emerald Isle. Making her home with an aunt until grown to womanhood, Miss Heffernan then boarded a vessel bound for the United States, and after the necessary time spent on the ocean she was happy to touch foot to the soil which was henceforth to be her home. California was her objective point, and immediately upon landing she made inquiry concerning transportation hither, arriving in Monterey county in 1863, and settling in the town of that name in the same year. There it was that she met her future husband, John Roth, to whom she was married in 1863. For several years prior to his marriage he had conducted a merchandise business in Monterey, and continued the same for a number of years afterward, but finally, in 1869, retired from business altogether. It was about this time also that they removed to Castroville, and here it was that the death of Mr. Roth occurred in 1870, and his body was interred in the Catholic cemetery in Castroville. His demise was a sad blow to Mrs. Roth, for their union had been one of unusual felicity, and in his death she was left entirely alone, for no children had blessed their marriage. Personally Mr. Roth was a man of fine characteristics, tender and sympathetic, and all who were privileged to know him loved him as a friend. In his business dealings he was an example of honesty and trustworthiness, traits which were always uppermost, in whatever position he was placed.

Mrs. Roth's recollections of California cover a period of nearly half a century, and the greater part of this time has been spent in Castroville, which she has seen grow from a mere hamlet to be a town of considerable size and importance to the commonwealth. During the early days of her residence in the state she and her husband formed the acquaintance of such old-time pioneers as Michael Hughes, of Salinas, and Daniel Harris, of San Juan, San Benito county, and throughout their lives the friendships thus formed continued unabated. One by one Mrs. Roth has witnessed the passing of the old pioneers and upbuilders of this Pacific commonwealth, and though now in her ninetieth year she shows no sign of breaking health and bids fair to outlive her contemporaries.

GEORGE W. McCONNELL.

The discovery of gold in California attracted to our western coast sturdy, enterprising settlers from every section of the country, and among the argonauts came G. M. McConnell, who was born and reared on a Tennessee plantation and descended from an old southern family. When he was a boy he had among his playmates a southern girl, Mary J. Adams, who was born on a plantation adjacent to the McConnell homestead. Their marriage was solemnized while they

were yet in early maturity, and they started out for the cheaper lands west of the Mississippi, bidding a last farewell to the friends and associations of youth and going as emigrants to the the then frontier country of Missouri. Three children were born on the farm they acquired in that state. Reports that came from the west caused them to close out their Missouri interests and outfit for the long trip across the plains, and during the summer of 1850 they traveled in a "prairie schooner," drawn by oxen, across the plains, over the mountains, through the deserts, until they landed safely in Hangtown, then the center of mining activities in California. An experience of two years in the mines did not prove successful, and the father thereupon began to buy cattle, which he butchered, selling the meat to the miners. Next he removed to Yolo county and took up land, a part of which is now occupied by the site of Woodland.

In order that he might give his children good educational advantages, in 1859 Mr. McConnell sold his Yolo county land and moved to Sonoma. Ten years later he disposed of his interests there and came to Hollister, where he camped under the trees during the erection of a house for the family. Lumber for the cottage was hauled from Gilroy and the work was hastened as expeditiously as circumstances permitted. In the spring of the following year he was bereaved by the death of his wife. In had been his intention in coming to San Benito county to seek a location for the sheep business and he soon found suitable quarters on a range fifteen miles south of Hollister, where he conducted an industry that proved profitable until the drought of 1877. The long continued dry weather ruined the pastures and he was obliged to sell his sheep at fifty cents per head. For some time afterward he engaged in ranching at Bitter Water, occupying the farm then owned by his son, G. W., and from there he removed to Hollister where, at the age of ninety years, he is enjoying excellent health, with mental and physical faculties well preserved.

Born in Yolo county, this state, June 15, 1855, George W. McConnell was four years of age when he accompanied the family to Sonoma. For a time he attended the schools of that city and later spent a year as a student in the college at Woodland. During October of 1869 he came to Hollister with his parents and later herded sheep for his father, but after the disastrous drought he turned his attention to general ranching on a quarter-section that he secured in the southern part of the county. Hollister was his nearest market and all of his grain and other produce was hauled to this point. Coming to reside in the city during the autumn of 1880, in the following year he married Miss Annie Kennedy, who was born at French Corral, Nevada county, Cal., in 1861, came to San Benito county in 1869, and died at Hollister in 1908, at the age of forty-seven years. Three sons blessed the union, namely: William E., who is employed in the abstract office of the Santa Cruz Land Title Company; George R., who is associated with his father in business; and Warren S., at home.

After a clerkship in various stores, during 1884 Mr. McConnell bought the *Advance* and for eighteen months he had charge of the same, but eventually sold to other parties. Later he bought and improved a four-year-old orchard comprising twelve and one-half acres near Hollister. In 1894 he started a set of abstract books and now he has the only set in the entire county, having evolved a very complete and accurate system of maps and indexes. To his abstract business he added the handling of insurance and real estate. After having served as deputy assessor for eight years, in the fall of 1898 he was elected assessor and assumed the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1899, since which time he has continued in the office. The first election came at the close of a strenuous fight, but since then he has been twice elected without opposition, this being the result of his avoidance of factional affairs and his high standing in the confidence of the people. The fraternal connections which he has assumed include membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Woodmen of the World. On the organization of Fremont Parlor No. 44, Native Sons of the Golden West, he became one of its charter members, and contributed to its early growth. Active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he is identified with Mound Lodge No. 166, also with Pacheco Encampment No. 50 and Canton Hollister No. 8, Patriarchs Militant. In the lodge and encampment he has passed all of the

chairs and in addition he has become a member of the grand lodge. Public-spirited in his support of beneficial movements, progressive in his ideals as a citizen and generous in contributions to philanthropic projects, his residence in Hollister has been contributory to the advancement of those enterprises, whether commercial or moral, best adapted to secure the permanent prosperity of the people.

ALBERT J. BRAMERS.

The identification of the Bramers family with the agricultural development of the United States began in the year 1845, when a sailing vessel brought to the shores of the new world an energetic young German, T. M. Bramers, a native of Oldenburg, born February 20, 1825. At an early age, through the death of his parents, he had been forced to take up the battle of life on his own responsibility and thus was deprived of the higher educational advantages. Without any capital except such as was represented by youth, a determined will and a rugged constitution, he left his native land, where he was no longer bound by ties of filial service, and came to the United States, proceeding westward to the open prairies of Illinois and securing employment as a farm hand in the county.

The domestic life of T. M. Bramers began in Illinois. His wife was born in Oldenburg, Germany, March 24, 1825, and bore the maiden name of Etta Blohm. By her first marriage she had a son who died at the age of ten years, while by her marriage to Mr. Bramers she had three children, of whom one daughter died at the age of five years. The only son of the second marriage, Albert J. Bramers, was born on the home farm near Owatonna, Steele county, Minn., February 23, 1862. The remaining child, a daughter, Annie, was born in Nevada when the family were en route from Minnesota to California. She became the wife of Fred Betz and is now deceased.

For four years the Bramers home was in the vicinity of Owatonna in the southern part of Minnesota, where Mr. Bramers undertook to develop a tract of raw land, but the rigor of the climate induced them to join a party of emigrants starting for the coast. It was their original intention to settle in Oregon and with that purpose in view they started across the plains in 1864 with a train of eighty wagons. Indians were unusually troublesome and it was advisable to travel with large expeditions from the standpoint of safety. For one year the family stopped at Virginia City, where Mr. Bramers raised vegetables and sold them to the miners. Prices were exceedingly high and in later days he was accustomed to tell how, while living there, he had to pay fifty cents for three pears and the same price for three peaches.

Coming to Monterey county, T. M. Bramers settled on the Cooper ranch in the fall of 1865, leasing the land at $1.25 an acre and engaging in raising grain and potatoes. Prices were high at the time and he prospered accordingly. The market place was Watsonville, to which point all of the produce was hauled for shipment. When he came to the county he was without means, but by economy and industry he was able in time to acquire land for himself. In 1871 he bought a squatter's right and then proved up on the land, to which he subsequently added from time to time, buying some land from the government and the balance (for which he paid $2.50 to $5 an acre) from the railroad company. The entire tract was fenced and buildings were erected for the storage of grain and the care of the stock. Many years after acquiring that property he purchased near Salinas a tract of seventy-five acres for which he paid $80 an acre and there he made his home for seven years, but more recently the land has been rented for the raising of beets. During the last six years of his life he made his home with his son on the home ranch and here his death occurred, January 4, 1908. His widow continues at the old homestead and is hale and robust, notwithstanding her advanced age. Both were reared in the Lutheran faith and adhered to its doctrines. While Mr. Bramers had few advantages in youth he became a well-informed man and kept posted concerning current events, being a broad thinker, logical reasoner and a man of public spirit. At the time of the building of the Washington school he contributed generously to the project and through all of his life maintained a warm interest in the public schools.

The earliest recollections of Albert J. Bramers cluster around scenes in Monterey county, where he has made his home from childhood. It has been his privilege to witness the improvement of this region and the development of its resources. One of the incidents of early life which he recalls was the robbing of the Monterey stage-coach seven miles from Salinas. It was the expectation of the robbers to secure a large amount of money, but by a happy chance the package had been taken to Monterey by Mr. Jacks, and thus the thieves were frustrated in their plans. Ranching has been his life-work and he received a thorough training under his father's oversight. The old homestead has been the scene of his activities and he has added two hundred and eighty acres to the tract secured by his father. Of the ranch one hundred and fifty acres are seeded to oats and barley and the balance is devoted to the stock business, which is one of the owner's specialties.

The marriage of Albert J. Bramers took place in 1890 and united him with Miss Bertha Menke, a sister of J. H. Menke, of the First National Bank. They are the parents of four children, namely: Etta R.; Wilhelmina E.; William T., a student in the high school of Salinas; and Adele K. In political faith Mr. Bramers follows the example of his father and gives staunch support to Republican principles. For seventeen years he held the office of trustee of the Washington school and during ten years of that time he acted as clerk of the board. With the exception of his school service, he has devoted his attention exclusively to ranching and has attained a position among the sturdy, prosperous farmers of Monterey county.

ELDRIDGE HOPKINS HINER.

Fifty-five years have come and gone since Mr. Hiner first set foot on California soil, and like all those who have passed through the trials and vicissitudes which are a part of the progress and development of a new country, Mr. Hiner can faithfully portray the life of the pioneer of the early '50s. One of his first experiences in the west was assisting to quell the Rogue River Indians on Pitt river in Northern California, who were on the warpath in the mining sections on account of the invasions of the white man. For six months the pioneers in the vicinity were on duty before peace was restored and before it was safe to pursue their mining undertakings in safety unguarded. Mr. Hiner is a native of Indiana, born in Bartholomew county, May 19, 1834, and there his early boyhood years were spent. His education was received at a public school in his home town, and later he completed his studies in Hartsville College. During this time he had developed a natural aptitude for music and for two years taught this study in Indiana.

Mr. Hiner was only twenty years of age when he set out from his Indiana home with the mines of California as the goal of his ambition. The party of which he formed a part, consisted of thirty-one persons under the guidance of Captain Andrews. They left Indiana in April, 1854, and crossed the Missouri river at Council Bluffs on the first of May following. Upon reaching California, August 15, Mr. Hiner went to the mines of Shasta county, and it was while there that he experienced the outbreak of the Rogue River Indians. He remained in that vicinity about two years, when he went to Camp Seco, in Calaveras county, and during the year spent there he was successful far above the average in his mining ventures. With the proceeds of his year's work he engaged in buying and selling cattle until 1859, when he went to Sonoma county and followed ranching for about four years. A desire to once more indulge his taste for mining led him to rent his ranch in Sonoma county, and go to Idaho territory, where he mined for a time, but as he was not successful he finally turned his attention to the butcher business there. He had been gone only about a year, when he returned to Sonoma county and resumed operations on his ranch, carrying it on until 1868. That year he sold his property and came to Monterey county, following teaming in Salinas for two years, after which he located in Soledad. From there he went to Gonzales in 1875 and engaged in the butcher business for three years, closing it out at the end of that time. The year of his arrival in Gonzales he got up the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in the town, and one of the first in the county.

Mr and Mrs Lee Dudgeon

He was chairman of the committee, Senator Hoag of Sonoma county delivered the address, and D. K. Edwards read the Declaration of Independence. After disposing of his butcher business Mr. Hiner went back to his old home in Indiana for a visit. One year in the east satisfied him and it was with considerable satisfaction that he turned has face toward the west once more. Since then he has made his home in Chualar, where until 1908 he was engaged in the butcher business.

Mr. Hiner's first marriage united him with Miss Margaret A. Reed, a native of Kentucky, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Santa Rosa, Cal. She died in 1876, leaving two daughters, Sarah Isabelle and Emma Abiah, both of whom are now married. The former is the wife of E. H. Alt, of San Mateo, Cal., and the mother of one son, Leslie, an employe of the First National Bank of San Francisco. The younger daughter, Emma Abiah, is the wife of David Laughry, of Seattle, Wash. In 1886 Mr. Hiner married his present wife, who in maidenhood was Christine Ebson, and a resident of Chualar. One child has been born of this marriage, Eldridge, who has attained young manhood and is now engaged in ranching in this county. In his political belief Mr. Hiner is a Republican, but it was on the ticket of the Democratic party that he was elected to the office of justice of the peace in Monterey county, in which capacity he served acceptably for fourteen years. He was made a Mason in Salinas in 1869.

LEE DUDGEON.

When Mr. Dudgeon came to California in 1903 and settled in Monterey county he brought with him a knowledge of farming as conducted in the middle west, and this knowledge adapted to western conditions has resulted in the success which is his today. On his ranch near Soledad he makes a specialty of stock-raising, and that he thoroughly understands the business in which he is engaged may be judged from the fact that wherever his cattle or hogs are entered at fairs he carries off many premiums.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Dudgeon was born April 2, 1870, in Gambier, Knox county, and in that vicinity he was reared and educated. Brought up in a farming community he naturally drifted into the life of the agriculturist when he attained mature years, and in the vicinity of his old home in Ohio he made his first venture in stock and sheep raising. Subsequently, in 1899, he moved to Adams county, Iowa, where for over three years he continued this line of agricultural activity. As previously stated, it was in 1903 that he came to California, and since that time he has made strides in his calling that may well fill him with pride. He first located in King City, Monterey county, but after remaining there for eighteen months he moved to Soledad and purchased twenty acres in the Salvation Army colony and one hundred and seventy acres of the Soledad Mission ranch. Previous to this, however, he had leased one hundred and twenty-five acres which was partly in alfalfa, and on the rest of the land he raised thoroughbred Hereford cattle and Berkshire hogs. During the four years he was in charge of this property he was very successful, his cattle and hogs taking prizes wherever they were entered for competition. At the present writing (1909) he has about sixty head of thoroughbred cattle and about fifty hogs on the ranch near the Mission, although it is his intention to put this land all in alfalfa in the near future, the smaller ranch having been put in alfalfa since it came into Mr. Dudgeon's possession. No one in Monterey county is more enthusiastic over the possibilities of its future than is Mr. Dudgeon, who has traveled over the state in the interests of his business and has come to the decision that this particular section surpasses all others, and as one of her younger ranchers and business men he will undoubtedly realize all of his expectations.

The marriage of Mr. Dudgeon occurred in Ohio, February 18, 1897, and united him with Miss Jennie Ulrey, a native of Iowa, but who had gone to Ohio, where they were married.

WILLIAM B. FILCHER.

Since establishing his home in Pacific Grove a number of years ago, Mr. Filcher not only has become prominently identified with the buying and selling of town lots, but in other ways he

has been associated with local development. Perhaps in no way has he been more helpful to the county and town than in his unique method of advertising local products. By experiments he and his son, Ross W., have found a chemical which acts as a preservative without the use of alcohol, and this they utilize by placing a sufficient quantity in large glass retorts, containing fish or marine animals or fruit that they desire to preserve for exhibition purposes. More than fifty varieties of fish have been preserved, as well as every kind of fruit, vegetable and grain, and their large collection furnishes a unique and complete advertisement of Monterey county's products. In this work they have received the praise of Professor Heath, an authority on such subjects. For their method of preserving fish they received the highest award of the State Fair at Sacramento and the auxiliary fair at Idara Park, Oakland, also the gold medal at the World's Fair at Seattle in 1909. Mr. Filcher has collected and exhibited the products of Monterey county for the past three years, and during the last two years has received more awards than any other county in the state. In 1909 he received the highest number of awards ever granted to a single county in the state. Of recent years he has been testing the climatic conditions of the county as affecting grains and potatoes, and the outcome of these tests will be of the greatest importance to the farmer.

Near Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1855, William B. was born to the union of T. J. and Eliza (Adams) Filcher, natives of England. In 1859, when four years of age, he was brought to California by his father in a wagon drawn by oxen. During boyhood he remained on a farm near Marysville, Yuba county, where he aided his father for a number of years, and later, with a brother, bought one thousand acres of productive land near Marysville, later adding to this tract, and there he became interested in raising stock and grain. During 1886, however, he turned the management of the ranch over to his brother and removed to Modoc county, where he conducted a stock farm. From there he returned to Yuba county in 1889, and in 1903 came to Pacific Grove, where he owns a comfortable home at No. 412 Sixteenth street. While living near Marysville, Governor Budd appointed him to fill out an unexpired term as supervisor of Yuba county, and at another time he was elected to the office for one term.

The first marriage of Mr. Filcher was solemnized near Lincoln, Placer county, September 19, 1877, and united him with Miss Amanda Gray, a native of Missouri, who died in 1896. His present wife, whom he married January 3, 1900, was Mrs. Eugenia Smith, a native of California. Three sons were born of his first marriage. Of these Roy M. was graduated in 1906 from the University of California, after which for two years he filled a position as chemist with the Western Meat Co., and more recently has accepted a position as manager of the agricultural test farm of the University of Nevada at Logan. Of the two other sons, Ray is deceased and Ross assists his father in his development work at Pacific Grove. In the organization of the Fraternal Brotherhood at Pacific Grove Mr. Filcher took a leading part and was honored with the office of its first president. Strong in temperance views, he has been prominent in the Order of Good Templars and has held the office of deputy grand chief in that organization.

CHARLES HARRISON WINCHELL.

Upon the foundation of industry, integrity and courage, laid by the early settlers of California, later generations have built a structure broad and deep. When the final history of the west shall have been written due credit will be given both to the pioneers whose indomitable courage amid privations began the work and to the later generations whose progressive spirit developed the commonwealth dear to every loyal heart. To the latter class belongs Charles H. Winchell, the son of the early pioneer, V. V. Winchell and his wife, who prior to her marriage was Miss Adaline Cockrill. Their son Charles was born in November, 1864, while the family home was in San Jose. From there the parents removed to Monterey county in 1875, settling in the Salinas valley not far from the town of Blanco, and two years later they located in Long valley.

The education of Charles H. Winchell was received by applying himself diligently to his studies, attending the public schools in the various

places where the family resided. When his school days were over he set out with equal diligence to get a footing as a wage earner, his first work being as a teamster, which he followed for some time in Monterey county with very satisfactory results. Since coming to San Lucas in 1877 he has followed various lines of endeavor, but none of them has proved as satisfying or remunerative as his ranching enterprise. His first experience along this line was in 1906, when he undertook the cultivation of three hundred acres of land in Long valley, which he carried on with success for about one year. It was about this time, 1906, that he was chosen by his constituents to serve in a public capacity, his election as constable of Peach Tree district occurring that year, and he is still efficiently serving in this capacity. It was in 1908 that Mr. Winchell located on his present property, lying near San Lucas, and comprising three hundred acres of land well adapted to raising barley, of which commodity he makes a specialty. This is what is known as the Veach ranch, and is owned by J. D. Veach.

In his marriage Mr. Winchell was united to a native daughter of the state, Miss Nettie Verdugo, whose entire life has been passed in Monterey county. Two bright, interesting children have blessed their marriage, Erma Irene and Cyril Charles, both of whom are still at home. In his political affiliations Mr. Winchell is a Democrat, and believes firmly in the principles for which that party stands.

HENRY ALEXANDER HUNTER.

As superintendent of the Monterey county hospital Henry A. Hunter is filling a position for which he is well suited, both by temperament and qualifications, and if fitness for the position is allowed to be the standard for retention in office, without doubt his position is assured indefinitely. In looking after and caring for the patients in the institution, which number between forty-five and sixty throughout the year, Mr. Hunter employs seven persons, and it is needless to say that the patients under their care receive the most thoughtful attention and conscientious treatment.

Henry A. Hunter is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in Amador county in 1860. His father, James G. Hunter, was a native of Scotland, who came to the United States at the time of the gold discovery. By way of Cape Horn he made his way to the Eldorado which was attracting the attention of the world, and here, with the passing of years, he has witnessed the wonderful transformation that has been wrought. By trade he was a mining engineer, and for many years had charge of the Hayward mines as engineer. Now in his ninetieth year, he makes his home in the city wherein he first touched foot on California soil, San Francisco. Eight children originally comprised the parental family, three daughters and five sons, but of the number one daughter is now deceased. Henry A. Hunter was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, Sutter Creek, and also in Heald's Business College. He was an ambitious lad, and at the age of eighteen, upon leaving college, he apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade. It was this preparation which fitted him for the position he filled with merited success with the Southern Pacific Railway Company for about twenty-four years as foreman of rolling stock, with headquarters in San Francisco and Castroville. The latter point was the end of the division, and he made his home there for several years. When the building of the road had been started from Soledad he then moved to Castroville, making it his headquarters until the division was changed to Salinas. He moved to that place, and for eight years continued in the employ of the company. In 1906 he received the appointment to his present position at the county hospital.

In his marriage Mr. Hunter chose a native daughter in Miss Bertha Rudolph, whose birth occurred in San Francisco. In every sense of the word she had been a helpmate to her husband, for in whatever he has undertaken she has encouraged and aided him by her sympathy and co-operation. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Rosa, the wife of Fred Rudolph, a jeweler in San Francisco; Otto Harry, who learned the trade of machinist from his father and is now filling a position as engineer in San Francisco; and Bertram and Lester James, who are employed by the Southern Pacific railroad. Po-

litically Mr. Hunter is a stanch Republican, having represented his party in a number of state and county conventions, has been a member of the executive committee of the party in Monterey county, and on this ticket was elected to serve as a member of the council of Salinas. Fraternally and socially he belongs to a number of organizations, among them the Mechanical Union, Native Sons of the Golden West of Castroville, Salinas Lodge, No. 614, B. P. O. E., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. During the nearly quarter of a century that Mr. Hunter was associated with the railroad interests in and around San Francisco he witnessed many wonderful changes in conditions, civilization and progress following the railroad, and this has been the principal factor in the development of the entire west.

EDMUND J. BOLCE.

Business associations that gave him an insight into the possibilities of other sections of the country did not lessen the devotion of Mr. Bolce to his native California and for some years he has been identified with the agricultural interests of Monterey county, where he leases the Cornett place in Natividad precinct. Although he has made his home on this estate for a comparatively short period, already he has met with success in its management and during the season of 1908 he sold a large amount of fruit at excellent prices. The orchard of fifty-seven acres is mainly in apricots and cherries. By efficiency in the care of the trees and the harvesting of the fruit, a neat income has been realized by the proprietor of the property.

The founder of the Bolce family in the west was William J. Bolce, who left his wife and child in New York and came via the isthmus to California with the intention of mining. After his arrival he changed his plans and decided to embark in agricultural pursuits, for which purpose he rented a tract in San Ramon valley, Contra Costa county, but later bought land of his own near Danville. The high water of 1861-62 brought disastrous results and caused heavy losses, but he did not allow himself to become discouraged, and eventually he gained a competency through his labors in raising fruit. The most of his trading was done in Oakland, where the necessities of life were obtainable at low prices.

Shortly after settling in the west Mr. Bolce sent for his wife, Kate, and their daughter. The latter married D. Snively and resides in Monterey. Other children were born after the family settled in California. These are: George, of Natividad; Daniel, who is employed in the San Francisco postoffice and makes his home in Oakland; Mrs. Fannie Irving, of Oakland; Harold, who was educated in the California State University and is now a resident of New York, being a writer of wide reputation and unusual ability; and Edmund J., who was born on the farm near Haywards, Alameda county, June 14, 1876, and received a fair education in the local schools. The mother of the family died in Oakland in 1901. The father died in Monterey in March, 1909, at the home of his daughter. Notwithstanding his eighty-eight busy years, he was robust, active and deeply interested in the affairs of life up to the last. In politics he always gave his allegiance to the Republican party.

After having engaged for three years in the butcher business at Oakland, Edmund J. Bolce went to Spokane, Wash., at the request of his brother, Harold, who had founded the "Outburst," and desired the aid of Edmund in editorial work and the conduct of the paper. Upon selling out his interests in Spokane, Mr. Bolce went to Chicago and for seven months was employed in the business department of the Inter-Ocean. From Chicago he returned to California and engaged in dairying, and stock and grain raising in Monterey county. Three years later he went to Oakland to engage in the meat business. After nine months in Oakland he went to the Kootenai district in British Columbia, where for six months he was employed as assayer of the Whitewater deep mines. During the autumn he returned from the mines and established a feeding station near Chico, Butte county, to which he brought stock that had been purchased in Oregon. One year afterward, in 1903, he came to Monterey county and settled on the Patton place, where for four years he engaged in raising grain and beans. From there he moved to the Cornett property, where he now makes his home, and where, as previously stated, he has engaged in the fruit business. In addition to

raising fruit he has English walnut trees on the place and finds the sale of the walnuts a source of additional income.

The marriage of Edmund J. Bolce united him with Sara Wright, daughter of Jonathan Wright, a veteran of the Mexican war, and a pioneer of California, who now at the age of eighty-eight years is making his home in Monterey county. Mrs. Bolce was born and reared in this county and received a fair education. Of her marriage there are three sons, Everett, Ashley and LeRoy. It is the ambition of the parents to give the sons the best educational advantages their means permit, in order to qualify them for the responsibilities of business life. Like his father, Mr. Bolce has always supported Republican principles and like him also he has become devotedly attached to California, believing it to be, in climate, soil and people, the peer of any of the older states of the Union.

ELMER ELLSWORTH TRINE.

After varied experiences as a cowboy on the plains between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, Mr. Trine came to California and for years has been identified with the building interests of Pacific Grove, where until recently he made his home at No. 502 Lobos avenue. The family of which he is a member comes from old eastern lineage. His father, Rev. John Trine, a native of Pennsylvania, was a man of unusual ability, earnestly devoted to the ministerial service, loyal to the welfare of his country and a true friend to the needy and unfortunate. The talents which he possessed brought him the friendship of the highest, and his large charity won for him the affectionate respect of the most humble. Among his friends, perhaps the most distinguished were Abraham Lincoln and General Custer. Another friend scarcely less famous was E. E. Ellsworth, colonel of the New York Zouave regiment, in whose honor he named the son, Elmer Ellsworth, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, during September of 1861. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Wright, was born in Illinois, a member of a pioneer family of that state.

One of the childhood recollections of Elmer E. Trine is that of being carried in the arms of Abraham Lincoln, who frequently visited the family and always noticed the lad who bore the name of his friend, Colonel Ellsworth. After having completed the studies of the home schools, Mr. Trine started out to seek his livelihood and in 1871 he became a cowboy on the Nebraska plains, where he remained for eight years as an employe on cattle ranches. Meanwhile he drove cattle from Kansas to North Dakota and acquired a thorough knowledge of the buying and selling of stock. His trips took him to almost every part of Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska and Missouri, and as he invariably rode on horseback he had every opportunity to inspect the country he passed through. During 1879 he removed to Fort Pierre, S. Dak., and from there he drove to the Black Hills, hauling provisions and grain with oxen and wagons. More than once he met with thrilling experiences in the Black Hills, whose isolated, unprotected location exposed him to the assaults of the Indians, and on one occasion he was surrounded by savages while he was herding cattle, but fortunately they made no attempt to capture or kill him.

The marriage of Mr. Trine caused him to abandon the nomadic existence of a cattle-herder and settle in a home of his own, but after a time, owing to ill-health, he removed from Nebraska to Oregon, where he remained about three years. Then for two years he engaged in the harness business at Plymouth, Amador county, Cal., and in November, 1889, he located in Pacific Grove. Formerly he was employed by the government at the Presidio in Monterey, where he had charge of the erection of various buildings. From 1903 until the spring of 1909 he followed contracting and building at Pacific Grove, where he had charge of building about seventy-five cottages. Different positions in the employ of the government were filled by him, including that of patrol to guard the coast at Pacific Grove against smugglers of opium. He was the first incumbent of the office of night police at Pacific Grove, besides which he filled other posts of local trust and responsibility. In March, 1909, Mr. Trine moved to Santa Cruz and formed a partnership with E. H. Day in the real estate business.

Miss Nancy Ziegler became the wife of Mr.

Trine in Cedar county, Neb., and since then she has shared with him the esteem of the people in the various communities where they have resided. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Clarence Lloyd, the well-known plumber at Pacific Grove; Tessie B., the wife of A. E. Moorhead, an inventor living in San Francisco; Mamie, the wife of Wilfred Lynch, of Crockett, this state; McLellan, living in Oakland; Frances, who married Everett Finley, a surveyor in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Myrtle, who remains with her parents; and William, who is employed as a carpenter at the Presidio of Monterey.

WILLIAM P. MAULDIN.

The Mauldin family is one well represented in Monterey county, the name standing for strong business ability, keen and far-sighted discernment, as well as a personal integrity which has won the confidence and esteem of all who have had either business or social relations with members of the family. The family came originally from the south, William P. Mauldin having been born in South Carolina in 1834. Brought up in an environment that made slavery seem right and necessary, it was natural that when war between the north and south was declared he should take sides with the Confederacy. At the opening of the conflict he volunteered his services and served throughout the war in a Mississippi regiment.

Not long after the close of the war Mr. Mauldin came to California in 1867, locating at that time at Santa Rita, where he established a blacksmith and wagon shop. He carried this on successfully for a number of years, when the completion of the railroad to Salinas made the removal to this city seem advisable. Here he opened a blacksmith and wagon shop on the present site of the Jeffrey house, carrying on business there for a number of years, or until he sold out his shop and entered upon a new line of business. In the growth of his home city he saw great possibilities in the building and contracting business, and after disposing of his shop he turned his attention to this exclusively, being one of the first to engage in this business in the city. On the site formerly occupied by his blacksmith shop he erected the hostelry that now takes its place, the Jeffrey house; he also erected the block in which Scott's drug store is now located, besides many residences throughout the city and Salinas valley, including the Matt Williams house, on the Alisal.

Throughout the many years of his residence in Salinas Mr. Mauldin gained a reputation for uprightness and honest business dealings that placed him high up in the list of her best citizens, and at the time of his death, in 1898, his passing was mourned as a public loss. Politically he was a believer in Democratic principles, and on that party's ticket was elected to the office of justice of the peace while residing in Santa Rita. His marriage united him with Miss Nancy Hurley, a native of Mississippi, and of the children born to this marriage seven are still living, as follows: Lulu, the wife of T. H. Burland, of Salinas; Elizabeth, the wife of William Hawkins, of Hollister; Minnie, a resident of San Francisco; Robert G., a resident of Salinas and his father's successor in business; Lena, the wife of Frank Terry, of San Francisco; Nellie, who became the wife of Peter C. Christiansen; and Emma, of San Francisco.

FREDERICK L. LAUENSTEIN.

No event in the nineteenth century attracted greater attention throughout the civilized world than did the discovery of gold in California. Hither thronged young Argonauts from every part of the globe and their presence gave to the commonwealth a cosmopolitan population whose descendants include some of the most honored citizens of the state in the twentieth century. Numbered among these gold seekers was Frederick L. Lauenstein, a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1812, and reared in a humble German home where principles of self-reliance and industry were early implanted in his mind.

Upon starting out for himself in Germany Mr. Lauenstein married Caroline O. Wille, a young lady possessing a generous disposition, a kind heart and great philanthropy. One daughter, Dorothea, was born to them in Germany; she is now the widow of Gustave Landis and a resident of Oakland. About the time of her birth, during the spring of 1850, Mr. Lauenstein left Germany

to seek his fortune in the gold mines of California, and after an uneventful voyage he landed at San Francisco on the old ship Golden Gate. For a time he mined in Eldorado county with fair success, and the gold thus secured was used in 1852 to bring his family to the western coast, he having returned to Germany for that purpose.

After their arrival in 1853 Mr. Lauenstein settled in San Francisco and embarked in the restaurant business with A. J. Saulman. The first home of the Lauenstein family was on Green street, where were born the following children: William F.; Louise A., wife of Arnold Stahl; Augustus H. and Albert E. Afterward the house was moved to the corner of Post and Hyde streets, and there three children were born, viz.: Louis A.; Carrie O., wife of Dr. J. A. Riley, of Alameda; and Robert A., of San Francisco. The children were educated in public and private schools in San Francisco. The restaurant business was enlarged as the city grew in size and a large trade was conducted at the location opposite the California market. From the proceeds of the business a beautiful home was erected for the family and other city property was purchased. Mr. Lauenstein passed away in August of 1879 at the age of sixty-seven years. During 1882 his widow removed to Alameda and there she remained until her death March 12, 1907, at the age of seventy-seven years, and after an illness covering practically the twelve years prior to her demise.

Of the sons of the family Augustus H., born in 1857, came to Monterey county in 1879, and eventually acquired a ranch of one hundred and twenty-five acres which he has been engaged in clearing of timber and devoted to raising hay and grain. Albert E., born in 1859, came to Monterey county in 1885 after having made his home at Alameda for the three previous years. His ranch consists of one hundred and ninety acres, of which sixty acres are in grain and thirty acres in an apple orchard. As early as 1900 he began the planting of the trees and since then has superintended the work with the greatest care. As a result of his efficient management his orchard is not only large but also productive. It is said by impartial critics that the apples raised here are even superior to the far-famed products of the orchards of the Pajaro valley and certain it is that they are attracting the attention of distant horticulturists to this part of the state. Another brother, Robert A., owns one hundred and ten acres in the vicinity of his brothers' farms. Some of the land, comprising five hundred acres bought in 1886 at $8 an acre, has been sold for $18, some for $20 and a small tract for $22.50, the increase in valuation being due in part to improvements in the educational facilities of the district and the establishing of country roads.

MRS. CAROLINE O. LAUENSTEIN.

To the women no less than to the men does credit belong for the development of this commonwealth of the Pacific, for had their courage and fortitude been lacking, undoubtedly the history of the state would not be what it is today. The life of Mrs. Lauenstein began in Celle, Germany, her parents being life-long residents of the Fatherland. During young womanhood she gave her hand in marriage to one of her countrymen, Frederick L. Lauenstein, a man of great courage and nobility of character. During their early married life the news of the finding of gold in California brought a change in their otherwise quiet and peaceful home life, for in the spring of 1850, Mr. Lauenstein bade farewell to his wife and child and set out to seek his fortune in the New World. Sailing from New York on the old ship Golden Gate he landed in San Francisco after an uneventful voyage, and thence he went to the mines of Eldorado county. Having met with success he returned to Germany for his family and the year 1853 witnessed their arrival in San Francisco. After the family was reunited Mr. Lauenstein gave up the uncertainties of mining and engaged in a more dependable business, having associated himself with A. J. Saulman in the proprietorship of a restaurant in San Francisco, which was enlarged and prospered with the growth of the city and Mr. Lauenstein was enabled to provide every advantage and many luxuries for his family. Among the many pieces of valuable property which he ultimately owned in the metropolis was the beautiful family residence, which he erected in accordance with his own ideas and needs, and there his earth life came to a close in August,

1879, at the comparatively early age of sixty-seven years. A few years thereafter, in 1882, his widow removed to Alameda and there she remained until her death, March 12, 1907, at the age of seventy-seven years, terminating an illness of over twelve years. She was a woman of kind heart and great nobleness of character, and her life and accomplishments will ever be brought to mind when mention is made of the pioneer women who have aided in the upbuilding of this Pacific commonwealth.

J. M. CHANEY.

Mechanical ability as well as a practical knowledge of the contracting business has been the means to the end that Mr. Chaney is now recognized as one of the most dependable and thoroughgoing architects and builders in Salinas. When he came to the west many years ago he found ample opportunity for the exercise of his knowledge of the millwright's trade, but as the demand for this decreased he gradually worked into the building and contracting business, until today he has all that he can do in this line.

The birthplace of Mr. Chaney is far removed from the scenes of his present activities. He was born in the town of Whitefield, Me., November 6, 1856, into the home of Albion P. and Angeletta (Bryant) Chaney, they also being natives of that northern state. Mr. Chaney's knowledge of his birthplace is fragmentary, for when he was a youth his parents transferred their home from Whitefield to Bath, same state, and in the latter place he attended the public schools. He was about sixteen years of age when, in 1872, he set out for the far west, going to Nevada City, Nev. His object in locating there was to take advantage of the mining opportunities there offered. Instead of working with pick and other implements of the mining industry in Nature's recesses he secured a position as amalgamator in one of the mills in that vicinity, and from this gradually drifted into millwrighting, erecting many mills which in their time were considered impossible to improve upon in workmanship. In 1888 he went to Watsonville, Cal., where he entered the employ of the Spreckels sugar factory, the first year being employed as millwright, and later was promoted to be foreman of the factory. So satisfactory had been his services during past years that when the company decided to erect a factory in Monterey county in 1901 Mr. Chaney was sent to assist in the construction, and upon the completion of the factory two years later he was placed in charge of it as foreman.

It was while he was in charge of the latter plant that Mr. Chaney began taking contracts as an architect on his own account, and finally, after seven years, he gave up his position altogether with the Spreckels company and has since given his whole time and energy to building up a general contracting business in Salinas, whither he came at once after giving up his position. Among the buildings which he has erected may be mentioned the following: Schroeder block, Muller block, Salinas ice plant and Salinas steam laundry, the Furman residence in Soledad, buildings on the Laurelles ranch for the Pacific Improvement Company, the H. L. Bidache residence on Alisal street, and his own residence on Cayuga street, besides which he has executed contracts in Monterey and King City. Whatever the nature of the work he is called upon to do, whether to construct a factory, business block or residence, the same painstaking care is noticeable throughout, to the end that his services are in constant demand.

In Nevada City, Nev., in 1882, Mr. Chaney was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Ott, and three children have been born of this union. Rowena is the wife of Oliver Bardin of Blanco; Leonardo is associated with his father in the contracting and building business; and the youngest child, Gladys, is still a student in the schools of Salinas. Fraternally Mr. Chaney is a member of Watsonville Lodge, I. O. O. F., and politically he is a Republican. He is a keen, practical business man, industrious and bound to succeed, and Salinas is proud to number him among her citizens.

NEWTON AZBELL.

In looking back upon the frontier environment as it appeared to Mr. Azbell in the early fifties he could see the march of progress of half a century and no native-born resident took greater pride in this advancement than did he.

WILLIAM DOWNES CATHARINE A. DOWNES

Born in Missouri January 1, 1844, he was brought to the west by his parents in 1851, when he was a lad of nine years. The first home of the family was in Sutter's Fort, where they remained only a year when they removed to Angels Camp, in Calaveras county, in both of which places the father endeavored to make a living as a miner. A trial of one year in both places, however, proved rather discouraging, and from Calaveras county he went to Southern California, passing through the San Joaquin valley and finally reaching Los Angeles. One year was spent in that city (then only a small settlement) and thence they went to the Monte, near Los Angeles, where they stayed about one and a half years. The next removal took them to Tulare and Kings counties, where they remained one year, thence going to San Marguerite for two years and to Cambria, San Luis Obispo county, for the same length of time.

Newton Azbell followed the family in their various migrations, but finally, in 1868, married and settled down as a rancher in Monterey county. Before her marriage his wife was Miss Eliza Davis, a native of Oregon and the daughter of George and Alecia Davis, who had crossed the plains to Oregon in 1841 and some time after the birth of their daughter, came to California and settled in Santa Cruz in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Davis came to the west single, and were united in marriage in Sutter's Fort by General Sutter. Mrs. Davis is still living, making her home in San Miguel, San Luis Obispo county. After his marriage Newton Azbell moved to Hog canyon and engaged in the stock business, following this in that locality for about ten years, when he removed to Indian valley and near Bradley bought a squatter's right to one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which he finally proved up. His holdings were later increased by homesteading one hundred and sixty acres more, and by the purchase of forty acres, all of which was used as pasturage for the large bands of sheep which he purchased and placed upon it. This occupation constituted his chief source of revenue for nine years, when he disposed of his sheep and stocked his ranch with horses, cattle and hogs, which he raised quite extensively, in addition to raising barley and wheat on two hundred acres of land. He passed away July 24, 1903, leaving a wife and five children to mourn his loss. Named in order of birth the children are as follows: Jasper Newton and Claude Tyre, both of whom are assisting their mother in the management of the home ranch; Alecia May, the wife of H. Taylor, of Paso Robles; Marguerite Ruth and George Bradley, both of whom are at home, the latter sharing with his older brothers the duties of the ranch.

CATHARINE ANN DOWNES.

Worthy of perpetuation in the agricultural annals of California is the name of Mrs. Downes, an honored pioneer of 1863 and ever since 1870 a resident of Monterey county. Dauntless courage has been one of her principal characteristics. This trait was evinced when she left her childhood home in Clarion county, Pa. (where she was born in 1841), and started on the long and lonely voyage by way of the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific coast. On her arrival in San Francisco she immediately secured employment. The environment was far different from that of her old eastern home and she felt herself to be a stranger in a strange land, but with the resolute spirit ever characteristic of her she devoted her energies to the work at hand and soon decided that she wished to remain permanently in the west. Later she brought out two brothers, George and Henry Bashline, the former of whom is a resident of Salinas. With equal generosity and helpfulness she sent for a sister and her three children, whom she believed the change of climate would benefit and the new country afford a livelihood better than the old.

The marriage of Miss Catharine Ann Bashline took place in 1873 and united her with William Downes, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, November 15, 1827, and came around the Horn in 1850. After his arrival he followed the tide of migration to the mines, but no good fortune befell him there, so he returned to San Francisco and became a longshoreman. At an early date he came to Monterey county and engaged in the cattle business. During 1873 he married Miss Bashline, who had settled in the hills of Monterey county three years prior to their marriage. In those days the country was

undeveloped. Not a house was to be seen between the present Downes ranch and Salinas, and the latter was an insignificant village without commercial importance. Little attempt had been made to raise crops. The land was unfenced and the cattle ranged at will over the hills. During the period that has since elapsed the hills have remained unchanged, but the appearance of the canons is different on account of the timber having been cleared away.

The first home of Miss Bashline was twelve miles from the stage station in a lonely spot, where a woman less brave would have feared to stay. While still a young girl she learned to ride after cattle and to throw a lariat with Spanish skill, yet she did not neglect her home, but maintained the cottage in an orderly and housewifely manner. In spite of exposure to the weather at all seasons she always enjoyed excellent health, with the exception of being troubled with rheumatism. After her marriage Mr. Downes assumed the management of the stock and in 1877 they removed to her present home, where they erected a two-story residence, needed farm buildings and substantial fences. For a few years a dairy business was conducted, but grain-raising formed the principal specialty and the soil has proved well adapted to any crop. Mr. Downes died on the ranch August 7, 1907, leaving to mourn his loss Mrs. Downes and their adopted daughter, Rose. Since his death they have remained at the old homestead, leasing the land to others, but still superintending its improvements.

WILLIAM J. SMITH.

The assessor of Monterey county is the descendant of a long line of English ancestors, and is himself a native of the Mother Country. Born in Cornwall October 10, 1862, he is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thomas) Smith, the former now deceased, while the latter is still living at the age of eighty-one years. A miner by occupation, the father came to this country in 1870 to prosecute his calling in the mines of New Idria, in Fresno county, and so successful was he in his undertaking, that after remaining there two years he decided to send to England for his wife and children. Embarking for the United States with her six children (William J., Jennie, now Mrs. A. J. Copley; John, Nellie, Polly and Emma E., the last four now deceased), Mrs. Smith finally joined her husband in Fresno county, Cal., where the latter continued mining for some time thereafter. Subsequently he removed to Monterey county and settled on a ranch in what is known as Long Valley, and thereafter continued to follow agricultural pursuits during his active years.

Mr. Smith's first recollections of California were of the home in Fresno county, where he attended the public schools for a time, and after the removal of the home to Monterey county he continued his studies under the late M. J. Smeltzer, of the *Journal,* and H. E. Footman, both excellent teachers. Mr. Smith was little more than a school boy when, at the age of nineteen, he took upon himself the responsibilities of domestic life by his marriage, January 4, 1881, with Miss Nannie Rogers, who was then seventeen years of age. The marriage took place at Peach Tree, the girlhood home of Mrs. Smith, where she attended school, having as preceptor C. F. Rubell, one of the best-known educators of Monterey county. Three children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, as follows: Upton William, who chose as his wife Miss Ruth Hardy of Caneros; Emma Elizabeth and Nellie Blanche.

During his early business career Mr. Smith became identified with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and finally worked his way up until he was manager of the Salinas office. The possession of qualities which well adapted him for this work made him especially successful. As an evidence of this it may be said that he secured the gold medal offered by his company for proficiency and doing the largest amount of business for the company in a given length of time. His loss to the company and the insurance business in general was felt when, after his election to his present position as county assessor he resigned his office as manager of the company. On the Democratic ticket, in the fall of 1906, he was the successful candidate for the office of assessor of Monterey county, receiving a handsome majority over his popular opponent. As soon as he was installed in office he began in an

orderly and methodical way to systemize the business which came under his control, and today he bears the banner record of any official who has ever held a similar office in the county. As a proof of this statement we take the liberty of quoting from a highly complimentary article which appeared in the Salinas *Journal* following the examination of the office by the state board of equalization: "The equalizers spent yesterday afternoon looking over the books of County Assessor Smith, and computing and compiling figures, statistics and assessments. Mr. Smith kept the whole board working at fever heat at the same time, and when they got through they stated that they considered his office to be one of the best conducted which they had as yet encountered in their travels through the state. Everything was found to be in ship-shape condition." It is needless to add that Mr. Smith is interested in clean politics and that he is intensely interested in the well-being of the county and its people.

J. E. REDMOND.

Not many years after the discovery of gold in California, the Redmond family came hither from Texas, bringing with them their son, J. E., whose birth occurred in the latter state, and who at the time of his removal was eleven years of age. Going direct to Santa Clara county they located on a ranch near the town of San Jose, and in the schools there the son gleaned the only school training he was destined to receive. Incidentally he was receiving a valuable insight into agricultural affairs through helping his guardian with the home duties, and by the time he had reached the age of twenty-one, in 1868, he was competent to undertake responsibilities of a like character on his own account.

In the year just mentioned J. E. Redmond came to Monterey county and located near Parkfield, and on the ranch which he then selected he has since continued to make his home. This consists of two thousand acres which he owns, besides which he leases nine thousand, using the latter for pasturage for the large number of cattle and horses which he raises annually. Seventy-five acres of his own land is devoted to the raising of hay exclusively, and is used to supply his own needs only, and not for the market. Mr. Redmond's versatile ability enables him not only to carry out his own large undertakings profitably and with ease, but also to be of use to his fellow-citizens in a public capacity. For six years, 1898 to 1904, he served as supervisor of the fourth district, being appointed to the office in 1898 by Governor Gage to serve out an unexpired term, and thereafter he was elected for a second term, thus serving six years in all. Few have taken a deeper interest in establishing and maintaining good schools in this locality than Mr. Redmond, and during the twenty-five years that he has acted in the capacity of trustee of the Parkfield school district much permanent good has resulted.

Mr. Redmond was married in 1875 to Miss Hattie Imns, a native of Santa Cruz, Cal., and three children have been born to them, Alice E., Ora L. and Raymond, all of whom are still under the shelter of the home roof-tree. Two adopted nephews have also shared the home and affection of Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, Oscar G. and Richard S. Redmond, and are still members of their household. Mr. Redmond is associated with a number of fraternal orders, holding membership in Nacrimento Lodge No. 340, I. O. O. F., Paso Robles Encampment No. 69, and also in Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E.

JASPER PHARES.

The Phares family was one of the old and influential ones in the south, especially in Virginia, where several generations had flourished and become well known. Jasper Phares was a native of West Virginia, born in Randolph county November 27, 1845, into the home of John M. and Sidney (Rennix) Phares, they too being natives of West Virginia, where their entire lives were spent on a farm. Their son Jasper was reared in the midst of rural surroundings, and there he was content to settle down and follow the calling of his ancestors. The sickness of his wife, however, made a change of climate necessary, and believing that the desired results would be realized by a trip to California, he brought her here in 1881. Not only was the object of their visit accomplished, but they both

became enamored of the country and decided to take up their permanent residence here.

Suiting the action to the word, Mr. Phares rented four hundred acres of land near Chualar, Monterey county, carrying this on successfully for two years, when he gave it up and came to Salinas, locating on a ranch of twenty acres close to the city limits. Besides this he also had under his supervision a ranch of two hundred acres outside of the city. These combined interests engaged his attention continuously for about twenty years, when he gave up the larger tract and confined his attention to the twenty-acre ranch near the city. Both by training and by instinct Mr. Phares is an agriculturist and his success has therefore been assured from the first. However, this could not be were it not for the fact that he has brought to bear in his undertaking honest, upright principles, and these are his in large measure.

In West Virginia, near St. George, in 1863, Mr. Phares was married to Miss Harriet Jane Kalar, a native of that state, and one child has been born to them, a daughter, Laura Dell. Fraternally Mr. Phares is a Democrat, to the principles of which party his ancestors adhered for many generations. At the time the Civil war was being enacted he was about sixteen years old, and he readily recalls the havoc and devastation which followed in its wake. The horrors of warfare were no less indelibly impressed upon the youthful mind of Mrs. Phares, for her girlhood home was close by the spot where was fought the famous battle of Carrick's Ford, where Gen. R. B. Garnett was defeated and killed by the Federal troops July 13, 1861.

ALEXANDER RAINE.

Many generations of the Raine family flourished in France, where the fame of their achievements gave them national prominence. One of their branches became established in the seaport town of Brest and by reason of residence among a people bred to a love of the ocean they became identified with seafaring activities. Thus it came about that Alexander Raine, Sr., developed a large business as a ship-builder and eventually, as master of vessels of his own construction, visited many of the ports of the civilized world. As commander of a trading schooner he had frequent occasion to visit New Zealand and there he and his wife, who was Catherine Giblen, a native of Brest, established a home at Auckland. Their son, Alexander, Jr., was born in that city April 14, 1840, and as soon as old enough to accompany his father he went on numerous voyages to different ports of the world. These trips naturally interrupted his regular attendance at school, yet he acquired, by travel and habits of close observation, a far better education than many obtain in the most select institutions of learning. Besides his familiarity with the French language he is also skilled in speaking Spanish and English, so that on many occasions he was engaged to act as interpreter in important transactions between representatives of the different nationalities.

A voyage made in 1850 on the wooden ship Harmon, an English vessel, brought Captain Raine to the bay of Monterey on a quest of the hidden treasure of the golden west. With him he brought his ten-year old boy, who recalls vividly the sights and scenes of that now far-distant day of mining excitement and frontier activities. Although the father had come to the state for the purpose of mining, when he landed at Monterey and found an excellent opening for ship-building he changed his plans and took up the occupation familiar to his earliest years. The son assisted the father in building vessels and accompanied him on numerous voyages along the coast. The father died in 1904, at a ripe old age, after having been spared to witness the remarkable development of the country to which he had come more than one-half century before his demise.

As an agriculturist the first venture of Alexander Raine, Jr., was on a leased farm near Castroville, where he remained for a number of years and engaged in raising grain and blooded cattle. Afterward for seven years he leased a place at Chualar. At the expiration of that time he bought from B. Pomeroy a tract ten miles north of Salinas comprising five hundred and twenty-eight acres and known as the Crazy-Horse ranch. Besides raising grain he built up a profitable dairy business and also engaged in raising blooded horses. The ranch proved the

J. M. Copley

source of a neat income by sagacity on the part of the proprietor, who in 1905, after a long and successful experience retired from ranching pursuits. Since then he has made his home at No. 403 Front street, Salinas. In politics he has been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party and his sons hold the same political views as himself.

Through a long residence in Monterey county Mr. Raine has made a host of warm friends. Many of those with whom in early days he labored for the permanent upbuilding of the county have now passed into eternity. Another generation has sprung up to take their place in the activities of commerce and agriculture. While he misses the comrades of the long ago he does not allow himself to live wholly in the past, but maintains the warmest and most personal interest in the young people of today and is ready to aid them with counsel and the benefit of his ripened experience. Of the white settlers of this county he is one of the three survivors, the others having been called to their eternal rest, nor are there now living many of the men belonging to the ancient Spanish regime that flourished prior to the discovery of gold.

The first marriage of Mr. Raine took place in August of 1869 and united him with Maria Murray, who died in 1874, leaving three children, namely: Catherine J. and William A., both of Monterey; and Edward J., of Salinas. In 1875 Mr. Raine was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Reed, a native of California. Of this union were born the following children: Frederick J., Henry A. and Albert K., all of Salinas; Carrie B., wife of Edward Smith, of Salinas; Benjamin F., who is connected with the Western National Bank of San Francisco; Annie F., who married Henry T. Alsiene of Santa Cruz; and Alice, of Salinas.

JOSEPH MOORE COPLEY.

During a lifetime filled with varied experiences and devoted almost wholly to agricultural pursuits, it has been the privilege of Mr. Copley to witness the remarkable growth made by every section of California within the past one-half century. When he was a child conditions were largely those of the frontier. The old Spanish regime, with its aristocracy and large land holdings, was disappearing, while the American occupancy had not yet taken substantial form. It was an era of change and transformation. His earliest recollections are associated with the camp at Spanish Dry Diggings, Eldorado county, where he was born in 1859 and where he spent his early childhood. From there the family removed to a ranch near Sacramento, where two years were passed, but illness caused them to remove to Monterey county, and in 1869 they settled in Freeman's valley. Land was taken up there, but the seasons were unfavorable and the results were so unsatisfactory that the father, Andrew J. Copley, Sr., removed to Long valley, where he bought a squatter's right to a claim, also secured a title to three hundred and twenty acres adjacent.

After three years in Long valley the family removed to Peach Tree upon disposing of their holdings in the former locality, and in the new place of residence the father raised stock and also conducted a hotel. Eventually he disposed of his property there to Miller & Lux. Next he settled in Spring valley, where he was bereaved in 1898 by the death of his wife. Later he removed to San Diego, where he acquired city property, as well as a ranch, on Mission avenue, but during 1907 he sold his possessions in San Diego county, since which time he has been making his home with his children.

When twenty years of age Joseph Moore Copley started out to make his own way, his first step toward independence being the renting of land owned by his father, while at the same time he engaged in freighting to Soledad for two years. On leaving the ranch he removed to Tom's valley, where he proved up on a preemption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, also took up and commuted a homestead. Since then he has added to his holdings by the purchase of land, until now his landed possessions aggregate two thousand acres. About two hundred and sixty acres are under cultivation to grain, while the balance of his property is used for grazing purposes. In addition he rents one hundred and thirty-five acres of barley land and two hundred and eighty acres of range adjoining. Barley and wheat are his principal prod-

ucts in grain, while in stock he makes a specialty of raising horses and cattle. While superintending his own large estate, at the same time for many years he acted as superintendent of the Peach Tree ranch and remained in the employ of its owners, Miller & Lux, superintending their interests with the same sagacity, earnestness and intelligence displayed in his own affairs.

The marriage of Mr. Copley took place in 1879 and united him with Miss Mary Ellen Colwell, a native of Monterey county. Four children came to bless their union, but Nellie Maude and Andrew B. were taken by death from the midst of the family circle. The two surviving children are daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Luella Wideman, resides at Los Angeles; the other, Dora Hannah, married J. P. Wasson, formerly a resident of Hollister, but now engaged in blacksmithing at King City.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ST. CLAIR.

To one who in childhood was accustomed to the keen wintry winds and destructive storms prevalent in Nova Scotia, the change to the mild and beneficent climate of California cannot but be congenial. This has been the experience of Mr. St. Clair, who was born in that northern country, January 1, 1858, the son of parents who had made that country their lifetime home. Nature had not endowed him with as sturdy a constitution as his parents wished him to have, and in the hope of remedying this deficiency his parents permitted him to go on a sea voyage when he was only nine years old, in company with a relative of his mother's. Permitted such an experience at this impressionable age, it was only natural that he should form an attachment for life on the sea, and when he had recovered his health he was loathe to leave it for the life of the landsman. The consequence was that he continued the life of the sailor, working his way steadily to the front, until he was twenty-one years of age.

Mr. St. Clair saw California for the first time May 28, 1877, when he embarked from the ship Jabez Howie in the port of San Francisco, and so well pleased was he with the outlook that he then and there determined to settle down to the less hazardous life on land. In looking about for a desirable place to make his permanent residence, he went first to Yolo county, but two years later removed to Staten Island, and seven months afterward came to Monterey county, which has since been his home. His first purchase of land consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, which he bought as a homestead claim from the government, and since that time he has bought and sold a number of properties, all of which has been done with the desire to find a ranch exactly suited to his needs. He now owns and makes his home upon a tract of two hundred and forty acres in Pine valley, near the town of San Ardo, where he has one hundred and fifty acres in barley and wheat, while the remainder of the land forms a range for cattle and horses. He also raises hogs and poultry to some extent. All of the improvements seen on the place have been made by Mr. St. Clair, for there was not a building or fence to be seen when he located on the property. In the fall of 1908 he lost a commodious barn and a harvester by fire, which was the second time he had been burned out, the other fire taking his house and furnishings.

The marriage of Mr. St. Clair occurred in Long Valley in 1884, uniting him with Miss Mary Blair, whose parents were pioneers of Long valley. Two children have blessed their marriage, William W., who is now in Washington running a threshing outfit, and Robert H., a student in the public schools of San Ardo.

ABNER S. MURPHY.

The citizenship of California is made up largely from those born and reared in the states to the east, and of these not a few have come from far-off Maine. This was the native state of Abner S. Murphy, who was born in Penobscot county in 1832, the son of parents and the descendant of ancestors who had passed their entire lives in New England. It was thus looked upon as a venturesome undertaking when, in 1858, Mr. Murphy announced his intention of coming to the Pacific coast country to begin a career under new and untried conditions. He made the voyage by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and as the records do not state to the contrary it is safe

to presume that it was unattended by any unusual storm or disaster. The boat which he boarded on the Pacific side of the Isthmus reached San Francisco November 2, 1858, and from there Mr. Murphy went immediately to Marysville, Yuba county, where he prospected to some extent, but did very little mining, as his investigations did not warrant him in doing so.

Having satisfied himself that mining was not his forte, Mr. Murphy made no further attempt to work at it, but instead set about diligently to find an occupation that would be remunerative and at the same time congenial. Crossing over the state line into Nevada, near the town of Carson City, he engaged in teaming, also carried on a farm, besides engaging in the lumber business, all of which he managed successfully for nine years or until he returned to California and took up his permanent residence. This was in 1868, when he came to San Benito county, but before locating permanently upon a ranch he rented property near Chualar, Fair View and Tres Pinos, respectively, in order to satisfy himself as to the best location for a permanent home. Ten miles northeast of Hollister, at what is known as Lone Tree, he found a ranch which suited his needs, and in purchasing it he felt confident he had made no mistake. This has been abundantly proven by over forty years residence upon it. The ranch comprises three hundred acres of land well suited to the purposes to which it is adopted. During the earlier years of his experience on the ranch he made a special feature of hog-raising, and at the time was known as the largest and most successful rancher in that line in San Benito county. Later, however, this gave way to more diversified farming, and though he still raises hogs to some extent, he also raises cattle and has a large part of his ranch devoted to hay and the various grains grown successfully in this part of the state.

As his companion in life Mr. Murphy chose Miss Isabella Christianson, a native of Norway, to whom he was married in 1865. Two children were born of this marriage, Susan and Dena, the former at home with her parents, and the latter the wife of Thomas Watson, of Monterey. No citizen of San Benito county is more public-spirited or eager for the upbuilding of his community than has Mr. Murphy been since his location here. This was especially shown in the interest which he took in making good roads a possibility, his interest and ability along this line leading to his election as deputy road master of the county. During his service in this capacity covering several years, he had five miles of country roads to keep up, and it goes without saying that his duty in this respect was not neglected. Politically Mr. Murphy is a Republican, although in casting his vote he is influenced more by the suitability of the candidate for the office in question than by the party which he represents. Fraternally he is a member of but one organization, the United Workmen at Hollister.

JAMES A. FRASIER.

A number of the residents of the city of Salinas and county of Monterey came from the historic county of Delaware in the State of New York, and among these may be mentioned the Frasier family, who for years made their home at Delhi, that county. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch and who is one of the leading farmers of the Carmel valley was born in New York City October 3, 1846, but passed the years of youth at Delhi and attended the schools of that village. The family of which he was a member comprised eight children, of whom two daughters and four sons are now living. The father, Alexander, for years engaged in the mercantile business, but afterward cultivated a farm in York state. There he met and married Miss Alice Douglass, who like himself was born in New York. Prior to her marriage she followed the occupation of teaching, for which a broad and liberal education admirably qualified her.

One of the daughters of the Frasier family had married W. W. Ramsey and had removed with her husband to California, settling in the Salinas valley. From there she sent back favorable reports concerning the country and these reports induced her parents to remove to the western coast. It was during 1868 that they brought their family to the shores of the Pacific, making the trip via steamer from New York to the Isthmus of Panama, crossing the isthmus by railroad, and thence sailing northward by

steamer to San Francisco. From there they proceeded to the Salinas valley, where the father engaged in raising stock and in conducting a dairy. Their latter years, however, were passed in Tacoma, Wash., where his death occurred in 1897, and his wife passed away in 1899.

The marriage of James A. Frasier was solemnized in 1868 and united him with Miss Josephine Shaver, a descendent of a Revolutionary soldier and a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. One daughter, Adaline, blessed their union. To her was given every advantage within the means of the parents. On arriving at maturity she became the wife of Hon. J. B. Holohan, and they have one daughter, Josephine. For years Mr. Holohan has been one of the most influential Democrats in this part of the state. His popularity among all classes of people is shown by the fact that he was elected to the state senate from the Republican counties of Santa Cruz and San Mateo. His service in the senate has been characterized by dignity and hearty devotion to the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Frasier enlisted in August, 1863, in the Eighth New York Light Artillery, and saw service until July, 1865, when he was discharged. He was present at the bombardment of Fort Fisher, a naval battle. He was a charter member of New York City Post No. 2, G. A. R., and is now a member of Steadman Post of Salinas.

JOHN DIVEN COCHRAN.

A life of over forty-five years in the west has given Mr. Cochran a broad knowledge of the resources of the region, as well as a patriotic and affectionate regard for this commonwealth. As one of her loyal citizens he has contributed to her progress and aided her development through a long period. Although not one of her early settlers, he has been a contributor for many years to that portion of the state where his lot was cast. Thus his opinions concerning the possibilities have not been obtained through others, but are the result of an observing eye, a logical mind and a keen, sagacious judgment.

For many years the Cochran family had been associated with the middle west, particularly with Illinois, and it was in Marshall county, that state, that the birth of John D. Cochran occurred April 9, 1839. He was the first to establish the name in California, arriving in San Francisco in young manhood, in February, 1864, at which time he and A. Wideman, who came to California with him, located in Santa Cruz. Having been reared in a farming community during boyhood and youth he found his knowledge of agriculture his principal stock in trade upon locating in a new country, and it was along this line that he sought employment in the vicinity of Santa Cruz. He continued in the employ of ranchers in that locality for about one year, when he went to San Jose and was similarly occupied for the same length of time. His investigations next took him to Watsonville, going from there to Castroville, and remaining in the latter place during the years 1866 and '67. It was at this juncture that he came to Gonzales and it is with this particular part of the country that his life has since been associated. An experience of four years in the employ of others in this locality gave him confidence in his own ability and resulted in the establishment of a ranching enterprise of his own. Securing a tract of three thousand acres of land, he entered enthusiastically in his new undertaking, undaunted by the fact that he and Mr. Wideman, his partner at that time, were the only white ranchers in the country round about, all of their neighbors being Spaniards and Indians. Besides carrying on general farming they also made a specialty of raising a fine grade of stock, and during the seven years which followed they met with a financial success in excess of their anticipations. Selling out his ranching interests at the end of this time Mr. Cochran established himself in the butcher business in Gonzales in 1876, this being the second mercantile business to be established in the place, and from then until the present time or for a period of thirty-three years, he has followed this business uninterruptedly. During this time, however, in 1902, he took his son, John D., Jr., into partnership, since which time business has been carried on under the name of Cochran & Son.

Mr. Cochran's marriage occurred in Gonzales, Cal., October 5, 1875, uniting him with Miss Helena Starr, a native of La Crescent, Minn., and a daughter of B. S. Starr, who was the first hotel

keeper of Gonzales. Only one child, John D., Jr., was born of this union, and he, as previously stated, is associated with his father in business in Gonzales. He is married and established in a home of his own, however, his wife before her marriage having been Miss Jessie Iverson, the daughter of John Iverson, a prominent rancher and highly respected citizen of this community for many years. They have one daughter, Bernice Marie.

During his earlier years Mr. Cochran espoused the cause of the Democratic party, serving as a delegate to a number of county conventions, but of later years his vote and influence have been given in favor of the Prohibition party. Realizing that the evils of intemperance were working such havoc with the youth of the land, he felt it his duty as a true citizen to do whatever lay in his power to avert the evil, and since taking this stand he has let no opportunity pass to further the cause of prohibition and wipe out the saloon and its allied associations. The cause of education is also a subject in which he takes a keen interest and for six years he rendered efficient service as trustee of Gonzales school district. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows, holding membership in Gabilan Lodge No. 372 of Gonzales, and his son is also a member of the same lodge. Mr. Cochran is president of and a stockholder in the Gonzales Cemetery Association, Incorporated, and in his religious preferences he is allied by membership with the First Baptist Church of Gonzales, and for a number of years has served efficiently as superintendent of the Sunday school.

CHARLES PAUL COOPER.

Coming to California entirely without capital, so poor, indeed, that he finished his journey on foot, Mr. Cooper has experienced all the hardships incident to securing a start in a new country. The early struggle was one that only the most robust constitution could endure and the most determined will could conquer. In the end, however, a fair degree of success was achieved, and he is now classed among the prosperous farmers of Monterey county, where he makes his home on the Escolle ranch, near Gonzales, and operates fifteen hundred acres, under cultivation largely to barley, potatoes and sugar beets.

Born in Baden, Germany, January 9, 1848, Charles Paul Cooper is a son of Joseph and Otilla (Keiser) Cooper, descendants of a long line of Teutonic ancestry. The father bore an active part in the revolution that occurred in Germany during the middle of the nineteenth century, and, like all participants in that struggle, he was forced to flee from his native land in order to save his life. Accompanied by his family, in 1852, he crossed the ocean to New York, and from that state proceeded to Huron county, Ohio, where the son attended the country schools, and, as he became old enough, began to take a part in the operation of the farm. There he remained for thirty years, but in 1883 became a pioneer of North Dakota and continued in that state for eight years.

The northwest did not bring prosperity to Mr. Cooper. On the contrary, his experiences there were so discouraging that he decided to seek a location where the climate was less rigorous and the soil more productive. When he came to California he left behind him in the Dakota home his wife and children. The former, whom he had married February 28, 1876, was in maidenhood Miss Helen Chooker, of French descent. Three sons and one daughter were born of their union, and all are still living. The daughter, Tillie, is the wife of Samuel Kelly and has two children. One of the sons, William C., who is married and has two children, makes his home at Yuma, Ariz., on land the father and son purchased jointly, consisting of four hundred and twenty-five acres. Land that cost $33.33 and $60 an acre would readily bring $100 at this writing. Charles and Frank are both at home with their father.

After a brief sojourn in Fresno, following his arrival in California, in 1891, Mr. Cooper walked to Salinas, where he found two friends, Frank Vierra and Fred Chappell. For a time he was employed by Herbert Carey on a chicken ranch on the Buena Vista, but the money he made there was lost through investing in hogs on the Badue ranch. Later, however, his fortunes began to take a turn for the better, and in four years after coming he sent to Dakota for his family. He then bought fifty-five acres near Salinas

from James Dill for $60 an acre. Four years later he bought fifty-five acres from John J. Hebbron for $60 an acre. Meanwhile he and his sons were never idle, but labored early and late to pay off the indebtedness that covered the ranch. When finally the debt was paid, all were happy. The family then moved to the Chualar ranch of David Jacks, and there they farmed three thousand acres of the grant, growing good crops of hay and grain. Their next lease covered some of the Spreckels land, where they grew sugar beets and raised hay in large quantities. It has been the privilege of the father to receive the stanch aid of his sons, and to their youthful energy he owes not a little of his prosperity, while on the other hand they have enjoyed the benefit of his ripened experience, sound judgment and wise foresight. During his residence in this county Mr. Cooper has met with discouragement, but by the kindness of the people with whom he was doing business and with the co-operation of his good wife and children (climatic conditions also assisting), he has been enabled to succeed beyond his expectations.

ERNEST MICHAELIS.

The history of Monterey county during the past thirty years has been watched with the deepest interest by this influential German-American citizen, who has made his home here during that period and by progressive spirit has contributed to local development. A native of Prussia, he was born in the town of Bismarck July 2, 1847, and there he was apprenticed to the barber's trade at an early age. The monotony of the work proved irksome to a lad longing for adventure and he finally ran away from home to try his fortunes in the new world. However, he never forgot the associations of youth and the kindred at the old home, and long afterward he sent the money for his father to join him in California. The old man made the long journey to the western coast and for twenty-three years was an inmate of his son's home, dying here November 29, 1908, at the age of ninety-one years and eight months.

Shipping on board a merchant-vessel, Ernest Michaelis came across the ocean to New Haven, Conn., where he landed in 1863. He started to walk to New York, not having the money for a more comfortable mode of travel. When he reached Bridgeport he stopped, having secured employment as a polisher and varnisher in the factory of Wheeler & Wilson. January 27, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, under Colonel Kellogg, and served until he was honorably discharged June 27, 1865. Meanwhile he had seen considerable fighting with such disastrous results that his regiment won a record as having lost (with only one exception) the largest number of men of any regiment in the entire service.

After having worked for eleven months at the barber's trade Ernest Michaelis enlisted in the regular army and was chosen recruiting sergeant, in which capacity he enlisted more men than any of the other officers. To him was due the idea of advertising in German papers for recruits and the plan proved very successful. While in the office he enlisted a band leader with his entire band, which was recognized as an important service to the army. Early in 1868 he chose an assignment to the Fourteenth with assignment to Arizona and in August of the same year he landed at Angel Island, San Francisco, with a detachment. Later he received an honorable discharge in Arizona, and then went back east via San Francisco, but soon returned to that city, where he engaged in business from 1870 to 1879, meanwhile being part owner of the Washington baths, one of the old landmarks of the town.

Intending to go to the coal mines, Mr. Michaelis arrived in Monterey county in 1879, but he found reports concerning these mines had been exaggerated, and he thereupon turned his attention to the barber's trade, which he followed altogether for twenty years in Monterey. From 1894 to 1900 he conducted the Monterey *Cypress*, which he published in his own building and under his supervision the paper was greatly improved. Finding that the care of the shop and the publication of the paper proved too heavy a responsibility, he closed the shop at a moment's notice. For twenty years or more he has served as justice of the peace. He is interested in gold mining in the southeastern part of the Withers tract and organized a company for the development of the mine.

The marriage of Mr. Michaelis took place in San Francisco October 25, 1875, and united him with Wilhelmina Erdlen, who was born in Augsburg, but reared in Munich, Bavaria. They are the parents of five children, namely: Fred C., of Los Angeles; Ernest W., of San Francisco; Charlotte, wife of Martin Duffy, of San Francisco; Helene, who is employed as bookkeeper for the Hartford Insurance Company; and Louise M., who resides with her parents in Monterey. Politically a Republican, Mr. Michaelis for many years has been a member of the county central committee and also has served as a delegate to county and state conventions. For twenty years he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his fraternal relations further included membership in the local and grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, where he passed all the chairs of the home lodge.

On account of the many inquiries made of Mr. Michaelis as to his methods of locating water, petroleum, coal, gold, silver or other minerals, he wrote an explanatory article which appeared in one of the local papers, from which we quote as follows: "There are three ways or modes by which I make locations. First, by the use of a so-called divining or locating rod; second, by attracting magnetisms of different bodies, such as water, minerals or metals; third, I locate through psychic power or spiritual inspiration, this latter being the most reliable.

"I commenced the use of the divining rod some years ago, and achieved a partial success with it, particularly in locating underground streams. The rod used was one I purchased of Francisco Peche of Santa Clara. This instrument is constructed upon the principle that like attracts like.

"After experimenting with it for four years and learning all that I could through its means, which has been of great value to me in my subsequent studies, I decided to seek a more perfect means of locating, as owing to the extreme sensitiveness of the rod I could not distinguish quantities, it being too easily attracted by small quantities.

"Three years ago I formed the acquaintance of Professor Rollie M. Jamison, the noted psychologist, under whom I have since studied psychology, and with whom, and his wife, Mrs. Jamison, I am now associated in locating water, petroleum, coal, gold, silver, and other underground substances.

"After attending a few of his private seances, I soon became interested in the wonderful phenomena of psychical or spiritual manifestations, and after a short time I made through this means what I call for want of a better name, a spiritual rod, which supplied the want of a perfect locating rod. By its means I am enabled to locate exactly, tell both the depth and the quantity in water and petroleum wells and bodies of mineral matter.

"The second method of locating we employ is by mental concentration. Every subject under the sun has a peculiar magnetism of its own; by concentrating the mind upon a particular substance, we fasten that magnetism upon the brain, and as soon as we step upon the spot beneath which the substance is hidden in the earth we are enabled to attract the corresponding magnetism.

"This manifests itself in different ways in different individuals, I, myself, being made aware of the presence by a violent twitching of the eyelids, which does not cease until I think of something else, and thus change the magnetism, or by rubbing the eyes.

"The third way is through spiritual power, by going into what is called a subjective or trance state. When in that state we can easily tell the location of any substance, such as water, petroleum, coal, gold, silver and other minerals or metals. We can also tell the depth of a reservoir of water or oil or a mineral deposit, and the quantity it contains.

"There is nothing at all supernatural in anything that we do. It is all perfectly natural. We use the spirit power inherent in every man, cultivate the spirit that God has given us, and by study and application develop the brain cells along certain lines of thought and in due time results appear.

"We receive that which we can grasp according to our state of mental and spiritual development. We do not get something for nothing in this line of endeavor. We must work and apply ourselves earnestly, according to the universal law and the eternal plan to place ourselves in harmony with the Infinite. Then all is visible and present with us."

FRANCIS M. CARNAHAN.

An influential position among the ranchers of Monterey county is held by this honored California pioneer of 1853, a native Kentuckian, born in that state in 1831 and educated by private tutors, but since the age of twenty-two years a citizen of the west. It was during the autumn of 1853 that he left the home of his father and started upon the long journey to California, traveling first to New York, where he took passage on an ocean vessel for the isthmus of Panama, and from there sailing northward on the Pacific ocean to San Francisco. After having landed in December of 1853 he took passage on a boat for Sacramento and from the capital city proceeded to Grass valley, where he prospected and mined. During 1855 he changed his headquarters to the mines of Trinity county, where he remained until 1860 and then discontinued the search for gold in order to work in the red woods of Santa Clara county.

Coming to the unimproved lands of what is now San Benito county (but at that time Monterey county) in 1868 Mr. Carnahan took up a raw tract near Hollister, where he spent eight busy years. The year 1876 witnessed his arrival in Monterey county, where he bought a squatter's title to one hundred and sixty acres and this he homesteaded, developing the property until it became productive and highly remunerative. Later he acquired a tract of two hundred and fifteen acres and a portion of this tract he has since cultivated. The larger part of his property is utilized for pasture for his cattle and horses, the raising of which forms one of the important activities of the ranch. A fine orchard of three acres is irrigated by means of a pumping plant put in under his supervision and he has been active in making other valuable improvements on the ranch, including a thorough system of fencing. Thirty-five acres of the ranch are under cultivation to wheat and barley, large crops of which bring a neat return for the labor expended thereon.

The marriage of Mr. Carnahan occurred in 1866 and united him with Miss Charlotte Hamilton, who was born in Iowa, but came to California at an early age and settled in San Jose. Nine children were born of their union. The eldest, Elizabeth, married J. M. Smith, of McKittrick, Kern county. Nellie died in 1894. Nancy married A. M. Colthart, of Los Banos, Merced county. Minnie married William Greene of Salinas and passed from earth in March of 1904. Harry L. is engaged in ranching on his farm near Metz, Monterey county. Alice married Charles Ioppini, of Orland, Glenn county. Francis, Jr., is farming near Aromas. Lottie Belle attended the Bakersfield high school and is now at home, and Pauline attends the Los Banos high school. For fourteen years Mr. Carnahan officiated as a trustee of the Metz district and during that period he labored earnestly and effectively to aid in the upbuilding of the schools and the enlargement of their usefulness.

ALFRED C. MAYERS.

Numerous business interests have engaged the attention of Mr. Mayers since he came to Pacific Grove in 1905, perhaps the most important of these being the establishment and supervision of the Pacific Grove Plumbing Company. The equipment of buildings with a full line of plumbing brought him in touch with the carpentering business and he began to take contracts, not alone for plumbing, but also for building, since which time he has constructed many attractive cottages in the eastern part of the town and also erected the elegant residence owned by Miss Sarah Park, as well as other structures artistic in design and modern in finish.

Born in San Francisco June 18, 1866, Alfred C. is a son of Henry and Isabella (Robinson) Mayers, the father a California pioneer of 1849 and for forty years a prominent business man of San Francisco. On the completion of public school studies Mr. Mayers served an apprenticeship of four years to the trade of manufacturing jeweler in San Francisco. On leaving his native city he went to New Mexico and remained for four years, meanwhile working as a millwright and building quartz-mills. From New Mexico he went to the mining camp of Bisbee, Ariz., where he had charge of the lumber yard owned by Phelps, Dodge & Co., incorporators of the Copper Queen Mining Co.

Returning to San Francisco and remaining for

one year, Mr. Mayers then went to the Mammoth copper mines, seventy-five miles from Tucson, Ariz., and constructed a large cyanide plant. From there he went to Morenci, Ariz., and secured employment in the office of Phelps, Dodge & Co., proprietors of the Detroit Copper Mining Co. At the same camp he was with the Arizona Copper Co., being what was in local parlance known as the "shot-gun man"; that is, it was his duty to keep order in the camp. After four years there he went to Freshwater, Humboldt county, Cal., and had charge of the shop of the Freshwater Lumber Co., after which he came to Pacific Grove and now resides at No. 111 Fourth street, this city. Since coming here he has been a member of the board of trade. His marriage took place February 15, 1893, and united him with Isabel Hebbron, a daughter of that well-known California pioneer, J. R. Hebbron, of Salinas. One daughter, Gladys, blesses the union. For some years Mr. Mayers has been identified with the California Fish & Game Association and during the past two years he has served as a deputy state fish and game commissioner. His duties carry him into different parts of the state in search of violators of the law and he keeps in close touch with sportsmen throughout the entire state.

PERRY L. BROWN.

It lacks but a few years of being a half century since Mr. Brown became associated with California, during which time he has witnessed many changes, yet, vast as have been the transformations of the past, he realizes that the entire country is still in the beginning of its development. Those who will be living several generations hence will see improvements of which we of to-day cannot even dream; comfort and plenty will be the rule, instead of the exception, and all of the land which is now a waste or uncultivated will be made to blossom and bear abundant harvests.

Perry L. Brown was born August 8, 1856, in Salt Lake, Utah, where, up to the age of seven years (1863), he was reared and educated. His parents, Alonzo and Mary (Bevans) Brown, then transferred their home to California, locating in Sacramento, where Perry L. continued his school training for a number of years. The next removal of the family, in 1872, took them to Sonoma county, where they lived until 1880, when they removed to Monterey county. Here the remainder of their lives was passed. Since 1876 their son has been a permanent resident of Monterey county, and also of Pine valley. At the time he came here he was young and eager to get a start in a business way, so accepted the first work that came to his hand. This he found on the large ranch of Miller & Lux, where the diversity of the work and method and care displayed in the superintendence of the ranch all contributed to the wholesome education of the young prospective rancher. Finally he determined to secure a ranch of his own, and in 1887 he homesteaded a quarter section of land in the valley, later purchased a like amount, and still later added to his holdings until he owned six hundred and forty acres, all in one body. He made that his home until 1905, when he removed to his present place, where he leases five hundred acres, which he has in barley and wheat. He also raises horses, cattle and hogs, and altogether maintains one of the most profitable and well-conducted ranch enterprises in this section of country. His yearly income is further enhanced by the maintenance of a confectionery store in San Lucas, which is under the supervision of his daughter, who also acts in the capacity of postmaster.

Mr. Brown's marriage was celebrated in 1881 and united him with Miss Ella M. Winchell, a resident of Long valley. Four children have been born of their marriage, three daughters and one son. The eldest child, Winnie, is now the wife of William Wansleben, of San Lucas; Effie is postmaster of San Lucas and also has charge of her father's store; while Elmer C. and Adeline are both at home with their parents.

Movements for the country's progress have received the support of Mr. Brown, who has been a close reader of current literature and has given stanch support to the Democratic party in national issues, although in local affairs he is independent, voting for the men whom he considers best qualified for the office. The subject of providing good schools for the young has been one to which he has given much thought,

and to him is largely due the organization of the Sherman school district, of which he has been a trustee for sixteen years, and ever since its organization he has served as clerk of the board. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in San Lucas Lodge, No. 154. In 1908 Mr. Brown, with others, organized the San Lucas Belgian Horse Company and purchased a Belgian stallion.

ISAAC MYLAR.

The family represented by this honored pioneer of Monterey county was planted along the shores of the Atlantic ocean during the colonial period of our country's history. The grandfather was a typical frontiersman and a friend of Daniel Boone, whom he assisted in the early development of Kentucky, remaining in the wilderness until he fell a victim of the attacks of savage Indians. The father, James Mylar, was born in South Carolina, but at an early age migrated to Kentucky, where he met and married Henrietta Jett, of Virginian birth and ancestry. For a time they remained in Kentucky, but later planted a home in the wilderness of Illinois, and still later became pioneers of Missouri. Their family consisted of eight sons and four daughters, namely: Enoch, Frank, Israel, Douglass, Fanny, Mary, Rachel, Julia, James L., Isaac, John and Thomas, of whom the only surviving son is Isaac, now in his eighty-second year.

Madison county, Ky., is the native place of Isaac Myler, and December 24, 1827, the date of his birth. When a small boy he was taken to Illinois by his parents and later went to Missouri with them. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a volunteer in the Mexican war and served until the close of the struggle, his services having been recognized by a pension of $20 per month from the government. On his return from the war he established domestic ties, being married, October 11, 1849, to Talitha Wolley, a native of Illinois.

When news came of the discovery of gold in California a desire to go to the west was aroused in the heart of Mr. Mylar. Bidding farewell to his young wife in 1850 he started across the plains with an ox-team and in due time arrived at his destination. His first experience in mining was gained at Hangtown, Placer county. Later he joined a brother who had preceded him and had settled in Calaveras county. In 1851 he returned to Missouri, where a daughter had been born during his absence. During 1854 he brought his family to California. The following children were born of his union: Emmeline, Thomas, Josephine, Mary Jane, Henrietta, Emma E., Clara and Minnie M., all of whom are now married with the exception of Thomas. There are also nineteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, and in these Mr. Mylar takes the deepest interest.

After having spent a short time in Calaveras county Mr. Mylar began to mine at Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne county, where he and his brother, Thomas, had a claim. Within nine months he took out $8,000 in gold. At the expiration of that time he sold his claim for $3,000, cash, to John Russell, after which he came to Monterey county and settled three miles from Salinas at what was then known as Hill Town (now Riverside). Only a short sojourn was made there. Next he bought a claim on one hundred and sixty acres at San Juan, but finding the title imperfect he sold his right and moved to Santa Cruz county. A venture there proved unfortunate, for he was ejected from four hundred acres of grazing and farming lands on the Mesqua grant, which he had purchased for cash. Returning to San Juan, where his brother, Israel, made his home, he soon bought land in the San Juan canon and later purchased eighty acres near William Prescott's ranch in what is now San Benito county. The land was traded to W. G. Hubbard for a blacksmith's shop, but this did not prove a profitable venture. Returning to agricultural pursuits he bought land from B. F. Ross and forty acres from James Collins, selling both tracts to Miller & Lux for $5,300.

The next location selected by Mr. Mylar was at Peach Tree or Lonoak, where he embarked in the sheep business, continuing in the industry until the dry season of 1877, when he lost his flock of twenty-five hundred head. This forced him to turn his attention to other forms of agricultural activity. Meanwhile he remained on the property, to which he added until he owned

eleven hundred and thirty acres. A part was under cultivation and the balance used for the pasturage of stock. During the year 1905 he sold out for $10,000 and since then he has lived retired, enjoying a well-deserved rest after years of constant endeavor and ceaseless industry. Upon leaving the ranch he established his home at No. 2112 Grant street, Berkeley, but, though no longer a resident of Monterey county, no one is more deeply interested than he in its progress and no one contributes more generously to movements for the upbuilding of its permanent interests and the development of its resources.

JOSEPH HOWARD MacDONALD.

The MacDonalds belong to an old clan of Highlanders that furnished to Scotland many of its most illustrious chiefs in times of war. As far back as the lineage could be traced it is found that loyalty to country was a family characteristic, and this trait predominating in the Scotch progenitors is noticeable in descendants of the present day. Joseph Howard MacDonald, though not a Californian by birth, has evinced the utmost devotion to the welfare of his adopted country, and no movement is inaugurated for the common welfare which lacks his co-operation and support.

Born at Truro, Nova Scotia, October 25, 1857, Mr. MacDonald is a son of Alexander and Rachel (Allister) MacDonald and a grandson of the illustrious Colonel Duncan Allister of the Eighty-fourth regiment of Scotch Highlanders, and a brave participant in the memorable battle of Waterloo. In the early days when everything was made by hand, Mr. MacDonald learned the carpenter's trade under a skilled builder in Nova Scotia, and after the close of his apprenticeship he engaged in building in his native province. At Truro, March 26, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Lilla Jessie Vincent, who was born in Nova Scotia of American parentage, and is a cousin of Bishop Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church, and illustrious through his association with the Chautauqua movement.

On coming to the United States in 1885, Mr. MacDonald settled in Boston, where he secured employment as foreman for a prosperous contractor. Later he took the contract for the building of fifteen houses in Brocton, Mass. While busily engaged in the east he heard much concerning the climate and advantages of the west and was finally constrained to close out his eastern interests in order that he might remove to California. The year 1898 he spent at Redlands, and while in that town he built the first frame residence constructed at Oak Glenn, a summer resort in the mountains, eighteen miles from Redlands. Two years were next spent at San Diego, where he had the contract for a number of cottages and other buildings. During 1902 he came to Salinas, where ever since he has engaged in high-class mill and specialty work. In his shop cabinet work is turned out, also fancy woodwork, window screens, doors, store fixtures, picture frames, etc., and a large amount of repair work is done. In house-finishing he is regarded as an expert. No one tries harder than he to give satisfaction, and it is his endeavor to satisfy the most critical customer.

The Republican party has had the allegiance of Mr. MacDonald ever since he became a citizen of the United States. Fraternally he is an officer in the local camp of the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Carpenters' Union and holds office as president of the organization. In his family there are two sons, Edwin Ansell and Fred Freeman, both of whom are in the United States army. The former, a member of the Fourth United States Cavalry, saw two years of active service in the Philippines and during that time he took part in several engagements. During the famous battle of Monte Dijo he was in the front ranks along the firing line and bore a valiant part in the engagement, where eight hundred of the natives were killed. The latter son is a member of the Twentieth United States Infantry, now stationed at Manila.

JOHN WARREN DAVIS.

The fact that Mr. Davis came to the Golden state over forty years ago and has been a continuous resident of his present homestead for nearly thirty years of this time speaks more eloquently than can words of his satisfaction with the state in general and of this particular part of

it especially. His boyhood home was far removed from the scene of his present activities, for he is a native of New York state, his birth occurring in Saratoga county on August 13, 1836, the son of parents who had known no other home than the Empire state.

By the time he had attained fifteen years of age John W. Davis had completed his school training and had turned his thoughts to the more serious side of life. At this age he became an apprentice in an iron foundry and after working at the trade two years he began doing journeyman's work, first in Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained two years. Later he went to Augusta, Ga., and was located there continuously for over ten years, or from 1857 to 1868. The year last mentioned marked not only a change in occupation, but also a change in location, for in that year Mr. Davis came to California and became interested in ranching. Leaving the south, he boarded a vessel at Charleston bound for New York and from there he sailed to the isthmus of Panama; after crossing this neck of land he took passage on a vessel on the Pacific side that landed him in San Francisco in due time. From there he went direct to Santa Clara county, and after remaining at Los Gatos for one year came to San Benito county and located at Hollister, in April, 1869. So pleased was he with the outlook in this locality that he determined to purchase land and settle upon it, carrying out this determination by the purchase of one hundred and seventy-two acres of land not far from the city. He immediately began to improve and cultivate the property, and during the twelve years that he made his home upon it he developed it into one of the finest and most profitable ranches in the vicinity. After disposing of the property in 1881, however, he purchased the ranch on which he now lives, and which he is farming in partnership with his sons. The ranch comprises six hundred acres of fine, tillable land on the Santa Ana road, and under the trained hand of Mr. Davis, with the co-operation of his sons, is made to yield abundant harvests.

In 1860 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Temperance Swain, a native of Georgia, and it was in that state that their acquaintance, courtship and marriage took place. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, but one of the number, Ella, is now deceased. She became the wife of Frank Robinson, of Oakland, and at her death left three children, Alma, Frank and Muriel. Maude, the wife of Albert O. Miller, of Tulare, Cal., is the mother of three children, Mabel, Albert O. and Kenneth. Bessie, the next in order of birth, is at home. George is interested with his father in the home ranch. James, who is principal of the Hollister high school, married Miss Anna Thomas, the daughter of B. F. Thomas, of Hollister. The youngest of the family, Blanche, is a teacher in the Hollister schools and makes her home with her parents. At all times Mr. Davis has been an advocate of furnishing the younger generation with the best educational facilities possible, and as a trustee of the Hollister school district ever since 1871 he has been the means of doing untold good to this end. Fraternally Mr. Davis is a member of but one order, holding membership in Hollister Lodge No. 96, A. O. U. W.

JOHN McDOUGALL.

Whatever portion of the world has received as citizens people of Scotch blood, such sections reap an inestimable benefit from the presence of men and women of irreproachable characters, earnest industry and progressive spirit, whose descendants will form the bulwark of the prosperity of any country and bring honor to any land. There is no citizen more devoted to the welfare of the United States than he who proudly points to Scotland as his ancestral home or who recounts the deeds of Sir William Wallace and Robert Bruce and quotes from the lyrics of Robert Burns and the works of Sir Walter Scott. The men who were most loyal to the land of their birth are the ones who show the deepest love for their adopted country and in whose minds patriotism is ever united with humanity and brotherly compassion.

As the name indicates, the McDougall family came from Scotland. The original emigrants, James and Margaret McDougall, were born in Glasgow, Scotland, and belonged to humble families whose bread was earned by honorable toil. They, too, were taught to be self-supporting early in life, the father learning the trade of

a pastry baker, while the mother became skilled in the art of weaving. After marriage they crossed the ocean to America and came direct to California, settling in the town of Santa Barbara. During 1853 they became residents of Monterey county and spent their remaining years in this part of the state, dying at Salinas, the father when eighty-four and the mother at the age of eighty-six years.

The parental family consisted of four sons and three daughters, namely: James H., Daniel K., Margaret, Isabel, Ellen, John and George. All of these are still living with the exception of Ellen and they form a family circle known for sturdy integrity, high order of intelligence and unwearied discharge of the duties of citizenship. The next to the youngest of the children was John, born in the village of Santa Barbara, July 1, 1853, and taken to Monterey county at the age of two months. The local schools of that day gave him fair advantages and after leaving school he served an apprenticeship to the trade of a saddler and harness-maker, which he has followed through the greater part of his active life. When fourteen years of age and while herding cows on the Toro rancho, he was held up by the bandit Vasquez and his gang, but when he made his identity known was permitted to go unmolested. He speaks the Spanish language fluently and has always been a welcome guest at the homes of the Spanish people. He was employed on the Carr Abbott ranch, the present site of Spreckels, when a young man of sixteen years. During April of 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Moses, a native of Michigan. Five sons and one daughter came to bless their union, namely: Earl N., who married Miss Lizzie Tout, of Salinas; Ellen, John E., Clarence A., Alfred J., and Arthur. The children received the greater part of their education in the schoolhouse which their father was instrumental in building. One of the sons, Alfred, is now a student in the Salinas high school and is much interested in athletics.

Removing with his family to Monterey, there Mr. McDougall carried on business as a saddler and harness-maker for a time, and was also employed at the Del Monte for three years. From there he went to San Lucas, Monterey county, where he followed his trade for twelve years. Next he established his home at Salinas, where he owns a comfortable cottage. Recently he has removed to the thriving village of Spreckels, where he conducts a harness shop, and is treasurer of the Improvement Club and one of the influental workers in fostering the local upbuilding. Like others of his family, he is stanch in his allegiance to Republican principles; like them, also, he has considerable musical ability, and was a member of the first brass band of Salinas and still belongs to the Salinas band. He is past grand of Alisal Lodge No. 163, I. O. O. F., having joined that lodge when twenty-two years of age, and is a member of the Encampment and Rebekahs. Believing a strict observance of justice and a steady adherence to virtue to form the principles of good government and ideal citizenship, he has endeavored to exhibit these traits in his own character. No progressive measure for the local good has failed of his support. The need of well-equipped schools has been recognized by him for many years and he has accomplished much toward that end, particularly during a service of twelve years in the office of school trustee. For three years he also served as constable of his township. Both in the discharge of civic duties and those of private life, he has aimed to promote the welfare of his community and the well-being of his fellow-citizens.

RANSOM P. LATHROP.

R. P. Lathrop, the son of Levi B. Lathrop, whose biography is in another part of this volume, graduated from the Gates Institute and Business College in San Jose in 1875 and came to Hollister immediately thereafter and engaged in the hay business that his father had established in 1874. At that time the plant consisted of one warehouse, a wooden structure with a storage capacity of sixteen hundred tons. With persistent energy and good business methods the business prospered and established a reputation for fair dealing that extends all over the Pacific coast and in some sections of the east. In the year 1876 R. P. Lathrop purchased the plant and continued to conduct it alone until 1893, when the business assumed such magnitude as to war-

rant incorporating under the name of The Farmers Hay Co., with R. P. Lathrop in full charge.

In 1899 the corporate name was changed to The Lathrop Hay Co., with R. P. Lathrop as president and manager. This concern today is most successful and has made a wonderful growth; the plant now covers thirty-seven and one-half acres with four immense corrugated iron warehouses, the largest in the world, with a combined storage capacity of seventeen thousand five hundred tons. The four warehouses end to end are over one-quarter of a mile long, one hundred feet wide, fifty-two feet high in the ridge. The entire premises are fenced in with a close seven foot barbed wire fence; the entire yard is illuminated all night, every night in the year, with seven immense locomotive head lights, supplied with acetylene gas. A watchman is on duty with gun and dog as a precaution against fire.

Hollister enjoys the distinction of not only raising hay of the highest standard of quality, owing to climatic conditions, absence of fogs, extreme heat or cold, making a sweet sun cured hay; but is also the largest shipping point for hay in California, producing practically one-fifth of the state's supply.

Hollister hay finds a ready market in various parts of the Pacific coast and is quite well known in several eastern markets. The Lathrop Hay Co. ship hay direct from Hollister to Chicago, Cincinnati, New York City, Lexington, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and other points.

In addition to managing this large business, owing to the complete system practiced, Mr. Lathrop finds time to devote to other enterprises of public interest. He is president of The Grangers Union, a department store doing an annual business of $250,000. He is a director in the Bank of Hollister with deposits of $726,000, also a director in The Hollister Creamery, and was one of the original builders of The Hollister Irrigation Company canal. He is one of the board of control of the San Benito County Improvement Club, a member of the Hollister Business Men's Association and also has the superintending of several large tracts of land.

R. P. Lathrop was born in San Jose, Cal., December 6, 1855. He has a son, Arthur P. Lathrop, who is filling a resposible position with The American National Bank of San Francisco, also a daughter, who is the wife of Chester Herold, a member of the Phil. Herold Shoe Company, San Jose, Cal.

R. P. Lathrop is always to the front in any matter pertaining to public welfare. He has no political aspirations. He has the reputation of being a man of good character and standing, and commands the respect of the entire community as a practical, conservative and successful man always to be found on the side of justice and right.

EDWIN K. ABBOTT.

In the medical profession of Monterey county Dr. E. K. Abbott occupies a position of importance and influence. Noted for his keen intellectual and mental attainments and for his professional knowledge and enterprise, he has met with satisfactory results in his practice of medicine and surgery since coming to the Pacific coast and has built up an extensive practice throughout Monterey county, where he holds the rank of being the oldest practitioner in point of continuous practice.

Dr. Abbott was born in the town of Hatley, Canada, December 27, 1840, the son of Abiel B. and Sabrie (Young) Abbott. The progenitor of this family came to the United States from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1640 and since that time the family have been closely identified in all movements for the upbuilding of the country. When Edwin K. was but five years of age his parents moved to the middle west and settled in DeKalb county, Ill., where the father engaged in farming. It was on this farm that the son was reared and where he received his early education in the district schools near his home; this was later supplemented by a course taken in a literary college in Hillsdale, Mich., from which he was graduated with a degree of A. B. in 1869. In the meantime he had decided to follow the medical profession, and with this object in view matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which, in 1871, he received his degree of M. D. He then came to California and settled in Salinas, where in addition to the practice of his profession he also established a

drug business. His place of location, no less than the calling which he had chosen for his life work, had been well selected, and during the thirty-four years that he was associated with this city and surrounding country he gained a professional eminence and business standing worthy of his knowledge and skill. In 1904 Dr. Abbott located in the town of Monterey, whither his fame had preceded him, and here as in Salinas he stands at the head of the medical profession; indeed it may well be said of him that he holds this position throughout the county.

Dr. Abbott's marriage, which was solemnized in 1873, in Medina, Ohio, united him with Miss Millie E. French and by this marriage five children have been born, viz: Dana L., employed with the Spreckels Company; Mary, who died in early childhood; E. Ruth, a teacher in the Salinas schools; Frederick A., deceased; and Bertha M., the wife of Carl H. Abbott, residents of Monterey county. For many years Dr. Abbott has been affiliated with the Masonic order, having joined the lodge in Hillsdale, Mich., in 1868, and since coming to California has transferred his membership to the lodge in Salinas. He is president of the Monterey County Medical Society, a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The doctor is one of the directors of the Pacific Grove Museum and has contributed many botanical specimens to the institution.

BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON.

It is a notable characteristic that the native-born citizens of California rarely ever seek a home in any other part of the country, but on the other hand prefer to remain here and continue the pioneer work which their predecessors so bravely inaugurated. This at least is the case with Benjamin F. Johnson, who since the death of his father in 1903 has continued the work in which he was engaged, raising beets for the Spreckels Sugar Company. In addition to the land used for this purpose he has fifty acres in grain exclusively, and also makes a specialty of raising a fine grade of potatoes, for which he receives excellent prices.

Absalom L. and Mary (England) Johnson, the parents, were natives of the south, the father born in Knoxville, Tenn., and the mother in Steelville, Mo. While he was a young unmarried man Absalom Johnson gave vent to an ambitious desire to try his luck in the mines of California, and hither he came in 1850. His efforts in this direction were first spent in the mines in Calaveras county, where he was successful even beyond his expectations, and certainly far beyond the average miner of those days. This good fortune was not destined to continue, however, for later he met with misfortune in the loss of all that he had accumulated. Still undismayed, however, he removed from Calaveras county to Santa Clara county, and near San Jose again took up mining operations. This, however, did not absorb his whole attention at it had formerly, for in that vicinity he also followed his trade of brick mason to some extent besides becoming interested in ranching, having one hundred and sixty acres in grain alone. Altogether he remained in Santa Clara county about ten years, when he came to Monterey county and located on leased property near Salinas and farmed land adjoining the property now owned by John Sexton from 1867 till the fall of 1870, when he moved with his family near Castroville. Here he began raising beets for the sugar factory and continued to make this his principal business throughout the remainder of his life. Politically he was a Democrat and active in his party's ranks although he was in no sense an ambitious man in the way of seeking public position. During his early life he had little or no opportunity to get an education, and all that he became in later years was due to his own exertions. This being the case in his own life he became more than usually interested in providing educational advantages for the younger generation, and his services as school trustee during a long period were productive of good results along this line. Personally Mr. Johnson was a man of excellent habits, well read and able to converse on all topics of interest, and altogether was a man whose presence in any community would be an acquisition. His wife, who was in her maidenhood Mary England, came to California five or six years after Mr. Johnson came across the plains in 1850, and in Santa Clara county their marriage occurred November 6, 1860. The six chil-

dren born of their marriage were as follows: Belle, the wife of J. W. Grimes, of San Jose; Mary E., who became the wife of W. H. Mullis, of Salinas and is now deceased; Thomas, who died in infancy; Benjamin F., of Salinas; and Frank E. and Catherine, both deceased. The parents of these children are both deceased, the mother passing away in 1901, at the age of fifty-seven years, and the father in 1903, when in his sixty-ninth year. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic organization, and his funeral was conducted under the auspices of this body.

Benjamin F. Johnson was born in Monterey county October 12, 1875, and in this vicinity his entire life has been passed. He was educated in the common and high schools of Castroville and Salinas, and like his father he has also gained considerable knowledge by the reading of well-selected literature and also by observation. From the time he was able to give a helping hand with the chores about the ranch he has continued to be interested in agricultural pursuits, working side by side with his father on the home ranch until the death of the latter, since which time he has continued the work and policy inaugurated by his predecessor. The land which he operates consists of one hundred and twenty-five acres leased from the Spreckels Company, and fifty acres leased from F. Meeker, the latter tract being devoted entirely to raising grain, while the former is in beets, which yield an average of fifteen tons to the acre. He also raises potatoes to good advantage, his crop not only yielding plentifully, but he receives excellent prices for his product. Among the younger generation of ranchers in this county there are few if any who can show better results for their work than Mr. Johnson, all of which is well deserved, for he attends personally to all branches of the work in hand and is careful of details.

The marriage of Benjamin F. Johnson and Miss Catherine Alice Meeker, also a native of California, was celebrated in Salinas December 31, 1906, and one son, Oliver Edward, has been born to them. Not unlike his father Mr. Johnson is interested in educational affairs, and is filling the position of trustee in Buena Vista school district No. 1. In political matters he is a Republican. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Salinas, toward the support of which Mr. Johnson contributes liberally, as he does to all benevolent and uplifting measures.

JOHN WESLEY DRAKE.

Ever since coming to California in 1874 and arriving at Salinas by railroad on the 28th of October of that year, Mr. Drake continuously has resided in this part of the state and meanwhile by arduous efforts has risen to a position among the progressive agriculturists of Monterey county. The ranch which he operates comprises four hundred and fifty acres of land situated in the vicinity of Chualar. Everything about the place indicates the careful supervision of the proprietor, who in the cultivation of the soil and the care of the stock displays unerring judgment as well as painstaking industry. The success he is winning furnishes an indication of the possibilities of the soil in this locality, when correct methods of cultivation are followed by the ranchers.

Referring to the Drake family history it may be stated that Wesley Drake, a native of Illinois, became a pioneer of Kansas and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. The year of his birth was 1818 and when he died he had lived eighty-nine busy and useful years. In early manhood he married Miss Martha Kellum, who was born near Little Rock, Ark., and died at the age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of two daughters and six sons. All of the sons are still living and all are men of more than average ability and attainments. The eldest is J. W., of Chualar; James C., a banker, resides in Los Angeles; he was educated in Annapolis and served seventeen years in the navy; Francis M. is a resident of Arkansas. Noah Field, a mining and civil engineer, and a graduate of Leland Stanford University and of the State University of Arkansas, is now an instructor in the Imperial University of China. Charles, a civil engineer and a graduate of the State University of Arkansas, was employed by a railroad as engineer for seventeen years; he is now living on a farm in Arkansas. The youngest brother, Preston H., is a farmer by occupation, living in Chualar. All of the six brothers excepting Charles are married. J. W.

remained a bachelor for many years; he was born in Washington county, Ark., May 21, 1855, while it was not until April of 1904 that he established domestic ties through his marriage to Miss Meta Tholcke. Three children came to bless their union, but the second, Noah Field, was taken by death in his infancy. Those now living are Mae Henrietta and Charles Wesley.

After having remained in Monterey county for a long period Mr. Drake returned to his old Kansas home to visit early friends as well as such of his kindred as remained there. This first trip was made in 1892. When he went for the second time to the old home he took with him in 1908 his wife and children, as well as a sister-in-law, Miss Josephine Tholcke. As a citizen he has favored all measures for the advancement of the people among whom he lives; hence he is especially interested in schools. At this writing he serves as clerk of the board of school trustees of the Chualar district. Recently he was appointed road-master by the board of supervisors, having previously filled the same office by an election at the hands of the people, while living at Gonzales.

He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Mercantile Store in Salinas and in the Lonoake Oil Company.

WALKER BROTHERS.

Significant of the agricultural possibilities presented by Monterey county is the advance made by the ranching firm whose members are the three brothers, George C., Walter W. and Frank Walker, proprietors of a tract of sixteen hundred acres lying between King City and San Lucas. The vast estate is conducted upon modern principles and with the aid of modern machinery, for the brothers are firm believers in the wisdom of availing themselves of every opportunity for increasing results by means of the latest improved devices. The immense acreage of barley is cut and bound with the aid of a combined harvester which they own and the use of which greatly facilitates the summer work on the ranch.

The first representative of the Walker family in California was the grandfather, George B. Walker, who went from Missouri to Iowa, thence across the plains, leaving Montezuma, May 12, 1862, and arriving in Butte county, Cal., October 10. Although the party was a large one, consisting of forty-seven wagons under the leadership of Captain Newman, they nevertheless had considerable trouble with the Indians. Mr. Walker brought his entire family, consisting of his wife, formerly Eliza Fulton, and their six children, five sons and one daughter. The year 1868 found the family in Salinas, Monterey county, where Mr. Walker opened a feed yard and erected what is now known as the Club stables. Selling out in 1883 he went to San Luis Obispo and made his home there until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-eight. His wife lived to reach the age of seventy-five and passed away at the home of her son Merritt Walker, in Santa Barbara county.

Of the six children born to George B. and Eliza (Fulton) Walker the daughter and three of the sons are still living. One of the latter, Merritt Walker, was born January 9, 1843, in Clay county, Mo., and came with his parents to the west in 1862. Until recent years he was a resident of Santa Barbara county, where, near Santa Maria, he farmed and conducted a dairy. In 1901, however, he gave up these responsibilities and has since made his home with his sons in Monterey county. The wife and mother was before her marriage Nancy Jane Pickle, who at her death in 1894 left five sons and two daughters. Stonewall is a resident of Riverside county; the youngest, Leo, lives in San Diego; Jessie became the wife of William Folsom and died two years later; Andry married Garnet W. Herbert and lives in Monterey county; the other children, George C., Walter W. and Frank, form the subject of this sketch. The father is a member of the Odd Fellows, having joined Alisal Lodge in 1870.

George C. Walker was born in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., November 19, 1875, and at an early age accompanied his parents to Monterey county, settling across the line from his native county where the father took up land near San Miguel. Three years later the family moved to Santa Barbara and there he began to earn his own way in the world, remaining about four years, when he removed to the city of San Diego, Cal. For eight years he was employed

in and near that place. Returning to Monterey county in 1906 he spent a year at San Lucas as a ranch hand, after which he went back to San Diego. During November of 1900 he went to Bakersfield, where he secured a position in the oil fields, but at the expiration of four months he left there for San Luis Obispo county.

After having spent some time in traveling through the coast counties, in 1903 George C. Walker came to Chualar and formed a partnership with his brothers in the ranching industry. Since then he has been active in aiding in the development of the land and the cultivation of the crops, giving his attention so closely to agricultural activities that he has had little leisure for participation in local affairs. The only fraternal organization with which he is associated is the King City Circle, Foresters of America, the benevolent work of which he has aided to the extent of his ability.

Born in San Luis Obispo county September 6, 1881, Walter W. Walker, at the age of ten years accompanied his parents to Santa Barbara, but remained there only two years, removing thence to San Diego, where he spent the next eight years on a ranch. Upon leaving that section of the state he worked his way toward the north and, earning a livelihood from place to place, he gained a fair knowledge of conditions throughout California, as well as in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. May 20, 1902, he arrived in Monterey county and secured employment at Spreckels. In a short time he removed to Chualar, where he had a position for one year. At the expiration of that period he formed a partnership with his brothers and bought a hay-press, which was operated in season.

Renting a tract of four hundred and eighty acres in Release canon, the brothers raised hay and this they pressed for shipment, continuing the industry for three years. During the autumn of 1905 they rented six hundred and seventy-five acres near King City, where for two years they engaged in raising barley. Their leased holdings were increased during the fall of 1906, when they rented eight hundred acres between King City and San Lucas. This tract was placed under cultivation to barley and wheat. Giving up the ranch near King City in 1907, they rented an additional tract of eight hundred acres between King City and San Lucas, and now have charge of the vast barley fields aggregating sixteen hundred acres.

Frank Walker was born April 17, 1886, during the residence of the family on a ranch in Monterey county, where the years of boyhood principally were passed and where he received a common school education. After having been employed on a ranch near that city for a time he came north to San Luis Obispo county and secured employment, but in four months he left for Monterey county. After having been employed here until 1902 he then removed to San Francisco and secured work, but in less than one year he returned to Monterey county and embarked in the ranching business as a partner of his brothers. Both he and Walter, like their older brother, hold membership in the Foresters of America and have been warmly interested in the work of the King City Circle of that order.

JAMES RONNING.

The custom common to olden times of teaching a trade to each son was followed in the Ronning family in Denmark. Accordingly when James had reached an age that justified removal from school and apprenticeship to a trade he was bound out to a carpenter for a period of service and during the following years he gained a thorough knowledge of the occupation under the thorough and strict supervision of the boss. On leaving his master he was well prepared to earn a livelihood as a journeyman and for a considerable period he remained in his native land earning his way by diligent and faithful application.

At the age of twenty-five years, in 1868, Mr. Ronning crossed the ocean to the United States, where he believed better wages could be secured at his trade. For one year he had employment in Chicago, from which city he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and for three years earned excellent wages as a cabinet-maker in that town. From there he went to Wyoming and for three years engaged as a carpenter on the Union Pacific Railroad. During the autumn of 1874 he came for the first time to California, settling in San Francisco, where he worked at day labor

as a carpenter for two years. Returning to Council Bluffs, he took up the trade in that city and continued there until 1886, when again he removed to California. After a sojourn of a few months in Oklahoma he came to Monterey county and here he has since resided.

Shortly after his arrival in this county Mr. Ronning settled near San Lucas, where he secured by pre-emption a tract of one hundred and sixty acres owned by the railroad. In addition he took up a timber claim. Later by purchase he acquired the title to a quarter-section, so that he is now the owner of four hundred and eighty acres in one body. The improvements on the property represent his own self-sacrificing toil and energetic efforts. Besides the home place he rents four hundred acres of land near by, and is engaged in raising barley, also has considerable stock, including horses, cattle and hogs of good breeds. On the ranch he has a neat residence whose well-kept appearance testifies as to the energy and good taste of the housewife. Prior to her marriage in 1877 Mrs. Ronning was Miss Annie Neilsen; a native of Denmark, she has passed much of her life in California and is devoted to the welfare of Monterey county. Both of the children of the family have gone forth from the home roof to seek their livelihoods in the world of business. The son, Neilsen, is engaged in railroading, and the daughter, Miss Catherine, is studying to be a nurse, taking the course in St. Winifred's sanatorium of San Francisco.

JOHN CONLAN.

Association with scenes in Ireland during the impressionable years of boyhood, followed by residence in Australia in early manhood, gave Mr. Conlan a knowledge of the resources of those two countries, and when he came to California he was well qualified by experience to judge concerning the possibilities offered by this part of the world. It is his opinion, based on his travels in other parts of the globe and on his experience since settling on the Pacific coast, that California is a desirable spot for a home. While the fortunes dreamed of by the Argonauts of 1849 no longer wave their dazzling visions before the eyes of newcomers, there is the prospect of a residence in a healthful climate, the association of refined people and the ability to earn a modest competence in the midst of congenial surroundings.

Born in Ireland March 22, 1841, John Conlan received a fair education in the national schools. Upon starting out for himself he sailed to Australia, where he secured employment on a ranch in the care of sheep and cattle. Meanwhile a brother in California sent him favorable reports concerning the prospects in this state and he was induced to come hither from Australia in 1871, during which time he settled in Monterey county. Salinas was but a village and the valley was very sparsely settled. Few houses had been built and practically no improvements had been made.

Since coming to California Mr. Conlan has had three landlords only, although he has leased land continuously from the time of his arrival to the present. His first lease covered a part of the Santa Rita ranch, but at this writing he makes his home on the ranch owned by H. S. Ball. As a rule his farm operations have covered from seven hundred to nine hundred acres, on which during former years he raised wheat almost exclusively. Later he began to devote special attention to barley and of recent seasons he has made barely and oats his principal crops. The heaviest misfortune came to him when the rust and droughts in 1877 and 1878 ruined his grain and entirely destroyed the crop. In spite of this and other adverse happenings he has worked persistently and with ultimate success. Enough horses are raised on the ranch to supply the need in the cultivation of the land, but with that exception he has not made a specialty of stock-raising.

At the time of coming to this state Mr. Conlan was a bachelor, but afterward he established domestic ties, being united with Mary McGrary, who died in August of 1893, leaving six children: Mary, Agnes, Maggie, John Joseph, Alice and Florence. For ten years Mr. Conlan has officiated as trustee of the Santa Rita school and meanwhile he has been strenuous in his endeavor to promote the educational interests of the district. He believes good teachers to be the greatest necessity in the rural districts, and in his opinion the best school is none too good for the

boys and girls of the farms. In his political beliefs he has voted the Democratic ticket ever since becoming a citizen of the United States, but he has taken no part in politics aside from serving as a delegate to the county conventions of his party.

JAMES E. GRAVES.

Although business identifications necessitated the removal of Mr. Graves from Monterey county to San Francisco, where for sixteen years or more he was a trusted employe of the government at the United States mint, he never lost his old liking for the people at his former home and often availed himself of such opportunities as came to him to renew associations with old comrades. At one time there were few men in Monterey county with whom he did not have a personal acquaintance and in all circles he was popular, for he was known to be faithful in the performance of every duty, energetic in action, wise in judgment and courageous in temperament.

Marion county, Ky., was the native home of Mr. Graves, and December 24, 1832, the date of his birth, his parents having been William and Nancy (Buckler) Graves, descendants of prominent old southern families. The schools near his home afforded him a fair education, to which he added by habits of close observation and thoughtful reading. When the time came for him to make his own way in the world he decided to come to the west, which for some years had been the principal theme of conversation in eastern homes, owing to the discovery of gold and the subsequent large emigration toward the coast.

Coming by the Panama route Mr. Graves arrived in San Francisco May 5, 1854, and proceeded at once to the mines in Eldorado county, where he met with a fair degree of success. During 1864 he went from that section to Inyo county where he prospected for gold and silver. He also mined for a time in Arizona. Meanwhile he had many perilous adventures with Indians and after fighting them for six months he decided that "discretion is the better part of valor," and accordingly he left the region and removed to Monterey county during the fall of 1864. A pioneer of Salinas, he hauled the first load of lumber into the town, which at that time had not been laid out. For many years he conducted a restaurant, and meantime he had the gratification of witnessing the gradual growth of Salinas. For a time he was employed on the Cooper ranch, also for two years served as deputy under Sheriff Smith. In 1885 he had the honor of being elected sheriff, in which office he served for eight years with distinction and fidelity. At the expiration of his term of office he left Salinas and settled in San Francisco in 1893. After having been employed at the custom house for three months he became an employe of the mint, where he was still occupied at the time of his death, July 18, 1909. In politics he was a life-long Democrat. Fraternally he was identified with Salinas Lodge F. & A. M., and Watsonville Commandery, K. T.

WALLACE EDWARD OLLASON.

One of the younger generation of agriculturists of Monterey county is Wallace E. Ollason, who since 1902 has had the superintendency of the ranch belonging to Mrs. Daniel Snively, on the outskirts of Salinas, Monterey county.

The Ollason family is of Scottish origin, many generations flourishing in the Land of the Thistle, and the first of the name to be represented on this side of the Atlantic was the father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, Sinclair Ollason. He came to the United States in the early '70s, with California as his objective point. Coming directly to Monterey county, he established himself in the dairy business at Carmel, having as a partner in the enterprise William Hatton, a well-known resident of that place. After nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Ollason passed away at his home in Natividad, esteemed by a large circle of friends who had become endeared to him on account of his sterling qualities, both as a business man and as a friend.

Wallace E. Ollason was born on the home ranch near Carmel, March 1, 1880, and when he was six years old, in 1886, settled with his parents in Pacific Grove. Two years later they located in Natividad, also in Monterey county, and when in 1896 they settled in Salinas their son completed the education which he had begun in the former places mentioned. The year

1902 marked the close of his school days, and the same year he undertook his own support by engaging as a helper on the ranch belonging to Mrs. Daniel Snively, near Monterey, and in the meantime he has been entrusted with its sole management. The property includes fifty acres of as fine land as is to be found in the county, and in addition to this Mr. Ollason rents thirty acres in close proximity, having the entire acreage in grain.

In 1902 Mr. Ollason was married to Miss Winnie Hiserman, a native of Monterey county and a resident of Salinas at the time of her marriage, her father, J. L. Hiserman, being one of the dependable citizens of Monterey county.

JOHN A. STEINBECK.

Three continents have been the home of Mr. Steinbeck at different periods of his life. The Rhenish province of Prussia, Germany, formed the environment of his boyhood, his birth having occurred in 1832 near the city of Dusseldorf. There he received his education and gained a thorough knowledge of the trade of a cabinet-maker. At the age of seventeen years he accompanied a party to Palestine, Asia, where he remained from 1849 until 1856. Since the latter year America has been the scene of his industrious and intelligent efforts, and on the western coast of the country he has won his way to a success as gratifying as it is well-merited. While living in Palestine he formed the acquaintance of Miss Almira Dickson, who was born in Massachusetts in 1828 and from there had accompanied members of her family to the Holy Land. The marriage of the young people was solemnized June 1, 1856, and their first-born child, Charles, now residing in Hollister, Cal., was born in 1857 prior to the departure of the family from the old world.

After a sojourn of one year in Massachusetts the Steinbeck family removed to St. Augustine, Fla., where Mr. Steinbeck secured employment at his trade. Work began pleasantly in that environment, but soon the clouds of war began to cast their shadow over the sunny southern land and Mrs. Steinbeck returned north to relatives in Massachusetts, while he began a forced service in the Confederate army. As soon as possible he left for the north and joined his wife in Leominster, Mass., where they remained for a time. His occupation in the old Bay state was that of a mechanic in a piano-forte factory. Wages were fair and conditions agreeable, but finally he decided a change of climate and occupation would be desirable; therefore he resigned his position and in 1873 came alone to California. The following year he was joined by his wife and five sons.

During the first year of his residence in California Mr. Steinbeck found employment at carpentering. Meanwhile he was examining lands with a view to purchase and in 1875 he selected a tract of ten acres, which he bought and planted to fruit trees. There were no houses between his place and Hollister, few trees had been planted, and the depot could be seen from his house. At first he made a specialty of the dairy business and kept a herd of twenty-five cows, delivering milk to customers twice a day. Through his work he formed the acquaintance of every family in the community and among the pioneers he was honored for his manly traits and sterling integrity. The drought of 1877 fell heavily upon him, as it did on all stockmen, but he did not relinquish his dairy interests until eight years later. Since then he has been interested in the fruit business. A well-equipped small ranch has been developed through his industrious application. The orchard is of apricots, some of the trees being twenty-five years old, and all are in excellent bearing condition.

Since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Steinbeck has voted with the Republican party in national elections, but in local matters has maintained an independence of franchise, supporting men rather than party. For years he has been associated with the Hollister Lodge of Masons, in which at one time he held the office of master. It was the privilege of himself and wife to celebrate their golden wedding in 1906, and on that occasion they were the recipients of the congratulations of their hosts of friends. Notwithstanding their years of ceaseless industry they enjoy their physical and mental faculties in full, and their interest in life's activities has not diminished. Children and grandchildren by their affectionate ministrations

render happy their declining days, while the possession of a little competency removes from them the sting of poverty with its ceaseless anxieties. As previously stated their eldest son, Charles, is a resident of Hollister; he was born in Jerusalem, Palestine. The second son, Herbert, a native of New Jersey, met an accidental death in Hollister, where his widow still resides. The third son, Ernest, was born in St. Augustine, Fla., and is now living in Salinas, Cal.; he is married and has three daughters and one son. William B. is a resident of Stockton. Harry, who was born in Massachusetts, died in San Luis Obispo, Cal., at the age of about forty years, leaving a widow and two sons. The children received fair educational advantages, and became citizens of worth and intelligence. In addition to the sons mentioned there was one that died in Florida during infancy.

LAURITZ P. ROHDE.

In the life and accomplishments of Lauritz P. Rohde are noticeable the characteristics for which those of Danish origin have cause to be proud—indomitable preseverance, frugal habits and an honesty of life which make them desirable citizens. Mr. Rohde was born in the southern part of Denmark, on the German border, April 16, 1868, the son of parents who had spent their entire lives in this locality. They were in a position to provide their children with good advantages for an education, and they in turn were appreciative and made good use of their opportunities. A good education in the common schools of his native land and a sturdy, well-built frame constituted his stock in trade when, in 1888, Lauritz P. Rohde embarked on the vessel which was to bring him to the United States, the land of opportunity for the young man of good principles and not afraid of hard work. He had been preceded hither by an elder brother and sister, Hans P. and Mrs. Marie Lund, whose reports of the country were so pleasing that he was anxious to join them. Locating in Muskegon, Mich., he remained about four years in that vicinity working on a railroad then in course of construction. Subsequently he came to California and for a number of years was variously employed, principally on ranches in Monterey county, all of which gave him valuable experience which he was to utilize later on.

Mr. Rohde's first experience on his own account was in 1897, when he leased one hundred and forty-five acres in the vicinity of Salinas which he set out to beets. From the first he has had a market for his product, and the second load which he raised was hauled to the new factory at Spreckels. From that time on he has had an assured market, his product being of excellent quality averages sixteen tons to the acre.

As a companion for life Mr. Rohde chose one of his countrywomen, Miss Annie Ahrenchil, and three children have been born to them, Alma, Holger and Albert, the daughter born in Salinas, and the sons on the ranch. Not only is Mr. Rohde a believer in good schools, but he is also a worker in their behalf, and at this writing (1909) is one of the trustees of the Buena Vista school district. Politically he is a Democrat, believing thoroughly in the principles for which that party stands, and in November, 1908, served on the election board. In his fraternal associations he is allied with Alisal Lodge No. 163, I. O. O. F., and also belongs to Compromise Encampment No. 37, and Uniform Rank of the same body. In his religious belief Mr. Rohde follows the teachings of his parents, which are those expounded by Martin Luther, and with his family he attends the Lutheran Church at Salinas.

MURRAY MOORE.

Through the united efforts of father and sons the name of Moore became a synonym for all that is straightforward and just in a business sense, and though the father has long since passed away, his memory is still cherished and his policy of uprightness continued in the business in which his sons succeeded him. The father, Harvey Moore, was a native of Canada, born in Ontario in 1841, and until he was a young man of twenty years he remained with his parents on the Canadian homestead. In 1861, however, he came to the United States, thence via the Isthmus of Panama to California and located in the Santa Clara valley. Subse-

quently he settled in what is now San Benito county and carried on a ranch there until the year 1887, when he came to the Salinas valley, in Monterey county, and purchased the property of which his sons are now the proprietors. He did not survive long to enjoy his new home, however, for his death occurred November 28 of the same year. His widow was before her marriage Miss Mary Doty, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Martin Doty, who came as a pioneer to California during the early days. Nine children were originally comprised in the parental family, but of these only seven are now living, as follows: William H., Murray and Martin D., all engaged in ranching in this county; Carrie I., the wife of George B. Roberts, of Chualar; Etta, the wife of R. A. Smith, of Salinas; Kate, who makes her home with her mother in Pacific Grove; and Jesse L., a physician.

Next to the oldest of the children now living, Murray Moore was born in San Benito county in 1877, and when the family home was transferred to Salinas he was a lad of ten years. His schooling was begun prior to this removal, and thereafter he attended the schools of Salinas for one year, but after the father purchased the ranch in the Buena Vista school district his school days were at an end. As has been previously stated the father did not survive long to enjoy his new home, and thus it became necessary for the sons to assume the interests of the home place which they have since done to their credit and profit. The ranch comprises one hundred and eighty acres of excellent land, well adapted for the raising of potatoes, grain and beets, to which the land is principally devoted, while sufficient alfalfa is raised to supply the needs of the stock on the ranch. Besides managing the homestead property the brothers rent three hundred acres adjoining devoted to grain raising and pasturage, and three hundred and twenty acres in the hills which is used exclusively as pasturage for stock. The raising of stock and horses is comparatively a new undertaking with the brothers, but the venture has proven a success and will undoubtedly receive more and more of their attention. A number of the horses raised on their ranch have been trained for the race course. That portion of the ranch under cultivation is well equipped for irrigation, and taken all in all the property under the control of the Moore brothers ranks among the most thrifty and productive in the county.

Murray Moore was united in marriage in 1908 with Miss Lola Bryant, a resident of Soledad at the time of her marriage. Much praise is due Mr. Moore for what he has accomplished, and with the past as a criterion it may be predicted that a larger success awaits him.

THOMAS O'CONNELL.

As indicated by the name, the O'Connell family sprang from Irish progenitors. The discovery of gold in California had turned the tide of emigration to the western coast and it was early in the '50s when Thomas O'Connell took the long voyage via the isthmus to San Francisco with the intention of trying his luck in the mines. However, not finding a fortune in that occupation, he secured employment in the redwoods and later went to Nevada, where he followed the draying business and had other interests.

The marriage of Thomas O'Connell united him with Margaret Sheehy, a native of Ireland. They became the parents of seven children, namely: John, who was born at Carson City, Nev., in 1865, and is a resident of Monterey county; Thomas and Edward, both living in San Francisco; Mrs. Margaret Hauser, of Salinas; Mamie (better known as Mollie), a teacher in the Salinas schools; Mrs. Annie Clausen, whose home is in the Blanco district, and Ella, deceased, who was a sister in Notre Dame Convent. The sons and daughters were educated principally in Salinas and were given the best advantages afforded by the locality and the means of the family.

After 1884 Thomas O'Connell made his home in Monterey county, where he bought six hundred and seventy-five acres at $8 an acre. The land was covered with live oaks and brush. No fences had been built and no roads had been opened. The clearing of the land was the first task before him and he devoted himself to the work with the greatest possible energy. The

removal of the timber gave him pasturage for stock and caused him to turn his attention to the cattle business, but he was unfortunate in the venture. Seeking other uses for the land, his attention was called to the favorable prospects for fruit in the locality, and he was among the very first to experiment in horticulture. Thirty acres of trees were planted and a vineyard of three acres. The work was inaugurated in 1892 and was largely of an experimental nature. Practical experience was necessary to prove the kind of fruits adapted to the climate and soil and certain varieties had to be dug out after being proved worthless. In the end only those varieties were retained whose value was proved beyond question. The orchard has proved a wise investment and is now a source of large revenue to the estate, three thousand boxes having been sold in 1907 at excellent prices.

Of the original purchase one hundred and twenty acres have been sold, but the balance is still in the possession of the family. The father passed away in 1892 at the age of sixty-eight years; the mother is still living at the old homestead. Both enjoyed the high regard of acquaintances and had hosts of friends among the people with whom so many years had been busily passed. After becoming a naturalized citizen Thomas O'Connell voted the Democratic ticket and maintained a warm interest in public affairs. His son, John, who was engaged in the grocery business for six years and who still calls Prunedale his home, has had charge of the orchard ever since it was planted and its excellent condition may be attributed largely to his wise supervision.

WILLIAM CHARLES FIESE.

Few men are more familiar with the soil of Monterey county, its proper treatment, the best methods of its cultivation and its possibilities in response to judicious oversight, than is Mr. Fiese, a life-long resident of the county and one of its well-known agriculturists. The ranch which he now controls he has managed since it was vacated by his father and, having been trained by practical experience to a knowledge of its cultivation, he is amply qualified for the responsibilities he has assumed. Varying success has rewarded his efforts. As is the case in all grain-raising sections, the crops vary according to the season. His most successful crop was harvested in 1908, when he threshed eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-four sacks of grain that sold for $1.17½. Of this record he is justly proud and it is his belief that with other seasons as favorable this result can be duplicated.

On the B. F. Porter ranch, four and one-half miles east of Salinas, William Charles Fiese was born February 9, 1880, being a son of George J. and Samantha Fiese. The father, who was a native of Germany, crossed the ocean to America in early life and for a time worked in Montana. From there he went to Salt Lake City and engaged in the restaurant business. On coming to California he settled at Soquel, Santa Cruz county, and for a time conducted a lumber business. During the autumn of 1877 he came to Salinas and shortly afterward made his first trial in agriculture on the B. F. Porter ranch. The years that followed brought their share of trouble and hardship, but in the end he felt repaid for his arduous efforts on the farm. While living on the ranch he sent his children to the country school near by and later sent them to the Salinas schools. The only daughter, Margaret, is now living in Salinas, and the only son, William, took up the management of the farm on the retirement of the father. From an early age he was interested in farming and stock-raising and gained an especially thorough knowledge of horses while yet a boy. A number of cows are kept on the farm and the milk, sold to the creamery, brings in an income for the defraying of household expenses. The farming of seven hundred and fifty acres, the care of the cows and calves, and of the fifteen head of work horses, gives him an abundance of work, but as ranch life is congenial to his tastes he finds the work pleasant instead of onerous.

From his parents Mr. Fiese inherited mechanical ability, which enables him to repair his machinery and do other work on the ranch along the same line. Near the home is a lake and, desiring to navigate the water, he built two boats according to models of his own design and without having seen any boats of similar construction. The result was satisfactory and the boats are now in use. Mr. Fiese has not established do-

mestic ties, but when at leisure from farming he devotes himself to boating or to reading or other forms of recreation. Especially is he fond of reading and he always keeps posted concerning the issues of the age.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON.

The remarkable changes wrought in California for more than thirty years past have been witnessed by Charles W. Johnson, who since his arrival on the western coast December 25, 1874, has made his home in Monterey county. Born in Sweden in 1849, he received a common school education in his native land and early imbibed the principles of industry and economy characteristic of the sons of Scandinavia. From a brother living in Monterey county reports were received at the old home concerning the opportunities offered by the west to young men of energy and industry. The inducements thus presented led him to decide to join his brother, which he did, after having made a temporary sojourn in Iowa while en route to the coast.

In those days Salinas was an insignificant hamlet whose few citizens as yet had not been inspired with the progressive spirit now noticeable throughout the city. The surrounding country was unimproved. Transportation facilities were meagre and there was little market for the few crops raised. The ranch now owned by Mr. Johnson was then a stage station, and no attempt had been made to cultivate the land. When he arrived here he was entirely without means, so secured work at wages, continuing in that capacity for a year. Afterward he leased land near Chualar and began to raise grain. Later he ran a hotel and livery barn and engaged in business at Chualar, where he owned twelve lots and assisted materially in the early growth of the village. The friends whom he made there have since mostly sought other homes and in 1895 he likewise removed, having decided to relinquish the hotel and livery business for ranch pursuits.

The farm on which Mr. Johnson has made his home since 1895 comprises four hundred and ten acres of excellent farming land, besides which he operates one hundred and forty acres of rented land. The principal crops raised are alfalfa, potatoes, beans, barley and oats. In stock a specialty is made of hog-raising. The land, at the time of purchase, cost Mr. Johnson $45 an acre, but its value has been greatly enhanced by his systematic and intelligent labor in clearing out the timber, building substantial fences and erecting needed buildings. Through his capable work the property has been increased in value until now it is classed among the best improved ranches in the district. When he came to the county there were only two houses between Chualar and Salinas, across the river, but since then many changes have been made, excellent farm houses have been built, lands have been brought under cultivation, roads have been opened and an era of advancement and prosperity has been inaugurated. For a time he served as trustee of his district and he also has been a delegate to the Republican county convention. By his marriage to Miss Johanna Swanson, a native of Sweden, he has three children, Carl Edwin, Gustav Adolph and Ann Alida E., the last named being now a student in the Salinas high school.

THOMAS ROSS.

To a considerable degree the present prosperity of California may be attributed to those who have come here from the eastern states, men who came to the west when, judging from appearances, there was little to warrant them in their undertakings. Thomas Ross was born in Indiana in 1850, the son of parents who were thorough-going farmers, who during the early childhood of their son removed from Indiana and settled in Missouri. There he was reared and educated, and in the meantime he was absorbing a knowledge of agriculture which in later years was to be turned to good account.

At the age of twenty-five years Mr. Ross left his home and parents in Missouri and carried out a plan which had long been formulating in his mind, to immigrate to the far west, where he felt confident of greater opportunity of advancement and larger outlook than was possible in the vicinity of his home in the middle west. Going direct to Santa Cruz county, he located near Watsonville, and in that locality engaged in ranching, following this continuously for about

ten years. In the meantime he had become interested in Monterey county as an agricultural center, and in 1885 he came to San Lucas and purchased eight hundred acres of fine land near town, the property which forms his present homestead. In its cultivation he has been successful beyond his expectations, and in addition to the care and cultivation of his own land he rents twelve hundred acres of adjoining land known as the Trescony grant. The raising of barley forms the chief industry, although in addition to this Mr. Ross raises draft horses, and from both industries he receives an excellent annual income.

The marriage of Thomas Ross united him with Miss Louisa F. Foster, who was born in Missouri, but who has spent the greater part of her life in California. Mr. Ross has espoused Republican principles ever since attaining his majority, and has been an efficient worker in party ranks since locating in Monterey county, having served as a representative to county conventions for a number of years. He has also been an interested worker in behalf of education, and for the past twelve years has rendered efficient service as school trustee of Alberta district. Mr. Ross finds pleasure and recreation in his fraternal associations, holding membership in San Lucas Lodge No. 154, K. P.

LEWIS A. GATTON.

Monterey county and the Salinas valley lost a devoted citizen when, on May 12, 1908, Lewis A. Gatton passed away at his home. A native of the middle west, he was born in Canton, Ill., December 14, 1848, the son of Lewis A. and Lydia (Keeling) Gatton, natives, respectively, of Zanesville, Ohio, and Illinois. The parents of Mrs. Gatton were natives of Scotland, who came to this country and settled in Illinois in an early period in its history.

Lewis A. Gatton, Jr., was educated in the schools of Canton, continuing his studies up to the age of fifteen, when his thoughts were so absorbed by a desire to enter the army that learning from text-books was no longer possible. His parents, however, were greatly opposed to this, on account of his youth, so he ran away from home in order to carry his point. Going to Missouri, in 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, for three years' service, and after the war was ended he continued his term of enlistment. Immediately afterward he was sent with his regiment to the frontier in Montana to fight the Indians, and a little later he did similar service in Idaho. After a service of about three years he was honorably discharged and mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from there going to his home in Illinois. He remained there but a short time, however; instead, he went north, and after purchasing a team engaged in construction work on the Northern Pacific railroad. From there he went to New Mexico and engaged in the cattle business near Mimbres. It was while located in the latter town that he was united in marriage, January 14, 1878, to Miss Melissa Hicks, who was born in Missouri, the daughter of James Hicks. He was one of the pioneers to California during the year 1849, at which time he brought with him considerable stock. After a time spent in the state he started on the return trip on board the Yankee Blade, but the boat was wrecked off the coast of Santa Barbara and he remained in the state until the following year. On account of the climate and other advantages which New Mexico offered he determined to locate there, and the success with which he met as a stock-raiser more than met his expectations.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gatton settled on the ranch which Mr. Gatton had previously purchased near Mimbres, N. Mex., and was fairly well satisfied with results until overtaken by the three dry years, when he determined to come to California. He located in Monterey county and began farming on property which he had purchased, but as the methods of agriculture were so different from those prevailing in New Mexico his progress was slow and not altogether satisfactory, until, after a trip to Nome, Alaska, in 1903, he returned to the Salinas valley and remained here contentedly throughout the rest of his life. Leasing land, he engaged in raising beets, a commodity which produced abundantly in this locality and for which there was a strong demand.

While a resident of the Castroville district Mr. Gatton was made a Mason, and with his wife he

was a member of the Eastern Star. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and as a partial reward for the services which he rendered his country he received a pension. Politically he was a believer in Republican principles. Personally Mr. Gatton was a man who stood high in the opinion of those about him, and his greatest happiness lay in doing kindnesses to his fellow men.

While Mr. and Mrs. Gatton were living in New Mexico two children were born to them, Joseph A. and Lulu, the latter passing away in New Mexico in 1892. The son is now in charge of a ranch in the Salinas valley, making a specialty of growing beets, and the success which he has thus far achieved in his agricultural enterprises gives reason to believe that he is destined to take his place among the successful and well-to-do ranchers of Monterey county.

JOHN W. FRETWELL.

From the time of his arrival in California in 1873 until the present time Mr. Fretwell has been identified with various enterprises tending toward the development of Monterey county, and he has not been less efficient and active in a public capacity, having served as justice of the peace, notary public, trustee of his school district for fifteen years, and is now serving as roadmaster of his district, near Parkfield.

The Fretwell family had been associated with the state of Missouri for many generations, and in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Fretwell in Lewis county, Missouri, John W. was born in 1852. Such opportunities as the locality afforded for an education were turned to good account by Mr. Fretwell in his boyhood, and when his school days were past he found ample opportunity to employ his time on the home farm. The training and knowledge which he gained thereby constituted his chief asset when, at the age of twenty-one, he left home and friends in Missouri and came to California to begin life on his own account. The year 1873 marked his advent into the Sacramento valley, where, at Winter's, he remained three years, and thereafter came to Monterey county and settled in the Big Cholame valley. Pleased with the conditions which he found there, he engaged in ranching on a large scale, putting one thousand acres under cultivation to barley and wheat, besides raising stock extensively, and altogether his ranch was considered one of the best in the way of productiveness in this part of the county. Notwithstanding this Mr. Fretwell disposed of his property after making it his home for over a quarter of a century, and coming to the Little Cholame valley, near Parkfield, rented four hundred acres upon which he carried on general farming for five years. His experience here proving satisfactory he determined to locate here permanently and accordingly purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Parkfield, upon which he has since been engaged in stock-raising and general ranching. Besides the land which he owns he rents three hundred and twenty acres, of which two hundred acres are under cultivation. Besides raising the crops generally grown in this part of the county he raises cattle, horses and hogs, his combined efforts bringing him the financial remuneration which his unwearied efforts deserve. For twenty years he was also engaged in threshing throughout the valley and San Luis Obispo county, but in later years he gave this up, in order to give his time to the increasing demands of his own ranch.

Mr. Fretwell is a man of generous impulses and broad views, not allowing his private business to narrow his vision and consume his entire thought and attention, to the exclusion of his duties as a citizen. On the other hand he has done his part as a good citizen and every project for the betterment of conditions in either town or county has been encouraged by his sanction and support. For the past five years he has served as roadmaster of the district about Parkfield, under William Casey, has served as justice of the peace for seven years, also as notary public for six years, and for fifteen years was trustee and clerk of the Melville school district.

Mr. Fretwell was married in 1877 to Louisa Walters, a native of Cholame valley and a lifetime resident of this part of the state. Six children have been born of this marriage, named in order of their birth as follows: Ida B., now the wife of Louis Golden, of Parkfield; Clarence Leroy of Santa Cruz; Nanny M., the wife of P. T. Carr, of Hog Canyon; Bert L., living in Park-

field; and Claud L. and Lester, both of whom are still at home with their parents. Mr. Fretwell is a member of but one fraternal order, holding membership in Nacimiento Lodge No. 340, I. O. O. F., of San Miguel.

GERMAN COMMINGE.

More than twenty-five years have brought their varying changes to the residents of California since German Comminge first came to the state, in search of opportunities withheld from young men in his native land, and with the determination to earn a livelihood in the region concerning which he had heard so many favorable reports. Born in 1857, he was a young man of twenty-six years when in 1883 he bade farewell to family and friends in his native France and started on the long journey to his new home in the west. He came direct to Monterey county, where in the vicinity of San Ardo he put to practical use the knowledge of farming he had gained in his native land. His first experience was on land which he rented for a number of years, in the meantime looking about for a suitable tract to purchase and make his permanent home. This he found in the Pine valley in 1899, at which time he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he later added by the outright purchase of three hundred and sixty acres in close proximity. At the time this property came into Mr. Comminge's possession it was in its primeval condition, not a furrow having been turned, so that all that it is today in point of productiveness and improvements is the result of his efforts entirely. Commodious residences and barns have been erected, and neat, well-kept fences enclose the property, which added to the general thrifty appearance of the place marks it as the abiding place of one who understands and believes in scientific ranching. Climatic conditions as well as favorable conditions of the soil contribute to making the land especially adapted to the raising of barley, with the result that he raises a superior grain, for which he finds a ready market. One hundred acres are devoted to the raising of this commodity, while the remainder of the acreage is used as pasturage for the large number of horses and cattle which he raises. In more recent years Mr. Comminge has added to his possessions by the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of hill land near San Ardo, which he rents out to neighboring ranchers.

In his marriage Mr. Comminge chose one of his countrywomen in Miss Madeline Parrance, to whom he was married in 1891, and in whom he has found a helpmate indeed. Since becoming a citizen of our country Mr. Comminge has been unswervingly loyal to its welfare and to the extent of his ability has contributed to movements for its advancement. His political sympathies are on the side of the Republican party.

SANTOS WICKER.

Thorough familiarity with the agricultural possibilities of Central California has been acquired by Mr. Wicker during the lifelong period of his residence in this portion of the state. Ranching has been his preferred occupation and to it he has given intelligent and earnest attention, laboring with a constancy and wisdom that cannot fail in securing satisfactory results. As yet his landed holdings are small, but his ranching operations cover a large tract of leased land and he engages extensively in the raising of barley, which as a rule has proved remunerative. Considerable areas of pasture land are utilized for the horses and cattle that he raises, while the meadows furnish hay for the sustenance of the stock in the intervals between the grass seasons.

Three counties have been the home of Mr. Wicker at different periods in his life, San Benito county having been his birthplace, Santa Cruz county the home of his boyhood and Monterey county the scene of his mature activities. Born at San Juan November 1, 1862, he was taken to Santa Cruz at an early age and there was sent to the public schools, where he gained a practical education in the common branches. Upon leaving school and starting out to earn his own way in the world, he leased a tract of land near Watsonville and continued on that place for seven years, meanwhile raising barley, beans, potatoes and corn. From that ranch he removed to the vicinity of Soledad, Monterey county, and took up three hundred and sixty acres of government land in the Arroyo Seco, to

which he has since added one thousand acres more. For twelve years his land was devoted mainly to the pasturage of stock.

The present home of Santos Wicker is in the vicinity of Greenfield and in this tract he owns forty acres suitable for alfalfa and barley, which he raises thereon. The larger ranch which he manages consists of eight hundred acres on the Espinoza ranch, which he has rented and occupied since 1905 and which is devoted to barley in its tillable parts and to the raising of horses and cattle in its pasture areas. The land is managed with energy, intelligence and sagacity, and presents a neat appearance bespeaking the thrift of the proprietor. The Fraternal Brotherhood and the Foresters of America afford him an opportunity, through membership therein, of securing insurance protection as well as forming the acquaintance of other residents of the county in a social way.

JOHN GILSON.

Among those of Irish birth who have contributed to the citizenship of Salinas, mention belongs to John Gilson, who has been a resident of Monterey county since the year 1873. Born in Dublin in March, 1835, he has little or no recollection of his native land, for in 1840, when he was a child of five years, he was brought to this country by his mother, the father in the meantime having passed away. With her family of small children the mother located in Berrien county, Mich., on a farm and there her children were reared and grew to maturity. Conditions were primitive in the extreme during those pioneer days and the school in the locality of the Gilson home was a rude log structure which furnished little comfort to its pupils, and it may be said that the instruction there dispensed was of a most meagre character also. John Gilson's training in this school covered just three months, but it is not to be inferred that this represented the only education he received; on the other hand he has done much in the way of self-education by careful reading and he is today a well informed man.

March 27, 1864, John Gilson was united in marriage with Miss Clara Grant, who was born in Cass County, Mich., in 1846, and in the fall of the same year they took a trip to California to visit two aunts of Mr. Gilson's in Alameda county, the trip being made by the Panama route. Mr. Gilson had a small farm of eighty acres in Michigan to which he expected to return at the end of his visit, but so favorably impressed was he with California that he sold out his interests in Michigan and located permanently in this state. Near Bolinas, Marin county, he located on a small ranch which he had purchased, making his home there for about eight years when, in 1873, he came to Monterey county, where land was less expensive. Here he bought a squatter's right to one hundred and sixty acres, to which he added from time to time as his means permitted, until he owned four hundred and eighty acres, located about seven miles from Salinas. He began at the bottom and systematically improved the land, devoting a large part of it to dairy purposes, and without doubt he had one of the finest dairy ranches in Monterey county, the butter made on his ranch being in great demand. In the fall of 1908 he disposed of this property at a great advance over the price originally paid for it.

In order to be nearer town and thus give his children better advantages for an education, Mr. Gilson built the residence which he now occupies at No. 104 John street, a location which at that time was in the outskirts of the city, but is now a very central point. All of the nine children comprising the family of Mr. and Mrs. Gilson were born in California, and all were educated in Salinas. Named in order of their birth the children are as follows: Mary Ellen, the wife of H. Harper, of Pacific Grove, and the mother of four children; Willard, who up to the time of his death was a shoemaker in Salinas; Emma, who became the wife of William Mills, and at her death left one child; John, Jr., who owns and manages a ranch near Monterey; Ora, who is married and lives in Salinas and has one child; Lewis, who carries on the dual occupation of rancher and teamster in Monterey; Belle, who is the wife of Joe P. Pfiefer, of Pacific Grove; and Mary Alice and Esther, both of whom are deceased. After a happy married life of over forty-four years the bond was broken by the death of the wife in June, 1908, since which time Mr. Gilson has found great solace in his children and his six grandchildren, in whose young lives he finds

much to cheer and comfort him. Mrs. Gilson was a woman of great strength of character and ability and was of untold assistance to her husband in all that he undertook, and to her encouragement and co-operation he gives credit for all that he accomplished. In her church affiliation she was a Presbyterian. About four years before her death Mr. Gilson bought a lot and built a residence for her in Pacific Grove, and it was in that home that her death occurred. Politically Mr. Gilson is a Republican and is interested in the welfare of his chosen party, but is in no sense an office seeker. No one who has been privileged to know Mr. Gilson can find any ulterior motives in any of his actions, on the other hand his highest thought is for his fellowman, whom he is constantly seeking to benefit. Through his influence and co-operation many churches and schools have been erected in Salinas and vicinity.

HARLOW CORNELIUS BROWN.

In Harlow C. Brown we see a native son of the state who is bearing out the reputation of native Californians in general in that he is content to make this state his lifetime home. His birth occurred in 1865, while his parents were living in Sacramento, whither they had removed from Utah a few years previously, but while he was still a young child they removed to Sonoma county. It is to that locality rather than to his birthplace that his earliest recollections take him, and he remained there until he was sixteen years of age. The year 1881 marked the removal of the family to Monterey county, and since that time the name has become well and favorably known through the accomplishments of both father and son.

Harlow C. Brown had completed his school training before coming to Monterey county, so he was free to give his father his whole time when the family scttled on a ranch in Pine valley. This he did with a whole-heartedness and a desire to be useful that was not only helpful to the father, but it redounded to his own credit many fold, and when he undertook the management of a ranch of his own there was no branch of agriculture with which he was not familiar. His first independent venture was homesteading a quarter section of land in Pine valley, near San Ardo, in 1886, and subsequently he purchased three hundred and twenty acres farther up the valley. He makes a specialty of the raising of barley, having two hundred and thirty acres of his land in this commodity, as well as three hundred and twenty acres which he rents for the purpose, and the remainder of his own land is used as pasturage for horses and cattle. He also raises hogs to some extent. The property has been improved, both in value and appearance, by the erection of suitable buildings, including a residence and commodious barns, and all that the ranch represents to-day is the work which Mr. Brown has put upon it himself.

A marriage ceremony performed in Long valley in 1890 united the lives of Harlow C. Brown and Miss Amarette Winchell, the latter a native and resident of this locality. Two children have been born to brighten their home life, Vernon Alonzo and Elmo Harlow, both of whom are still under the parental roof, and in whose training the parents are bestowing every advantage withing their power. As would be natural to expect of a man of Mr. Brown's intelligence and appreciation of the better things of life, he is deeply interested in providing good schools in his locality, and for the past ten years he has served as trustee of the Sherman school district.

WILLIAM E. EADE.

That the opportunities offered by Monterey county to young agriculturists are at least equal to those offered by other parts of the west, the success of its rising young ranchers proves. Intensive agriculture has not gained a substantial foothold here; on the contrary, farming is conducted upon a broad system, embracing many acres and a large equipment of machinery and stock. Those who from early years have been familiar with the best methods of cultivating the soil are the farmers who reap the largest success in compensation for their painstaking efforts. Such a rancher is William E. Eade, a resident of the county from boyhood and a man thoroughly versed in farming and stock-raising as here followed. Born in Elizabeth, Jo Daviess county, Ill., in 1872, he was twelve years of age when he

accompanied other members of the family across the continent to California, settling upon an unimproved tract in Monterey county and there beginning to assist in the task of developing a home out of the soil primeval.

Starting out in the agricultural world for himself at the age of twenty years, William E. Eade rented land near King City and embarked in independent work as a stock-raiser and farmer. Four years were spent on the same place, and there was laid the foundation of subsequent success. The profits of those years were sufficient to justify him in purchasing property of his own. About that time he acquired the title to one thousand acres in the Wild Horse canyon, where he is engaged in general ranching at the present time. Of this tract he has two hundred acres in barley and wheat, crops that bring neat returns for the expenditure of labor thereon. The balance of the land is in pasture and meadow, furnishing sustenance for the stock that he raises, including a large number of head of cattle, horses and hogs. For two years, at a rental of $3,750, he leased the mineral and oil rights of the land to the Mysa Land and Cattle Company of Los Angeles. His country home is presided over by Mrs. Eade, formerly Miss Eva Church, by whom he has one daughter, Irene, born February 18, 1908. To an unusual extent he is public spirited, solicitous to aid movements for the benefit of Monterey county and California, interested in all enterprises helpful to education and civic development, and prominent in local work for the benefit of his immediate neighborhood.

JAMES C. DILL.

Every community furnishes examples of energetic and resourceful men who, beginning with no capital except such as is represented by robust health and willing hands, have risen by sheer force of determination to positions of influence and responsibility. Such a man is James C. Dill, of Salinas. No favored son of fortune was he. The memories of his boyhood carry him back to a humble home on an Arkansas farm, where his parents, Frank and Fatima (Tollett) Dill, by the most untiring exertions scarcely succeeded in providing for their family the necessities of existence. The home was in Washington county, that state, and there Mr. Dill was born October 15, 1865. There he was sent to country schools when the work of the farm did not need his help. The schools were poorly equipped and offered few advantages for an ambitious boy, but he availed himself to the utmost of their meagre assistance in acquiring an education. However, his present fund of broad information was gained more by self-culture and habits of close observation rather than by attendance at any school or by the other extraneous aids to an education.

The surroundings on the sterile Arkansas homestead were not such as to offer a suitable opening for an ambitious young man and in 1882 Mr. Dill came to California with the hope of bettering his condition. Shortly after his arrival he secured work on a farm near Salinas. Later he operated a threshing machine. A tireless worker, he never lacked for employment and, although wages were not high, he was so frugal that the greater part of his earnings were saved. Continuing in that way from year to year he eventually accumulated a little nest-egg of $750. With this for his capital he embarked in the second-hand furniture business on Gabilan street, Salinas, in 1902. From the first the venture proved encouraging to its projector. Each year witnessed an increasing trade. During 1906 the proprietor removed to his present location at No. 312 Main street, where now he has a furniture establishment surpassed by none other in the valley. The second-hand department has been discontinued since the removal to Main street. The stock carried is entirely new and strictly modern and includes everything necessary for the complete equipment of a model residence. The large assortment of carpets and rugs contains the latest styles. Stoves and ranges of all kinds are to be found, also crockery in varied assortments. From this establishment have been sent furnishings for residences as far south as San Luis Obispo and customers have come to the store from all parts of the valley when they are in need of additional equipment in the way of modern furniture. The proprietor's best advertisement is the large number of satisfied customers who have reaped the benefit of his fair dealings and honorable methods of conducting business.

The marriage of Mr. Dill took place in No-

vember of 1892 and united him with Miss Alice L. Smith, a native of Monterey county. Two daughters, Byra and Nima, comprise their family. Fraternally Mr. Dill is identified with the Foresters. At no time has he participated in political affairs, yet he has contributed his quota toward the advancement of the city and has never been negligent of any duty devolving upon a public-spirited citizen. What he has accumulated through all these years of arduous effort represents the results of close attention to the work in hand, sagacious judgment in buying and selling, and tact in commercial transactions. With justice it may be said that he is deserving of whatever success the past has brought him and whatever of additional prosperity the future years may hold for him.

MADS J. FRESE.

During the more than thirty years that Mr. Frese has been a resident of this state he has made his home in various portions of it, so when he purchased the property on which he now lives in Monterey county he was satisfied that his judgment was correct in securing a tract favorably located. The original purchase consisted of two hundred acres for which he paid $30 per acre, and subsequently he disposed of half of the tract for $35 per acre. The land is beautifully located near the foothills, and no ranch in the county is yielding more bountiful crops than that of which Mr. Frese is the proprietor. A specialty is made of raising beets, beans and grain, his record on his barley crop being thirty-two sacks to the acre.

As his name would suggest, Mr. Frese is of foreign descent. For many generations his antecedents had been associated with the kingdom of Denmark, and there he himself was born, August 12, 1853. He was one of three children born to his parents, Hans Madson and Anna Frese, both of whom spent their entire lives in their native country, the father dying at the age of seventy-six, and the mother living to the remarkable age of ninety-three. Mads J. Frese was reared on his father's farm in Denmark and in looking back over his early life he recalls few pleasures or recreations common to the average boy, for from the early age of nine years he was forced to see the sterner side of life and begin his own support. He was about twenty years of age when he made up his mind to come to the New World, whither a brother and several cousins had preceded him and were located in this part of California. Naturally he came here also, and coming to Salinas, his first work was hauling lumber used in the construction of the Abbott Hotel then being erected by Carlysle S. Abbott. He continued in the employ of Mr. Abbott for six years altogether, during which time he carefully saved his earnings and was finally in a position to become a property owner and establish a ranch of his own. His first venture was in the Pajaro valley, where he started raising grain on three hundred acres, and during the first year he and his partner cleared $4,000. Mr. Frese then bought his partner's interest and thereafter conducted the ranch alone. Not only did he reap bountiful crops, during the following five years, but he also received excellent prices for his product. His next experience was in Santa Cruz county, where, near Watsonville, he purchased ten acres for which he paid at the rate of $150 per acre, planting the entire acreage to fruit trees.

It was at this point in his career, in 1884, that Mr. Frese returned to his native land to visit his aged mother. After one year spent in his boyhood home he returned to his ranch in California, building a house and barn upon it, and for two years he made his expenses on the place by raising beans. He then sold the property for $450 per acre, this being an advance of $300 per acre over the purchase price. He then came to Monterey county and bought forty acres for which he paid $75 per acre, devoting the entire property to the raising of beans. He continued to make this commodity his specialty for three years, when he sold the property for $150 per acre and invested the proceeds in a tract of two hundred acres near Salinas, paying at the rate of $30 per acre for the tract. For a time he made his home in the foothills, but finally disposed of one hundred acres of the land and has since lived nearer the city. Here he is making a specialty of raising beets, beans and grain, his yield in barley averaging thirty-two sacks to the acre. He is no less fortunate in the production of beets, and while on his ranch near Watsonville,

he received the highest price paid for beets at the sugar factory there, receiving $7 per ton on account of the high percentage of sugar contained in his product.

In March, 1878, in Iowa, Mr. Frese was united in marriage with Miss Anna Lindblat, who was born in Sweden and has been a resident of the United States since she was twenty years of age. Both Mr. and Mrs. Frese are members and active workers in the Lutheran Church in Salinas. Politically Mr. Frese is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Dania Lodge. He is one of the most public-spirited citizens of the Salinas valley and no one has the best interests of the county more at heart than has Mr. Frese.

ARDILOUS M. TASH.

Years after the gold excitement in California had ceased to attract newcomers to the state, an interest had been created in agriculture which was destined to bring to the west thousands of substantial homemakers. Among those who thus came to the state in 1859 was George A. Tash, who had disposed of his farming interests in Missouri and had come to California in the hope of bettering his outlook. He first settled in the Pajaro valley, but later, in 1865, settled on a ranch in the vicinity of Salinas, and now he and his wife, Eliza Jane Crawford in maidenhood, are living on the son's ranch, aged respectively eighty and seventy-four.

At the time of the removal of the family to California, Ardilous M. Tash was a child of only two years, his birth having occurred on the homestead in Missouri, July 2, 1857. His school days were passed in the institutions of learning in Salinas, in which vicinity the family lived for many years. During vacations, and mornings and evenings when school was not in session, he gave his services to his father in doing a large share of the chores, and when his school days were over he worked side by side with his father in sharing the duties and responsibilities of the home place. In 1882, however, he started a stock-raising enterprise of his own near Jamesburg, Monterey county, the enterprise as well as the location being wisely chosen, for during the many years that he remained there he made a decided success of the business. Although for the past five years he has made his home on a ranch near Soledad, he still owns the other property, comprising twelve hundred and sixty acres, on which he grazes from fifty to sixty head of cattle, besides raising large numbers of horses and hogs, sheep and Angora goats.

In November, 1904, Mr. Tash removed to his present ranch of one hundred and thirty-eight acres of bottom land, which formerly was a part of the Mission ranch, near Soledad. Here he makes a specialty of the dairy business and stock-raising, besides raising large quantities of alfalfa, grain and the various summer crops usual to this locality. The Jamesburg ranch is used as an auxiliary to the home ranch, the cattle and horses being turned out upon it to graze until they are ready for market. Mr. Tash has erected a pumping plant on his place, sixty-horse-power boiler, fifty-five-horse-power engine and a twelve-inch pump, which equipment is fully adequate to irrigate his ranch.

In Jamesburg Mr. Tash was united in marriage with Miss Emma T. Foreman, and seven children have been born to them, as follows: Hilda, a pupil in the Salinas high school; Edwin Gilbert, Charles A., Joseph, Frances, Clara Belle, and a child still unnamed. Mr. Tash has always been interested in the advancement of his home community, this interest being shown especially in school matters, and for a number of terms he served as a trustee of the Sigsby district. Fraternally he is associated with but one order, the Fraternal Brotherhood of Soledad.

WILLIAM PERRIN MURLEY.

To the honor of being a native of the beautiful state of California Mr. Murley adds the distinction of being the son of one of the state's pioneers, William Murley, who, though now passed to that bourne to which all are destined, still lived to enjoy the benefits of an advanced civilization. At the time of the birth of William P. Murley, July 22, 1858, the family home was in Alameda county, but three years later it was transferred to Monterey county. They did not remain here permanently at that time, however, for three years

later they returned to Alameda county and made their home there for two years thereafter. The year 1866 found them located in Monterey county once more, and from that time to the present this has continued to be the home of the family, although various members have in the meantime passed away. On locating here the second time the father homesteaded and pre-empted three hundred and twenty acres in Cholame valley, where he carried on farming and stock-raising throughout the active years of his life.

Parkfield was the town nearest to his home, and in the schools of this place William P. Murley received a fair knowledge in the rather primitive schools. He was twenty-three years of age at the time he started out on his own behalf and became a land owner, having homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in the county. He had made this his home for about eighteen years, when, in 1898, he sold out his ranch and removed to Parkfield, and for two years conducted two blacksmith shops in the town. Selling out at the end of two years, he turned his attention once more to agricultural pursuits by the purchase of the William Imess ranch, near Parkfield, and here he has since been contented to remain. The ranch comprises one hundred and sixty acres, upon which Mr. Murley carries on diversified farming, raising successfully the various grains grown generally in this locality, besides which he raises a large number of hogs.

Mr. Murley's marriage occurred in 1887, uniting him with Miss Alameda Chenny, a native of Alameda county, and a lifetime resident of the state. She passed away December 5, 1893, leaving, besides her husband, one daughter, Della Maggie.

VIRGIL FRANSCIONI.

The possibilities afforded by the west to men of untiring energy find an apt illustration in the lives of men who have come hither from lands across the seas and who have achieved competencies in spite of the handicaps of unfamiliarity with our language, our soil, our customs and our people. Such has been the experience of Virgil Franscioni, who was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, February 2, 1854, and who immigrated to the United States in 1871 at the age of seventeen years. Letters from a cousin in Watsonville had been received in Switzerland, giving glowing accounts of California, and these reports had been the incentive that led the young emigrant to seek our country. After reaching San Francisco he traveled on the old stage line across the mountains from Gilroy to Watsonville and found his cousin, who about two weeks later procured for him a position in the brewery of Charles Kulitz at a compensation of $15 per month together with board and lodging.

Although entirely unfamiliar with the English language, Mr. Franscioni was so willing and capable that after the fourth month his employer increased his wages to $20 per month. By working around the house he not only gradually learned English, but also became a great favorite with the children of the family, who were reluctant to part with him when he left there in order to start out for himself. With two partners in 1873 he leased the Viga del Ria ranch near Aromas in Monterey county and there they raised grain. Their wheat was sold for $1.30, barley for $1.10 and oats for $1.40. At the expiration of a year the ranch passed into different ownership and the partners then moved to the Chittenden ranch in Santa Cruz county, where they rented land at $7 cash in advance an acre for several years, growing wheat and barley. After three years, in the fall of 1876, removal was made to a farm near Chittenden Station. The first season (1877) was very dry and the partners paid $5.50 an acre for the land, but raised no crops whatever. The year 1878 was no better, for, although rains were abundant, the grain was destroyed by rust. Late in the fall of 1878 Mr. Franscioni with a partner moved to a farm owned by Guadaloupe Anzar comprising four hundred acres, where they remained until 1888, meantime giving the owner one-fourth of all the crops and receiving free pasturage for the horses when they were not being worked.

After having settled upon the Anzar farm Mr. Franscioni established a home of his own, being united in marriage, November 29, 1881, with a daughter of Pedro Marentes. Of this union were born two daughters and four sons, namely, Elvezio V., Joseph L., Albina, Frank, John and Claudine, all of whom are living with the exception of the last mentioned, who died at the age of

seven years. During the year 1889 the family removed to the Pedro Zabala place on the Arroyo Seco, where seven years were spent, but the most of the seasons were very dry and therefore unremunerative. For some years Mr. Franscioni has made his home on the Doud place of twelve hundred acres, where he has eleven hundred acres in grain, seventy acres in summer fallow and thirty acres in pasture. The work on this place has been rewarded with a due measure of success that is not only encouraging to the proprietor, but also gives him added standing and prestige as a farmer. Long years of intelligent and arduous labor are meeting with the returns they merit, and the many friends of Mr. Franscioni rejoice that he has reached the position to which he is entitled by industry and perseverance.

WILLIAM L. BROWN.

Among the energetic and enterprising citizens of Monterey county who have selected ranching as their vocation in life, and who, from indications, are realizing their anticipations, is William L. Brown, a large ranch owner and extensive cattle raiser of San Lucas. A native son of California, he was born in the city of Sacramento, July 16, 1868, the son of Alonzo and Mary (Bevins) Brown, who had made their home in the latter city for many years, but who, in 1880, removed to Monterey county and lived near San Lucas and San Ardo up to the time of their death.

William L. Brown gained his initial training along educational lines in the schools of his birthplace, and after the family home was transferred to Monterey county he continued his studies in the schools of Long Valley. When he had laid aside his school books he immediately took steps to obtain a practical knowledge of the electrical business, for which purpose he went to San Jose, and after following the business for two years he was qualified to accept and fill contracts on the Fisher system. An evidence of his workmanship along this line may be seen in the first electric road that was laid in San Jose. After following the electrical business for a number of years, however, he gave it up, and, coming back to Monterey county, in Peach Tree township, homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, which became the nucleus of his present holdings. Subsequently he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, adjoining which he has partly under cultivation, the other portion being devoted to stock purposes, raising horses and hogs quite extensively. In addition to the property already mentioned Mr. Brown, up to 1900, rented nine hundred acres of the Trescony grant in this vicinity, all of which he farmed in barley.

The marriage of William L. Brown occurred September 12, 1895, and united him with Miss Bertha Seeley, a native of Pescadero, San Mateo county, Cal. Five children have been born of this marriage, Bertha E., Alta L., Neola, Franklin W. and Iva. It is the ambition of the parents to give to each child the best advantages their means permit and thus prepare them for whatever responsibilities the future years may bring to them. In his political inclinations Mr. Brown is non-partisan, casting his vote and giving the weight of his influence for the candidate most capable of filling the office, regardless of party name. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown are identified with the Fraternal Brotherhood, holding membership in the lodge in San Luis Obispo.

ROBERT G. MAULDIN.

Ranking high among the energetic and substantial citizens of Salinas and Monterey county is Robert G. Mauldin, who, in taking up and carrying on the contracting and building business laid down by his worthy father, is making a name for himself among the best business element in this city. He is a native of Salinas, born September 13, 1874, into the home of W. P. and Nancy (Hurley) Mauldin, both of whom were born and reared in the south.

The schools of his home city furnished Robert G. Mauldin with a good educational foundation, and to this he has continually added by the reading of well-selected literature. His school days over, he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade from his father, and from then until the death of the father the two were closely associated in their business interests. As he became more and more proficient in learning his trade his value to his father increased in a like ratio,

until, at the time of the death of the latter, the son was fully qualified to continue the business alone. He is his own architect, the ability to draw his own plans being the result of constant application on his part, and not the training of any school or college. Among the many residences which he has designed and erected in this city may be mentioned the following: The residence of Benard Nogues, on Central avenue; H. Hitchcock, South Main street; F. F. Whitcomb, on Front street; Fred Raine; A. E. Cooper, on San Juan street; P. C. Christiansen, on Harvest street; Taylor Nixon, on California street; Robert Grant, on Castroville street; Mrs. Graves, on California street; Judge Wallace, on Harvest street; J. J. Leigh; C. A. Andersen, located north of town, and also the Gun Club house, on the Espinosa ranch. Mr. Mauldin is one of the most public-spirited young men in his home city, whose welfare and good name he holds parallel to his own.

FRANK E. HOOK.

A fair degree of success, represented by the acquisition of a ranch in Monterey county, has rewarded the exertions and wise judgment of Frank E. Hook, an influential rancher, owning and operating a tract in the vicinity of Gonzales. It was his good fortune to come to California in boyhood and to grow to manhood in the midst of the scenes not far distant from his present sphere of activity; hence he was enabled to study the soil, climate and environment before taking upon himself the responsibilities of an independent worker. Fortified by habits of industry, integrity and perseverance, he started out to make his own way in agricultural affairs, and since then he has won a position among the large ranchers of his district.

Born in Wisconsin in 1865, Frank E. Hook was a boy of nine years when he accompanied his parents to California and settled in Santa Cruz county, where he received a common-school education. At the age of nineteen years he started out to earn his own way and secured employment as a farm hand near Gonzales. In this way he continued to earn wages until 1887, when he began to farm for himself, renting a part of the Gonzales and Windsor ranches. For nine years he cultivated the soil of the Windsor ranch. With the proceeds of his labor he invested in land of his own. During 1902 he bought four hundred and thirty acres where he now lives. Previous to this he had taken up one hundred and sixty acres of government land and had purchased three hundred and twenty acres from his mother. In addition he acquired one hundred and sixty acres by purchase from Lee James, and more recently he bought from Bert Faler a tract of ninety acres. Altogether his landed possessions aggregate eleven hundred and sixty acres, a considerable part of which is under cultivation to barley. Beans also are raised in large quantities. The pastures furnish grass for his cattle and horses. Berries of various kinds are raised on the ranch, and oranges, too, are to be found there, the small grove proving what may be accomplished with citrus fruits in this locality. While the climate is not so well adapted to oranges as other parts of the state, the flavor of the product is of unusual sweetness and delicacy.

The marriage of Mr. Hook united him with Miss Mary Allen, of Gonzales, and by that union five children were born, namely: Myrtle, Frances, Frank, Thomas and Elizabeth. It has been the aim of the parents to give the children the best advantages their means render possible, and with that object in view they are training them carefully at home and giving them the opportunity to attend the neighboring schools. The family enjoys the esteem of acquaintances throughout Monterey county.

JOHN BRAY, Jr.

A native son of California, born in New Idria in 1880, John Bray, Jr., has spent his entire life in this section of the state, and has been an interested and intelligent spectator of the progress along the various avenues to which his attention has been drawn. At the time of his birth, his father, John Bray, Sr., was following mining in the mines of New Idria, and in this vicinity the family made their home for a number of years thereafter. When he was about five years old the home was transferred to Nevada, where the father continued mining operations for three

years more, after which he gave up the calling altogether, and coming to Long Valley, Monterey county, has since been interested in a ranching enterprise.

Although John Bray, Jr. attained school age before coming to Long Valley, it was not until his parents located here that he began his schooling in earnest. In the meantime he had become familiar with agricultural affairs through assisting his father on the home ranch, mornings and evenings, and when school was not in session during the summer months giving valuable service which was to redound to his credit in later years. When his school days were passed he took up life on the home ranch and worked side by side with his father in the cultivation of the home place, the association proving mutually pleasant and helpful. When he was twenty-two years of age, however, Mr. Bray felt not only competent to undertake a ranch of his own, but demonstrated this belief by renting a large acreage in this vicinity, the same on which he now resides. This comprises twelve hundred acres of land known as the William Griswold ranch, of which he has three hundred acres in barley and the remainder is used as pasturage for cattle, of which he raises large numbers, besides raising horses and hogs quite extensively.

Judging of his future success by what has already resulted from his efforts it is not too much to say that he is destined to be one of the most successful ranchers and cattle-raisers in this part of Monterey county, and as one of her younger generation of agriculturists his progress is noted with interest.

Politically Mr. Bray is a Republican, and in his fraternal affiliations is identified with the Knights of Pythias of San Lucas.

JOHN WHITAM.

For more than twenty years Mr. Whitam has made his home on a ranch in Monterey county and during that long period he has enjoyed increasing prosperity, although not unfamiliar with seasons of agricultural depression and periods characterized by the unprofitable handling of stock. Keenness of judgment that does not overlook the most minute detail connected with his affairs has enabled him to overcome difficulties insuperable to one of weaker vision or less cogent wisdom. With a mental outlook broadened by wide experience, he is now devoting intelligent supervision to his ranch and from the fertile acres is gleaning a neat income each year. All of the improvements on the place represent his painstaking labor and even the roads leading to the ranch were built under his superintendence.

England is the native place of John Whitam and 1842 the year of his birth. At the age of nineteen he crossed the ocean to Canada, intending to become a permanent resident of that dominion. However, the climate proved far from satisfactory, nor were the financial prospects alluring, consequently after a time he crossed into the States, settling in 1864 in Cass county, Mich., where he rented land and engaged in farming. The business of trading in stock also consumed considerable of his time. Coming from there to California in 1886, he settled in Santa Clara county near the village of the same name and took up the business of horticulturist. In the autumn of 1888 he sold out there and came to Monterey county, where in partnership with a Mr. Huff he purchased seventeen hundred and twelve acres located between King City and San Lucas. The two men continued together for four years, meanwhile acquiring quite a herd of stock as well as conducting general agricultural operations.

At the expiration of four years the land was divided between the partners, Mr. Whitam retaining nine hundred and eleven acres which he still owns and manages, having at this writing five hundred acres in barley and wheat, and utilizing the balance of the tract for the pasturage of the milch cows, calves, horses and hogs. Dairying is one of the principal industries conducted on the ranch and has proved a source of profit to the owner, who, in addition to other improvements, has planted a small vineyard on the place. Another profitable work is the bee industry, for which purpose there are one hundred colonies of honey bees, and this occupation has proved remunerative considering the small outlay required for its successful management.

The marriage of Mr. Whitam united him with Miss Eliza Gard, who was born in Michigan and by whom he has one son, James Edward, now

an assistant on the home place. The work of organizing the blue lodge, F. & A. M., at King City, received the enthusiastic support of Mr. Whitam, who since then has been one of the generous supporters of the lodge work. As early as 1859 he became identified with the Baptist church, to which he has since adhered with loyal devotion. When the Baptist Sunday school was started at San Lucas he was one of the leaders of the movement, as he was also in organizing and building the Baptist and Methodist church in the same village. Ever since the organization of the work he has been a leading member of the congregation and one of its principal supporters. For some time he has officiated as superintendent of the Sunday school at San Lucas and he was further prominent in organizing the Sunday school at King City, where also he assisted in the building of the church. Religious movements always have received his warm support. Other enterprises for the well-being of the people, whether temporal or spiritual, also have engaged his sympathy and enlisted his support. To an unusual degree he has been prospered in his undertakings, but he retains the same friendly spirit, earnest helpfulness and warm heart that characterized him when, without means or friends, he came to the west, a stranger in a strange land, eager to take his part in the material upbuilding of the country.

JOHN SEEGELKEN.

Although he is not a native-born citizen of the United States, no one cherishes her good name and does more to uphold her institutions than John Seegelken, a resident of California since 1862, and of Monterey county since 1873. A native of Germany, he was born in the province of Hanover, June 18, 1846, the descendant of ancestors who had made the Fatherland their home for many generations.

Until he was sixteen years of age John Seegelken remained with his parents, and in the meantime had been given excellent advantages in the schools for which Germany is noted. His education, youth and sturdy frame were the chief assets with which he set out from his native land in 1862, the fact that his brother, Richard, was in California awaiting his arrival adding considerably to his natural courage. In later years this brother returned to Germany and died in his native land. Mr. Seegelken had learned the cooper's trade before leaving Germany, and, going to San Francisco, followed it for ten years. He then went as far north as Oregon, and in Portland had no difficulty in finding plenty of work. He had been in this country altogether about ten years, when, in 1873, he came to Monterey county, and with the money which he had accumulated in the meantime established himself in the sheep business. He began with a modest size band, adding to it from time to time, until it finally numbered eight thousand head. This was before the fence law made restrictions on the range; so materially did it affect the sheep business in general that Mr. Seegelken sold off his stock and concentrated his efforts on a ranch devoted to general farming. In 1882 he purchased a tract of two hundred acres near Salinas, for which he paid $100 per acre, putting the land in grain and potatoes, and he also raised horses for his own use. Subsequently he sold this ranch for twice the price he had paid for it, and with the proceeds purchased the two hundred acres on which he now lives, paying for this property at the rate of $70 per acre. Of this tract he has one hundred and twenty acres in beets, this commodity being one of the chief products of this part of Monterey county, which is disposed of to the sugar factory at good prices. In addition to raising grain to some extent, he also has a fine orchard, having twenty acres in apricots, besides raising large quantities of almonds and apples.

Since coming to the United States Mr. Seegelken has traveled over the country considerably, having made a trip to New York in 1868, and has also made three trips east by way of Panama. At no time during the years that he has made his home in the United States has he wished that Fate might have directed his footsteps elsewhere, for here he has succeeded in all that he has undertaken, and has acquired plenty of this world's goods to satisfy the most ambitious. He has taken an interested and helpful part in advancing projects of a public nature, such as schools, churches and good roads; in fact, no measure which has at heart the good of the community lacks his co-operation. Politically he is a believer

in Democratic principles. Mr. Seegelken has never married, and ever since coming to this country has made his home with his brother, Henry, and his family.

F. A. BRINDEIRO.

The life which this narrative sketches began in the Azores Islands, thus making him a subject of Portugal, his birth occurring in August, 1843, in the island home of his parents, Manuel F. and Mary Brindeiro. Educational facilities were limited indeed in his native land, but such as they were Mr. Brindeiro made the most of them, and with the later advantages of reading and observation he has been enabled to take his place in the world side by side with those whose opportunities outnumbered his own many times.

With the approach of manhood years Mr. Brindeiro realized more than ever the lack of opportunities in his own country for the ambitious young man, and in 1862, after many voyages to different parts of the world, including Australia, finally came to California. He first located in the San Joaquin valley, where he secured a position as a herder of sheep, and later, by frugally saving his earnings, he was enabled to become owner of a band of his own. For this purpose he came to Monterey county and purchased sheep of Z. Hebert, beginning the business in a small way, but increasing his band from year to year, as his means enabled him to. Discouragements overtook him in the dry year of 1877, when the sheep business became very unprofitable, and as soon as possible he disposed of his band. With the proceeds of the sale he purchased fifty acres of land for which he paid at the rate of $100 per acre, four and one-half acres of this land lying inside the present limits of Salinas. At first he put all of the land in grain, but the low price which this commodity brought in the market made it unprofitable to continue raising it, and therefore he began to purchase stock to convert it into a dairy ranch. He also began raising alfalfa for feed, and by increasing the size of his herd from time to time, has now more than thirty milch cows and is doing a very successful dairy business.

Mr. Brindeiro was united in marriage with Miss Mariana Deserpa in 1882, and of the ten children born them, only six are now living, two sons and four daughters, as follows: Joseph, Paul, Olive, Frances, Emily and Mary, the latter the wife of Frank Vierra. Appreciating the loss of advantages in his own boyhood, Mr. Brindeiro has left no stone unturned to give his children the best opportunities possible for an education, and he has the satisfaction of watching their development to noble manhood and womanhood. As a citizen he has never failed to do his part, always supporting substantially all projects for the improvement of conditions in his community, and has been a stanch advocate of good schools.

REID BROTHERS.

One of the reasons for the development of Monterey county as an agricultural center is to be found in the presence of enterprising young men, trained to a knowledge of their specialty and capable of carrying out this knowledge along the most approved lines. This, in brief, may be said to describe the Reid Brothers, both young men of push and enterprise, who, as proprietors of a large ranch in the vicinity of San Lucas, are making a name for themselves as agriculturists which men of twice their years and experience might envy.

The sons of David and Lavina (Lillie) Reid, Warren I. and George L. Reid were born in Chico, Butte county, Cal., in 1884 and 1885 respectively, but their knowledge of their birthplace is a matter of hearsay only, as when they were still very small children their parents removed to Monterey county, and here they have lived ever since. When they were old enough they were entered as pupils in the public school at San Lucas, and to the knowledge there gained they have continued to add by the reading of well-selected literature. As sons of parents who followed agriculture as a means of livelihood, their help, even as children, was made to count in behalf of the family welfare, for they were able to perform many of the chores which are necessary on every ranch, whether large or small. When their school days were over they gave their

father their entire time, until 1903, when they decided to establish an enterprise of their own, leasing six hundred acres in the Oasis district, which they have operated ever since. In 1908 they added to their acreage by leasing the Green place. This comprises eleven hundred acres of fine land near San Lucas, which is their post-office and market town, and of this they have three hundred acres in barley, while the remainder is used as pasturage for the large number of horses, cattle and hogs which they raise. They have been engaged in business independently since 1903, and in the meantime have proven that they thoroughly understand the work they have undertaken, and all who know them predict a successful future for the Reid Brothers.

ANDREW HANSEN.

The tide of emigration which bore to the west so many of the industrious and capable sons of Denmark brought Andrew Hansen to Monterey county in 1880, his decision to emigrate hither having been made under the influence of a sister, who preceded him in 1874 and from whom the most favorable reports were received concerning the country. Prior to his emigration he had followed the trade of millwright, at which he had served an apprenticeship commencing in 1864, when he was fourteen years of age. At the expiration of the apprenticeship he had received employment as a journeyman and continued to follow the trade until 1880, when, at the age of thirty years, he left his native land of Denmark and sailed to the new world, arriving at Salinas in due time and without any delays or incidents of note.

After having worked on a ranch and saved his wages with customary economy, Andrew Hansen in 1888 felt justified in starting out for himself, and accordingly he leased land from Jesse D. Carr. For eight years he rented the farm and during that time he had four hundred acres in wheat and oats. On the expiration of the lease he rented the Percy ranch, where he has five hundred acres under his control, and in addition he leases one hundred and fifty acres of the Sherwood land. Stock is to be found on his farm in sufficient numbers to supply his own needs. From the meadows he cut one and one-half tons of hay per acre. In 1908 he had four hundred acres in grain, from which he harvested ten sacks of barley per acre, and twelve sacks of oats to the acre.

The measure of success which has rewarded his efforts convinces Mr. Hansen that he made no mistake when he left his native country for the newer lands of the Pacific coast. The prosperity he has won here would have been impossible to him under the conditions prevailing in the land of his childhood home. While living here he has witnessed the improvements made in Monterey county, has seen hamlets develop into villages of importance, and has watched the steady improvement and cultivation of the ranch lands. Possessing mechanical ability, he does all of his own repair work on the ranch and also is able to operate with ease the automobile of which he is the owner. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Nina Hansen, who was born and reared in Denmark. They have only one child, Harry D., who has been educated in local schools. Throughout the entire period of his residence in Monterey county Mr. Hansen has favored good schools and has spared no pains to aid in uplifting the standard of our public-school system. For a time he served as clerk of the board of trustees of El Sausal school. In politics he has been independent, supporting such men as he deems best qualified for official responsibilities and trusts.

STANLEY W. OLLASON.

In the future development and advancement of the agricultural and horticultural interests of Monterey county much may be expected from Stanley W. Ollason, one of the younger native sons of the state, who possesses the necessary qualifications to make a name and place for himself in the community in which his life has been cast. Intelligence and practical judgment have been noticeable in his achievements thus far, and when to these essentials are added an inborn love for the work in hand one may safely predict his future success.

Mr. Ollason was born in the Carmel valley, June 7, 1882, the son of Sinclair and Mary (Bolce) Ollason, the former a native of Scotland

and the latter born in New York state. Some time before the birth of their son the parents had come to the west and located in California, on a ranch in Monterey county, the same on which the birth of their son occurred. Here it was also that the father rounded out the years of his earthly life, his death occurring in 1894, at the age of fifty-eight years. He had made a specialty of dairying and fruit-raising, in both of which lines of agriculture he was well versed, and he became known as one of the prosperous agriculturists in this part of the county. Stanley W. Ollason was reared on the home ranch, and on attaining the proper age became a pupil in the public schools of Salinas, supplementing this training by a course in the Chestnut Business College, from which he graduated in 1902. Instead of putting his commercial training to account in the business world, however, he returned to Carmel valley and assumed charge of the ranch of his stepfather, his mother in the meantime having become the wife of Daniel Snively. Here he has charge of fourteen hundred acres of excellent land, well adapted to general ranching, as well as dairying and fruit-raising, in all of which he is equally successful.

Mr. Ollason formed domestic ties by his marriage, October 19, 1904, with Miss Mary A. Stirling, who was born near Salinas, July 21, 1887. Two children have come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ollason, Mildred Louise and Mary Ruth. It is Mr. Ollason's firm intention to make agriculture his lifework, and that he has chosen the Salinas valley for his field of operation speaks eloquently of his opinion of this part of the county as a rich agricultural center.

VALENTINE J. LANINI.

It is just twenty years since Valentine J. Lanini came to the United States and took up his lot in the midst of conditions entirely unfamiliar to him, while a still greater obstacle with which he had to contend was unfamiliarity with the language. These difficulties, however, were but temporary, and today he is able to take his place among the progressive, well-posted residents of Monterey county.

Mr. Lanini was born in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, February 27, 1872, the son of parents who knew no other home than Switzerland. The parents were farmers and the home farm furnished ample opportunity for Valentine and his brothers, Henry and Simon, to get a practical knowledge of farming as conducted in Switzerland. Ambitious to get ahead in the world, the brothers finally decided that their opportunities were limited in their native land and determined to locate in the New World, where opportunities could be had on every hand. Valentine left home and set sail for the United States in 1889, when he was a lad of seventeen years. California was his objective point, and hither he made his way after debarking from the ocean steamer at New York. Coming direct to Monterey county, he found work on dairy ranches in the vicinity of Gonzales, where he remained for three years, after which he became foreman of the large dairy of J. G. Armstrong in Salinas. This was one of the largest and best-established dairies of the county, containing seven hundred acres, and for eleven years Mr. Lanini had entire charge of the management of the property, giving satisfaction to his employer. At the end of this time he rented the property on shares for three years, at the same time renting eighty acres of the John Hitchcock ranch in company with his brothers. In 1904 Mr. Lanini removed onto the latter ranch, and made this his home until purchasing and removing upon property of his own. However, he still retains the latter property which he carries on in connection with his own. This comprises four hundred and twenty-seven acres in the vicinity of Gonzales, which the brothers purchased in 1908, and which they operate in partnership. It is their intention to make this one of the largest dairies in the country, and if their present prospects are any criterion their success is assured. Of this property they have one hundred and forty acres in alfalfa to furnish feed for their stock, of which they have one hundred and twenty-five head on the home ranch, while on the Hitchcock ranch they have fifty head of fine cows. They have recently completed a plant for irrigating their land. There are three wells with a ten-inch pump and this is operated by a gasoline engine having a forty-horsepower boiler. The pipes run down into the well to the water, twenty-eight feet below the

surface. The brothers work harmoniously together, and in their undertaking they are meeting with the success which their efforts deserve.

In 1903 Valentine J. Lanini was united in marriage with Miss Emily Anselma, a native of Blanco, and three children have been born into their home, Nellie, Louis and Mary. Henry Lanini has also formed domestic ties, his marriage uniting him with Miss Anna Anselma, by whom he has two children, Lillie and Frank.

JOSEPH W. GREGG.

The rugged pioneer environment that moulded the sturdy characters of many of the makers of nineteenth century history evidenced its influence in the temperament of Joseph W. Gregg, an early settler of the Carmel valley and for many years an honored citizen of Monterey county. The formative period of boyhood was passed in Ohio, where he was born December 8, 1828, and where his early recollections embraced memories of farming on the then frontier. At that time railroads had not spanned the continent and travel was by water or across country with teams. Modern methods of agriculture had not been introduced and machinery had not yet superseded hand labor.

Chance caused Mr. Gregg to learn the millers trade in the place where he had lived as a child, and where, in brief respites from labor, he had been privileged to attend the rural schools. However, he never followed the milling business to any great extent, agriculture being more to his taste. When he was a young man California came into general prominence by reason of the discovery of gold and settlers were attracted to this region in large numbers. When the opportunity presented itself he closed out his Ohio interests and started for the Pacific coast by way of Panama.

Shortly after his arrival in California and his settlement in the Carmel valley, Mr. Gregg became a pioneer in the development of large tracts of undeveloped land still in the primeval condition of nature. The first tract which he purchased comprised the property now known as the Snively place. Upon selling out there he bought one thousand acres in the valley and started a dairy, which eventually he enlarged until it contained two hundred cows. For many years he made a specialty of the manufacture of butter and cheese. In the meantime he improved the place in various ways, the most important being the erection of a neat farm house. When old age came to him and he was no longer under the stress incident to earning a livelihood, he retired from the dairying business and for four years made his home in Monterey. His death occurred at the home place February 13, 1905, and removed from the community one of its honored pioneers. All through his active life he was firm in his allegiance to the Republican party. In the early days he was a promoter of every enterprise for the general good. Largely through his efforts the school district was organized and he generously donated the land for the erection of the schoolhouse. For some years prior to his demise as well as ever since then, his daughter and her husband, Thomas Oliver, have occupied the old home place and have conducted a large dairy business. Their family numbers five children, George, Grace, Dewey, Thomas and Ralph.

CHARLES EMERICK LUZIER.

Descended from a colonial family of Pennsylvania, on the one side of German extraction and on the other side of Irish lineage, Charles Emerick Luzier was born in Clearfield county, Pa., June 10, 1856, and received such educational advantages as the locality and day afforded. From an early age he worked in the lumber districts and engaged in rafting lumber down the Susquehanna river. The course of business responsibilities took him to West Virginia, where he worked in the lumber regions of Tucker county. While living there in 1879 he married Miss Annie B. Macomber, member of a well-known family of the county. During 1889 he went to the territory of Washington on a tour of inspection and from there he proceeded to California, settling in Monterey county. For a short time he worked in the hay and harvest fields and later farmed one hundred and fifty acres to grain.

The farm which Mr. Luzier now owns and occupies comprises twenty-eight acres situated near Spreckels and purchased by him in 1900,

during which year he began to raise sugar beets. The tract cost him $900 without any improvements, but in the first year he harvested twenty-eight tons of sugar beets to the acre and on an average the land produces fifteen tons, so that the investment has proved a wise one. Success has rewarded his energy and sagacity. During the twenty years of his residence in this county he has seen many changes and won many friends.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Luzier comprises eight children, of whom the three youngest were born in California. Agnes, the eldest, married Rollin Vierra and resides at Blanco; they have one child. Blanche, the second daughter, is the wife of Fred Blohm and lives on a ranch near Salinas. Ernest and Oscar are interested in ranching, the latter residing with his parents. Lena is the wife of Dr. Earl D. Eddy, of Salinas. Myrtle died in childhood. Ruby and Charles Alton are with their parents on the home farm. The family hold membership in the Presbyterian church and contribute to religious and charitable projects, besides being identified with other movements for the uplifting of the people. The political views of Mr. Luzier bring him into affiliation with the Republican party and he uniformly votes that ticket in national elections. For a time he served as trustee of the Chualar school district. The Fraternal Brotherhood numbers him among its leading local workers.

PETER C. PETERSEN.

A goodly number of Danes have been attracted to Monterey county by reason of the opportunities it has offered to men of limited means, but great energy and tireless perseverance. Here they have found conditions widely different from those existing in their native country; here the history in its making, with a broad future of prosperity in a sunny climate; there, the history largely in the past, with an overcrowded population earning a meagre livelihood on a narrow strip of land between two rock-bound shores. It is not strange that many ambitious young men have left Denmark in search of the broader opportunities offered in newer, less crowded countries.

An humble cottage in Denmark sheltered the Petersen family from the stormy blasts of winter. Nearby was the forge, where the father worked early and late, earning a livelihood for his large family and providing the means for giving them practical educations. As a blacksmith he was more than ordinarily skilled and efficient, and for more than forty years he followed the trade, meanwhile gaining a reputation along his special line which was not surpassed by any artisan of his locality. Eventually, in 1900, he came to California, and afterward lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1907, at the age of seventy-two years and six months. His widow, Mrs. Marie Petersen, makes her home with her son, Peter C., and, although now seventy years of age, bears no indications of the infirmities incident to threescore years and ten.

The family represented by Peter C. Petersen comprised fifteen children, and he is one of the eleven survivors. During boyhood he was given a common school education in the Danish language, and when not in school he assisted his father in the shop, thereby gaining manual dexterity at the forge and having the advantage of learning the trade under a skilled blacksmith. After starting out to earn his own livelihood he followed his trade among the farmers of his native county. Born March 25, 1872, he was a young man of twenty-one years when, in 1893, he resolved to seek a home across the ocean in the new world. The ties that bound him to the old home were riven and he became an emigrant to America, where he stopped in Wisconsin to work as a farm hand. During the two and one-half years that he remained in that state he earned enough money to pay his expenses to the Pacific coast, and forthwith came to the west, where he has since lived and labored in Monterey county.

After having worked for three years in the employ of Jesse D. Carr, and for two years in the employ of James Borden, during which time he had frugally hoarded his wages, Mr. Petersen invested his savings in a tract of twenty-six acres, near Salinas, for which he paid $2,000. Immediately after purchasing the property, in 1903, he moved to the place, and here he has since remained, meanwhile building the barn and remodeling the house. During March of 1905 he married Carrie Mickelsen, a native of Denmark. His principal crops on the farm are barley, oats

and corn, and by the exercise of wise judgment in the cultivation and care of the land he is able to secure a fair return on his investment. The constant care demanded by the land has left him little leisure for participation in outside matters, and he has identified himself with no fraternal organization, excepting Dania Lodge, No. 6, of Salinas; however, while not a participant in public affairs, he favors all progressive movements and is thoroughly loyal to the interests of his adopted country.

FREDERICK VETT.

As varied experiences of good and ill fortune have come to the west in the past twenty years, likewise the personal experiences of Mr. Vett in the west have been varied, including adversity through unforeseen circumstances, and also including a considerable share of good luck. On the whole, his experiences have been such as to convince him that there is a future in the west for every man who possesses energy, industry and perseverance, and while large fortunes here, as in the east, can come only to a few, competencies await the well-directed efforts of the many.

Born in Sycamore, Dekalb county, Ill., in 1861, Frederick Vett received a common-school education and became familiar with agriculture through his father's training on the home farm. For some years after leaving school he remained in Illinois, devoting his attention to general farming, but meanwhile he read much concerning conditions in California and in 1883 he came to the west. For three years afterward he was employed in a laundry in San Francisco, and from there he went to the San Joaquin valley, but in a few months, being ill with chills and fever, he determined to settle in Monterey county. During 1887 he came hither and at once enjoyed the restoration of his health, while at the same time he worked on a ranch. Starting out for himself in 1892, he raised beets and potatoes on the ground now occupied by the Spreckels factory. Twenty-one and one-fourth acres were in beets, which produced eighteen tons to the acre and brought $5 a ton, the immense crop being largely due to the fact that the beets were raised on sediment land. In the beet industry he was a pioneer, few having tried their luck before that year. The potatoes yielded seventy-five to eighty sacks to the acre.

After having remained for four years on that place Mr. Vett embarked in grain farming on the Silacci ranch, but the year proved to be unusually dry and he lost all his former profits. Forced to start anew, he began to work for wages in the Santa Clara valley, where he remained for three years. In 1905 he came to his present place of five acres, where he is engaged in the poultry business. His start in this industry dates back to the purchase of four dozen hens and two roosters, which with a small incubator constituted his outfit. Now he has three large incubators holding fourteen hundred and fifty eggs, and keeps a thousand hens of the White Leghorn breed. The eggs and chickens are marketed in San Francisco at excellent prices and bring a gratifying return to the proprietor of the business. Many changes have been made in this locality since he came here, not the least of these being the introduction of pumping plants, so that when dry years come the farmers do not suffer the complete losses common to earlier days. In politics he has taken no part aside from voting the Republican ticket.

J. A. BARDIN.

An able and successful lawyer, and a man of prominence and influence, J. A. Bardin, of Salinas, is active in public affairs and is now filling the important office of district attorney of Monterey county. He was born in the city in which he now resides, December 27, 1873, the son of Jesse and Janette (Cockrill) Bardin, natives of Mississippi and California respectively.

The public schools of Monterey county furnished the early educational training which served as a foundation for the later knowledge acquired by Mr. Bardin. Higher training was received in the University of California, which he attended for two years. Having in the meantime decided to become a lawyer, he set earnestly to work to accomplish his purpose, and as the first important step in the accomplishment of this he matriculated as a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. At the end of

the course he returned to California, and in 1905 was admitted to the bar of the state. Closely following upon his graduation he formed a partnership for the practice of the legal profession with F. W. Sargent, under the name of Sargent & Bardin, which partnership still exists. In the county election of November, 1906, the name of J. A. Bardin appeared as the Democratic nominee for the office of district attorney, and his election following, he at once assumed the duties of the office. He has always taken an active part in political matters, and at this writing, 1909, is a member of the Democratic state central committee.

Mr. Bardin formed domestic ties by his marriage, December 27, 1904, with Miss Mila J. Hills, a native of California, and one son, Dan, has been born to them. Fraternally he is a member of Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., and of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Mr. Bardin is a man of considerable ability, and at one time, in addition to his other duties, did special newspaper work in the middle west.

MANUEL FONTE.

Monterey county claims among her citizens a number who were born in the Azores or Western Islands, but of these none has been more successful in his undertakings in his adopted home than Manuel Fonte, whose residence here dates back to the year 1866. Born in 1844, he had attained young manhood years when, in 1866, he left his native home in the north Atlantic ocean and came to the United States, the land of opportunity for the young man determined to make a success of his life. Coming direct to California, in Monterey county he secured employment on the ranch of Jesse D. Carr, working in the capacity of sheep herder for three years. Subsequently he worked in the same capacity with Dr. Flint at San Juan, San Benito county, for two years, during this time gaining a broad insight into the sheep industry and ranching in general as conducted in this western country. The result of the five years spent in the employ of others led to his taking responsibilities on his own account, purchasing thirty-five hundred head of sheep which he ranged on government land, and when this was not sufficient for his needs, leased land also.

At the time Mr. Fonte first became associated with Salinas it was a small village boasting only a few shacks for residences, and the other towns which have since grown to be important places in the county were either unheard-of or in an equally primitive condition. Land was exceedingly cheap at that time, selling as low as $3 per acre, the same land today costing the purchaser as many hundred dollars per acre. Mr. Fonte followed the sheep industry on his own behalf in this vicinity for ten years with splendid results, but as the country became more thickly settled and the fence law became a necessity, the sheep business became less and less remunerative. After selling his herds he bought seventy acres of land near Blanco for which he paid $75 per acre and there he made his home for a number of years. Later he bought three hundred and fifty acres near Salinas in the Graves district, which he improved and devoted to the raising of grain and stock, in addition to maintaining a small dairy. Although he still owns the property above mentioned he has not made his home upon it for some time, having in 1905 purchased a home in Salinas at No. 184 Capitol street.

Mr. Fonte's marriage occurred in California and united him with Miss Constance Fonte, and of the children of this marriage, all were born in Salinas valley and were educated in Salinas. Named in order of their birth they are as follows: Manuel; Michael; Mary, the wife of Paul Bidasche; Frank, who is a practicing attorney of Salinas; and George, who has charge of his father's ranch. Since becoming an American citizen Mr. Fonte has made a careful study of the principles of the two great political bodies, and in his opinion the principles of the Republican party rightly interpreted and carried out would be a solution of many of the problems which now exist. He has always been a persistent advocate of good schools and good roads, and in fact has never lost an opportunity to advance any undertaking that has the welfare of the community at heart. It is now over forty-three years since he came to California empty-handed and a stranger in a strange land, but he possessed what was in all probability

more valuable to him than financial backing—youth, a good constitution and a determination that would not brook defeat. With these as his chief assets he started out to win his way, and it needs but a glance over the events of his life to see that he has succeeded.

CHRIS. MORTENSEN.

Worthy of mention as one of the industrious and respected residents of Monterey county is Chris. Mortensen, a keen, wide-awake representative of the agricultural interests of this section of the state. A man of energy, he is in every way a self-made man, his present prosperity being due altogether to his own efforts. From working as a farm hand in the employ of others when he came to this country in 1892, he has worked his way up steadily, until today he is in charge of one of the finest ranches in Monterey county, within easy market distance of Salinas.

Mr. Mortensen was born in Denmark, January 2, 1873, the son of parents who made their living as tillers of the soil. In the midst of these surroundings the son grew up to a familiarity with agriculture, so that when he struck out in the world on his own behalf it was with the assurance that he could earn a livelihood at that calling, should every other endeavor fail. When he was about nineteen years of age he determined to come to the United States, his interest in this country being enhanced by the fact that his uncle, John Mortensen, had been located in California since about 1869. The latter wrote glowing letters to his relatives in the Fatherland about his success in this western country, and the stories so fired the ambition of the young nephew that he could not be content until he had come here also. His relative was located in Chualar, Monterey county, and hither Chris. Mortensen made his way as soon as the vessel landed. For about three years after locating here he worked as a ranch hand for Hans Hansen, and for seven years he was similarly occupied on his Uncle John's ranch. With the proceeds of his earnings during these years he came to the ranch which he now occupies, which is popularly known as the Jacks ranch. Here he has four hundred acres which he leases on shares, making a specialty of raising barley and oats, as well as raising considerable stock. Neatness and thrift are characteristics inherent in Mr. Mortensen's make-up, as may be judged by the orderliness everywhere apparent about the ranch and the various buildings.

Mr. Mortensen's marriage occurred November 15, 1901, and united him with Miss Annena Andersen, who like himself was born in Denmark. Three children have blessed their marriage, Arthur, Carl and Bertha, the two last named being twins. In none of her citizens can there be found anyone who is more intensely interested in the welfare of Monterey county than is Mr. Mortensen, an interest which has been demonstrated in the efforts he has made to establish and maintain good schools in his section and in other efforts of an unbuilding character. Politically he is a believer in Democratic principles, but takes no active part in party affairs. Socially he is identified with the Dania Lodge of Chualar. Mr. Mortensen has every reason to be grateful that his life has been cast in such pleasant and encouraging surroundings, for here he has found opportunities for progress and advancement which would have been denied him and his family had he remained in his native land.

F. N. C. RUSSELL.

Far removed from his old home and birthplace in Sweden, Mr. Russell finds in Monterey county, Cal., a climate surpassing that familiar to his childhood and young manhood, and with the passing of years has found as well an opportunity to earn a comfortable livelihood for his family in the midst of an attractive environment. When he came to the New World over twenty-one years ago he experienced the usual difficulties and inconveniences which the foreigner almost invariably encounters, due principally to lack of familiarity with the language and customs, but these have been entirely overcome, and with the passing of years he has accumulated a valuable and productive ranch and has also become an important factor in the business community of the county.

Born in Boros, Sweden, July 15, 1866, F. N.

C. Russell is a son of Solomon and Carolina (Rodlond) Russell, both likewise natives of that country. Mr. Russell's boyhood and early manhood years were spent in his native surroundings, attending the village school and dutifully assisting his parents with the care and management of the home farm, but by the time he had reached his majority he determined to carry out his long cherished plan to come to the United States and grow up with the country. Setting sail from the port of Guttenburg, Sweden, in 1888, in due time the ship dropped anchor in the harbor of Boston, where for one year thereafter he was variously employed. Wisely noting that the west held forth greater inducements for the ambitious young man than the more congested east he came to the Pacific coast country in 1889, going directly to Tacoma, Wash. As he had anticipated he had no difficulty in finding employment, and during the three years he remained there, was employed by the city. Wishing to see more of the coast country he gave up his position at the end of this time, and coming south into California, located in Santa Cruz county on a ranch. He remained in that vicinity for about five years, when, in 1897, he came to Monterey county, and at Spreckels accepted a position with the great enterprise which brought that town into being, the Spreckels Sugar Company. This position he also filled acceptably for five years, when he resigned it to accept the appointment as manager of the Graves warehouse on the Castroville road, a position which he has filled for the past seven years to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

By the exercise of native characteristics of thrift and frugality Mr. Russell has become the owner of a choice piece of property in the vicinity of Salinas, on the Castroville road, the tract comprising twenty-eight acres for which he paid $220 per acre. Although the ranch is cared for entirely by hired labor, it is one of the most productive and best managed properties in the county, as may be shown by the fact that it produces forty sacks of barley to the acre, averaging one hundred and twenty-eight and a half pounds to the sack, or an income of $145 to the acre.

Mr. Russell's marriage united him with Miss Mary Goumond, a native of Canada, and three children have been born to them, Mildred, Walton and Robert, all attending a convent at Salinas. In looking back over his life Mr. Russell has every reason to be thankful that Fate led him not only to take up life in the New World, but more particularly in this part of the Pacific coast country, where he has been prospered far beyond his expectations.

JAMES H. SMITH.

As one of the younger generation of ranchers in Monterey county mention belongs to James H. Smith, familiarly known to those associated with him as "Manny." He is the son of one of the state's early settlers, John Benson Smith, an account of whose life and accomplishments will be found on another page in this work. Upon coming to the state in 1852 the father settled in Santa Clara county, where he first engaged in mining, and later became interested as a rancher in the same county. It was on the parental homestead in that county that James H. Smith was born February 26, 1865, but he remembers little or nothing of his birthplace, for he was only about three years old when the family home was transferred to Monterey county. His entire life therefore has practically been passed in this county, where through the accomplishments of father and sons the name has become a synonym for all that is upright, substantial and worth while.

Being the oldest son in the parental family, after the death of the father in 1888, James H. Smith assumed the responsibilities of maintaining the home ranch, caring for his younger brothers and sisters, for the mother had died several years previously, in 1879. He continued in charge of the home place until 1900, when his youngest brother, Edward E., assumed the responsibilities, while he purchased other property in the county and has since resided there. This land, according to Don Pedro Zabala, an old resident here, is supposed to be the site of the last battle in which General Fremont engaged. At the time of purchase it was in a primitive condition, and Mr. Smith paid for it at the rate of $25 per acre. The last nine years have witnessed great changes in its appearance, and only one with indomitable courage and persistence would

have been able to accomplish such a transformation. Live Oak dairy is a name well known throughout Monterey county, and its products are equally well known and in great demand. Altogether Mr. Smith owns five hundred and forty acres, of which one hundred acres are used for dairy purposes, while on the remainder he raises grain, besides devoting considerable attention to raising horses and cattle. Few of her citizens have taken more interest in the welfare of her public institutions than has Mr. Smith, who is a stanch advocate of good schools and competent teachers, and to acquire and maintain this high standard is one of his chief activities.

The marriage of James H. Smith occurred in San Luis Obispo county and united him with Miss Ella May Tucker, who was born in Kansas and since 1879 has been a resident of California. Three children were born to them while they were living on the old home place in this vicinity, Harvey Benson, Alice Magdalene and Sherwin Tucker. Fraternally Mr. Smith is associated with Alisal Lodge No. 163, I. O. O. F., the Foresters of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Smith is looked upon as one of the representative men of the county, and the younger generation of the community might do well to pattern after his methodical and consistent life.

G. B. GAMBETTA.

The lineage of the Gambetta family is traced to Switzerland and the first of the name to seek a fortune in the new world was the father of the gentleman whose name introduces this article. During the latter part of the year 1868, soon after the birth of his son, he had migrated to California via Panama and settled in Marin county, where for three years he worked for wages. At the expiration of that time he invested his savings in such a way as to enable him to embark in agricultural pursuits for himself. Five years later he sold out in California and returned to Switzerland with $4,000 made during his sojourn on the Pacific coast. He was born in 1846 and his wife in 1848 and both are still living at Coreeppo, canton Ticino, where since about 1890 he has served as postmaster. In addition he served as clerk of the town for about ten years.

Canton Ticino, Switzerland, is the native place of G. B. Gambetta, and November 22, 1868, the date of his birth. The schools of that republic afforded him fair advantages. While still very young he was united in marriage with Genoeffa Codoni, by whom he has one son, Peter. Shortly after his marriage he bade farewell to family and friends and set sail for California, where in due time he arrived in safety. For seven years he worked for wages at King City. His earnings were carefully hoarded and eventually enabled him to start out for himself.

After having been a resident of Gonzales during 1895, in 1896 Mr. Gambetta came to the Alisal district and for a year operated the P. Zabala ranch on shares, then for two years he conducted a dairy farm of four hundred acres and for three years acted as foreman of the Zabala ranch of eight thousand acres near Soledad, having there under his supervision the land, fences, nine windmills and four hundred and fifty head of cattle. The next enterprise which engaged his attention was the forming of a partnership with Mr. Balestra and the leasing of the Guadeloupe ranch of two thousand acres near Chualar. Seven hundred acres of this ranch were given over to the raising of farm products and the balance was utilized for the pasturage of stock.

The partnership was dissolved after a successful continuance of four years and thereupon Mr. Gambetta removed to the vicinity of Gonzales, where he rented ninety acres of alfalfa land and one hundred acres of river bottom. A year later he sold his dairy comprising one hundred head of cows and taking about sixty-five head of young stock he leased and removed to the Zabala ranch, which he operated for two seasons. In 1908 he purchased six hundred and twenty-three acres for $36 an acre. Five hundred and fifty acres of the tract are under cultivation or tillable.

A dairy of thirty cows has been started on the ranch and the owner expects to devote his attention to the specialties of butter and cheese, in the making of which he ranks as an expert. The land is being improved and it is the owner's hope to equip the estate with all modern dairy

appliances. During 1896 he sent for his wife and son, who joined him here and since then he has had the valuable assistance of his wife in his dairy work. The son has been sent to local schools, in order that he might have the necessary training for a life of usefulness. Mr. Gambetta is a stanch friend of educational movements. Fraternally he is connected with the Salinas lodge of Druids. In politics he has supported Republican principles ever since he became a citizen of our country. In 1908 he acted as a delegate to the county Republican convention and in other ways he has promoted the cause whose tenets he endorses. More than ordinary success has rewarded his efforts. When it is remembered that he had only a limited education and that after landing in America he had but $5 with which to start out for himself, it will be conceded that his rise has been noteworthy and that he amply merits a position among the prosperous and progressive men of his county.

HANS H. HOLLENSTEIN.

It was over forty years ago that Mr. Hollenstein first set foot on California soil, in 1869, and after making considerable money in raising grain he took the proceeds of his ten years' labor and located in Arizona. Many years in that territory as a successful miner and stock-raiser made him wish to rest from the rush and stress which he had continued for so many years, hence his decision to again locate in California. This decision was carried out in 1902, at which time he purchased the property on which he now lives, near Salinas. A native of Denmark, Mr. Hollenstein was born in the province of Sleswick, March 4, 1836, on his father's farm, where he learned the rudiments of agricultural life. As soon as he was old enough he began to assume responsibilities under his father's training, and finally undertook cares on his own account, making a specialty of raising and dealing in stock.

Mr. Hollenstein had become well established in his native land when, at the age of thirty-three, he decided to come to the United States and begin life under new and unfamiliar conditions. The ship on which he sailed from Hamburg cast anchor in the port of New York, and from there he came by rail to California. From Sacramento, where he stopped for a few weeks, he went to Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, where on leased land, for which he paid at the rate of $12 an acre, he endeavored to raise wheat. Difficulties overtook him in that he had to learn western methods of farming, but finally he was able to apply this knowledge with good results, as was demonstrated in the bountiful crops of wheat which he later reaped. Altogether he remained in that vicinity about ten years, when, in 1879, he went to Arizona, locating in the Tombstone district, at Wachuca, a government post. There he engaged in the buying and selling of cattle, as well as carrying on operations in a number of mines which he owned, yielding silver, copper and gold. While his large bands of cattle were ranging on the broad ranges of government land he traveled all over the territory buying stock for the large mining companies. He was one of the earliest settlers in the territory, and practically no restrictions were encountered for years in the use of the government's land as a range, hence he was pre-eminently successful in the undertaking. During this time he employed thirty men to look after his various stock and mining interests. After twenty-three years spent in Arizona he decided to come to California to pass the last years of his life, and in 1902 he came to Monterey county and purchased the property on which he has since lived, about seven miles from Salinas. This consists of three hundred and ten acres for which he paid $30 an acre. At the time Mr. Hollenstein purchased it the land was unimproved, but years have seen a transformation in its appearance, fruit trees having been planted, fences built enclosing the land, as well as suitable buildings erected, altogether making one of the finest ranches in this part of Monterey county. A specialty is made of raising black oats, potatoes, beans and barley, and the quality of the soil is exceedingly rich.

In Santa Cruz county Mr. Hollenstein was united in marriage to Miss Marie Bonde, like himself a native of Sleswick, Denmark. Five children have been born to them, as follows: Andrew B., a native of Watsonville, Cal.; and Henry, Henrietta, Mabel and Cora, natives of Arizona. Mr. Hollenstein has always been a be-

liever in the best educational advantages possible to obtain, and acting on this principle he has done all in his power in this direction for his children. While in Arizona he wielded a strong influence in the upbuilding of the locality in which he resided, and for years acted as trustee of the school district. He was also a large property owner in the territory, and since coming to California has leased two hundred and thirty-five acres in addition to the home place, and on this his sons carry on a ranching enterprise. Personally Mr. Hollenstein is a man of upright principles, the practice of the Golden Rule being habitual with him, and with his family he is affiliated with the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican, though not a partisan, in local elections voting for the candidate best fitted for the office in question.

PETER KELLY.

Thirty years had come and gone since Peter Kelly purchased and located upon the ranch near Chualar, where his earth life came to a close April 1, 1909. He was numbered among the foreign-born residents of Monterey county who have meant so much to the citizenship of this part of California. A native of the Emerald Isle, he was born in 1834, the son of parents who never left their native soil to found a home elsewhere.

Peter Kelly grew up on the parental homestead in his native land and in all probability would have been contented to remain in his native surroundings indefinitely had not the finding of gold in California called his attention to the United States. He did not come hither for the purpose of finding wealth in the mines, however, but rather to engage in a substantial business. He was about fifteen or sixteen years old when he debarked in the harbor of New York a stranger in a large city. He remained in the metropolis for seven years, during which time he found employment which enabled him to lay by from his earnings sufficient means to bring him to the west. This he did in 1861, and for one year he was located in San Francisco. Going to Marin county from there, he became interested in the dairy business and followed it successfully for six years. His residence in Monterey county dated from the year 1867, when he located in Salinas, and during the twelve years he made his home there became thoroughly familiar with the country round about through his occupation as teamster. It was therefore with considerable satisfaction that he selected and purchased the tract of land near Chualar, the ranch comprising two hundred acres of fine land well adapted to raising grain. In addition to the home ranch he also rented twelve hundred acres near by on which his sons are located, all making a specialty of raising grain, a commodity which produces abundantly and brings excellent prices.

Mr. Kelly was united in marriage in 1873 with Miss Josephine Mudd, who was formerly a resident of Missouri. Three sons were born of this marriage, but the eldest, Joseph, is now deceased. The others, Samuel and Charles, are interested together in a tract of twelve hundred acres near Chualar, to which reference has already been made. The first-mentioned, Samuel, was married in 1905 to Miss Tillie Cooper, of Gonzales, and they now have two children, Helen and Charles. The other son, Charles, was married in 1903 to Neta Blomquist, of Chualar, and they have one son, Lloyd, five years of age.

No one had a keener interest in the welfare of his home community than Mr. Kelly, this being specially true of all matters of an educational character, and for one term he served as trustee of the Chualar school district.

SOLOMON JOHANSON.

Yet another of the citizens of Monterey county whom Sweden has furnished is Solomon Johanson, whose ranch in the vicinity of King City is indicative of a practical understanding of the various lines of agriculture on the part of the proprietor. Much of this knowledge and experience Mr. Johanson gained in his boyhood home, on his father's farm near the town of Engelholm, Sweden, where he was born in 1859. By the time he had reached young manhood he became convinced that a larger field of activity was awaiting him in the United States, and it was this idea that prompted him to leave home and native land to take up life under new conditions.

The year 1881 found Mr. Johanson among the immigrants that landed on our shores at the port of New York, and from there he made his way immediately to Monterey county, Cal. His knowledge of farming was his chief asset, and it was along this line that he sought employment in the vicinity of Salinas. His abilities were soon recognized and he did not lack for employment, working on ranches in that vicinity for nine years continuously. It was about 1890 that he came to King City and entered the employ of Charles Carlson, a large rancher near this city, with whom he remained for a number of years, or until he assumed responsibilities on his own account. This he did in 1906, at which time he bought a squatter's right to one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he proved up and located. He at once set about improving the property, and though it has been under cultivation but a short time comparatively, it is in fine condition and yields bountiful crops of barley, to which commodity it is devoted entirely. So successful has he been in the cultivation of his own property that he also rents four hundred acres of the Carlson ranch which he also has in barley. He also raises large numbers of high-grade horses. He is recognized as one of the successful ranchers in this part of Monterey county, to whose progress he has added in a substantial manner.

JOHN A. GOODRICK.

As one of the sons of England who have contributed to the citizenship of Monterey county, mention belongs to John A. Goodrick, who located in the state in 1873 and has resided on his ranch near Salinas since 1887. During the twenty-two years past he has demonstrated his ability as a rancher, which proves him to be one above the average, and moreover he has shown a public-spirit and wholesome interest in the welfare of his adopted country, state and immediate community which makes him a valuable acquisition. Born in Thorpbank, England, March 12, 1852, he made his home in the Mother Country until he was sixteen years of age, when, in company with a sister and her husband, he came to the United States. Wisconsin was their destination, and for several years Mr. Goodrick worked as a farm hand in the vicinity of Edgerton, Rock county.

From the fact that he had a friend in California Mr. Goodrick became interested in the west and finally, in 1873, he came to California, coming direct to Salinas, where his friend was located. Near Natividad he secured a position in a lime kiln, and later he engaged in teaming throughout this part of Monterey county, remaining altogether in this occupation about five years. In the year 1879 he entered the employ of Hiram Corey, one of the extensive ranchers in Monterey county, remaining with him at this time for about nine years, and subsequently he ran a header for Mr. Corey for four years.

Mr. Goodrick's marriage, July 1, 1882, united him with Miss Rufina Cantua, a daughter of Don Ygnacio Cantua, and a granddaughter of Vicente Cantua, representatives of an old Spanish family. The grandfather was the original owner of the old Nacional rancho located in Riverside county, which later became the property of his son Ygnacio, and there the latter died April 18, 1907, at the age of eighty years. His widow is still living and makes her home on the old ranch, at the age of eighty-one years. All of the children born to this worthy couple were reared on this ranch, and of the number four are still living, Dolores, Amanda, Rufina and Rosenber. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Goodrick returned to the employ of Mr. Corey, remaining with him about four years, or until 1887, when he settled on his present property near Salinas. This was railroad land, for which he paid at the rate of $2 for about eighty acres and seventy-five cents for fifty-seven acres, the original purchase comprising one hundred and thirty-seven acres. In recent years, however, he has sold sixty-five acres, thus making his acreage seventy-two acres. This he has under a fine state of cultivation, devoted principally to raising hay and fruit, his prune trees and other fruit numbering at one time about twelve hundred.

Four children, all sons, have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Goodrick, as follows: William, who is married and resides in Spreckels; John C., who is also married and resides on the home place; Joseph L. and Thomas A., all of

the children having been born and reared in this county. In his political leanings Mr. Goodrick is a pronounced Republican, and has represented his party as a delegate at a number of conventions. For twelve years he served as road master of Buena Vista, at a time when it was known as Toro district, and he also served as trustee of the same district for twelve years. His long retention in office is conclusive evidence of his ability, and the excellent roads throughout this part of the country speak louder than can words of the faithful service rendered his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM LINCOLN WILEY.

It is rare indeed for one who has been born and reared under California skies to seek a home elsewhere on attaining years of discretion, and William L. Wiley is proving no exception to this well-established rule. At the time of his birth his parents were making their home in San Joaquin county, but ten years thereafter, in 1870, they removed to Monterey county, and here William L. Wiley has since been content to remain. Although he had attained school age before removing to this county, it was not until locating on a farm near Salinas that he took up his studies in earnest, being a pupil in the schools of the latter city for a number of years. After remaining in that vicinity for about six years the family removed to Soledad, in the outskirts of which town the father located upon a ranch which he maintained until his death in 1888.

By the time he was eighteen years old William L. Wiley began to be self-supporting, he and a brother, Leander H. Wiley, in 1878, renting two hundred acres of the Zabala ranch, which they ran in conjunction with a quarter section of land which the latter had taken up from the government. Here they carried on a general ranching enterprise with considerable success for about four years, when, encouraged to larger undertakings, they rented eight hundred acres in the same vicinity and carried it on with increasing success for seven years. This latter ranch was in close proximity to the parental home, and during the ill-health of the father the sons were enabled to manage the home ranch in connection with their own enterprise. In 1888 William L. Wiley bought a squatter's title to three hundred and twenty acres in the hills near Soledad, and until 1905 cultivated this in connection with the other land in which he and his brother are interested. In the year just mentioned, however, he sold this land and bought seven hundred acres on the Arroyo Seco of the Clark colony, and here the three brothers, William L., Leander H. and David W., have since worked harmoniously together. In addition to the two thousand acres which they have under cultivation, they own three thousand acres in the Cholame valley for grazing purposes, where they range four hundred head of cattle. The cattle business maintained by the Wiley brothers is the outgrowth of the business partnership entered into in 1878, when William L. and Leander H. Wiley united their energies on the Zabala ranch, and for over thirty years this association has continued to the profit and pleasure of each. For about ten years, from 1895 until 1905, William L. Wiley maintained a dairy on the Mission ranch, milking one hundred and twenty-five cows and manufacturing the milk into cheese on the ranch, but in the latter year he discontinued the dairy and has since devoted the land to the raising of potatoes. With his nephew, Arthur Franklyn Wiley, Mr. Wiley is also interested in raising sugar beets on seventy acres of irrigated land, on The Mission, which in 1908 averaged a crop of sixteen tons to the acre. The numerous interests already mentioned do not represent all of Mr. Wiley's activities, and as a part owner in the Soledad Land and Water Company he has helped to promote one of the most important enterprises in Monterey county. The company now has facilities for furnishing irrigation to over eight hundred acres of land, water for the purpose being obtained from the Salinas river. Mr. Wiley also owns stock in the Rochdale Company of Fort Romie, and also in the Farmers Mercantile Company of Salinas.

William L. Wiley was united in marriage, November 9, 1899, with Miss Vinnie Craig, a native of Soledad, and the daughter of a prominent physician of that place, Dr. T. L. Craig. Two children have been born of this marriage, Mabel and Laughlin, the former attending

school in Soledad. Mr. Wiley has reason to be proud of the success which has come to him in response to his efforts, and Monterey county in turn has reason to be grateful for a citizenship which has meant so much to her as has that of Mr. Wiley.

JAMES P. AND AUGUST STRUVE.

The well-known truism that in union there is strength, is brought forcibly to mind in reading of the lives and accomplishments of the Struve brothers, native sons of Santa Cruz county, and now well-known citizens of the county of Monterey. Through their father, James Struve, they are of German descent, the latter having come to the United States in young manhood in 1867. Subsequently he married and established his family in Santa Cruz county, Cal., where all of their five children were born and reared. Of these, two sons are now living in San Francisco, two sons in Monterey county, and the only daughter is also living in San Francisco. The home ranch in Santa Cruz county consisted of three hundred and fifty acres near Watsonville, which at the time of purchase was in a primitive condition, but before his death Mr. Struve had the satisfaction of seeing the land in excellent bearing condition and taking high rank with the best ranches in the county. He passed away on the home ranch in 1907, mourned by many friends and acquaintances who had become endeared to him on account of his genial nature.

James P. and August Struve were born in 1870 and 1874 respectively, and educated in the public and high schools of Watsonville, and when not in school were familiarizing themselves with agricultural life through assisting their father in the care of the home ranch. As they gained experience and confidence in their own ability they leased land on their own account, each having charge of separate ranches until 1903. Later uniting their energies, they leased land from H. Corey. The entire tract, which includes about twelve hundred acres, is under cultivation, and seven men in addition to the proprietors are required to care for the crops. A specialty is made of raising beets, which average seventeen tons to the acre, and between six and seven hundred acres are devoted to this commodity. The land is exceptionally well adapted to raising this vegetable, and as rapidly as is practicable it is the expectation of the proprietors to sow the whole tract to this commodity. When it is considered that neither of the brothers had anything when they started out in business and are now classed among the prosperous young ranchers of this vicinity it goes without saying that they have been industrious. In addition to the beet-raising enterprise above mentioned, they are also largely engaged in breeding and raising horses.

James P. Struve started in business $7,500 in debt, and the first year paid off the entire indebtedness by raising grain, abundant crops and excellent prices making this possible. While in Santa Cruz county he was married to Miss Lillie Hansen, a native of that county, and three children, Hazel, Freddie and Helen, have been born to them. Mr. Struve has made his home in Monterey county for the past fifteen years, and since his children have attained school age he has lived in Salinas, at No. 114 John street, where he is convenient to good schools. Politically he is a believer in Democratic principles, and is active in the cause of his chosen party, having served as a delegate to a number of county conventions, as well as a delegate to the state convention in Santa Cruz in 1902, and he has also been a member of the county central committee. August Struve is also a Democrat in his political belief, and like his brother, believes that the principles for which the party stands, if rightly understood and carried out, would be to the best interests of this country.

HARRY L. CARNAHAN.

Whatever may be accomplished in future years by the agriculturists of California, whatever of success they may attain, whatever of prosperity they may enjoy and whatever improvements they may consummate on their country estates, a due share of praise for the advancement may be given to the native-born sons of the commonwealth, the men who were reared in the environment with which they are still familiar and who from their earliest recollections were trained to a knowledge of our climate and our soil, together with the best methods of conducting agricultural operations under the conditions existent in the west.

A son of Francis M. Carnahan, an honored pioneer of 1853 in California, Harry L. Carnahan was born on a ranch near Hollister, San Benito county, this state, in 1875. When he was two and one-half years of age he was taken by his parents to Monterey county, where his father took up a homestead near Metz. Here he attended the public schools and became trained to efficient work on the ranch, remaining at home to assist his father until 1901, when he went to Alaska. For three years he engaged in mining at or near Nome, after which he returned to California and has since remained in Monterey county.

On his return from Alaska Mr. Carnahan bought two hundred and forty acres near Metz station and here he has since given his attention to the cultivation of the land, the making of needed improvements and the raising of stock. Ever since he settled on the place he has made a specialty of raising barley and recently also he has become interested in the raising of alfalfa and sugar beets, both of which are proving the sources of a neat income in return for his efforts. Hogs are raised on his land for sale in the markets and good horses and fine cattle also are to be seen on the place, the whole forming a homestead indicative of the thrift and energy of its proprietor and bearing testimony as to his future success.

HENDERSON BROWN.

The life history of the pioneer, the man who braved the dangers and hardships of frontier life and assisted in building up new territory, will never cease to be read with interest by those of later generations whose only knowledge of those early times comes to them through others. As one of the earliest of those who crossed the plains to this state, Mr. Brown met with many experiences which those who came later were able to guard against through profiting by the misfortune of those who went before. While the hardships which they were called upon to endure were many and trying, none could equal the horrors which they underwent in running out of provisions. Their mules and cattle were dying from starvation and the same fate threatened the entire party, and at last, as the only means of saving their lives, they were compelled to eat the dead animals.

For many generations the Brown family had been associated with the south, William Brown, the father, being a native of Virginia. Subsequently he removed to the adjoining state of Kentucky, and it was in that state, at Hardinsburg, that the birth of Henderson Brown occurred October 14, 1833. His early life was passed in the locality of his birth, but during his boyhood the family home was transferred to Missouri, where, in Monroe county, the father carried on agricultural pursuits, as he had in the previous places of his residence. The finding of gold in California came at a time in the life of Mr. Brown when he was filled with energy and ambition, and the allurements of gaining sudden wealth were too bright to pass him unheeded. Setting out with a party behind oxen, they finally reached their destination at Ringo, Cal., in August, 1850, after a trying experience covering many months. Going direct to Placerville, Mr. Brown began mining on the middle fork of the American river, and later mined at Georgetown and other mining centers, in each of which he was successful, and with the combined proceeds of his efforts he was enabled to purchase land and establish himself in the cattle business. Coming to San Benito county, he purchased a ranch in Brown's valley seventeen miles from Hollister, which he stocked with cattle and horses, and for many years thereafter made the raising of fine stock and blooded horses his chief business. Many of the horses which he bred and raised brought him as high as $500 each. In later years, however, Mr. Brown disposed of his business and also of his ranch, which in the meantime had been increased in size until it contained twenty-three hundred acres, and removed to Hollister, making this his home ever since. His great faith in the future of the city has prompted him to invest considerable of his means in real estate here, and his holdings include a number of valuable lots in the best part of the city. Further than looking after his property Mr. Brown is not engaged in business of any kind, but is enjoying the fruits of his former years of activity.

A marriage ceremony performed in Coloma, Placer county, Cal., united the destinies of Hen-

derson Brown and Sarah R. Moore, the latter a native of Missouri. Four children were born of their marriage, as follows: Lulu, living in Stockton; Ella, the wife of James McCord, of Salinas; Joseph, who is engaged in the manufacture of harvesting machines in Boise City, Idaho; and William, a resident of San Benito county. The name of Henderson Brown is enrolled among the substantial pioneers of San Benito county, and his successes in his adopted state are worthy the emulation as well as a source of encouragement to those who are starting out in active life.

LOUIS BURMESTER.

The early home of Mr. Burmester was in the seaport city of Hamburg, where he was born in 1842 and where he attended the schools whose thorough system of training has given to Germany a world-wide fame. Often in boyhood he watched the great ocean vessels as they cast anchor at the end of their long voyages or as they started out upon trips to the remotest parts of the world, and in his heart there was awakened a keen desire to be a sailor. As soon as he could leave school he apprenticed himself on shipboard and in a very humble capacity began to learn the duties of ocean life. For a number of years he continued to make voyages to various parts of the globe, several times coming to the United States and by degrees he was promoted until he held a responsible position on the ship.

Giving up his seafaring existence in 1868 Mr. Burmester came to California and from San Francisco proceeded to Sonoma county, thence to San Mateo county. His first work in California was with the Humboldt Bank of San Francisco, with whom he remained three years. During 1878 he became a resident of Monterey county and rented a part of the Old Mission ranch near Soledad, where he engaged in farming for four years. For the five ensuing years he rented land from Francis Doud and since then he has held a responsible position as foreman of the angora goat ranch owned by C. P. Bailey & Sons. This ranch and its owners are known to stockmen throughout the entire country.

The principal industry on the ranch is the raising of angora goats of the purest breed. As an indication of the quality of the stock it may be stated that one of the bucks from the ranch was sold to Mrs. Armour, of New Mexico, for $1050. Only the fancy stock is kept here, the balance of the herd being sent to ranches owned by Mr. Bailey in Nevada and New Mexico. Shipments are made from Monterey county to all parts of the world, for the standard breed of the goats is such as to bring orders from breeders of the highest standing and most exacting demands. In all the world's fairs held during the past twenty years the Bailey goats have taken the first prizes and wherever exhibited they have won new admirers and champions. A recent industry established on the ranch is the raising of Persian sheep, which were imported by the United States government and sent to Mr. Bailey for the purpose of having a thorough test made as to their adaptability to Californian climate.

The ranch-house on the large estate is presided over by Mrs. Burmester, who was Miss Margaret Cole, a native of Elmira, N. Y., and who shares with her husband the esteem of the community. The oversight of the large flocks engages Mr. Burmester's attention to the exclusion of outside matters and he has little leisure for participation in local affairs. In addition to the care of the goats and sheep, he has cattle of his own on the hills near by and also raises barley in large quantities. In each of these departments of agriculture he is experienced, practical and sagacious, and is meeting with deserved success.

GILBERT P. ANDERSON.

As one of the native sons of the state Gilbert P. Anderson is bearing out the reputation which they have for devotion to their birthplace, and it is safe to say he will not seek a home elsewhere, although temporarily he has been interested in other parts of the country. He was born in the paternal ranch near Chualar, July 1, 1887, the son of a former sailor, Edward Anderson, and his wife, Botilda (Johnson) Anderson. Gilbert P. Anderson was given good educational advantages in the schools of Chualar, this training being supplemented by a course

in Heald's Business and Commercial College of San Francisco.

Simultaneous with the close of his school course Gilbert P. Anderson sought and obtained employment, putting his recently acquired knowledge to account as bookkeeper in the Alaska Packers Association, in San Francisco. From there he subsequently went to Bristol bay, an arm of Behring sea, working there during two seasons, then returning to San Francisco for the winter. He alternated between these places for two years, when he resigned his position with the association and returned to Chualar. In 1907 he bought an interest in and is junior member of the firm of Anderson, Beck & Co., who carry one of the most complete lines of general merchandise in Chualar. Mr. Anderson is one of the youngest business men of this part of Monterey county, and the enthusiasm which he radiates is proving a noticeable inspiration to other business men.

JOSEPH VOSTI.

The natives of Switzerland have contributed largely to the citizens of California, where they find a climate not unlike that with which they have been familiar from childhood, but where on the other hand they are surrounded by advantages and opportunities of which their fellow-countrymen in the home land have never dreamed. Monterey county is the home of many representatives of the little republic of Switzerland who have come to the New World to find scope for their abilities, and of this number mention belongs to Joseph Vosti, a well-known rancher and business man in the vicinity of Chualar. Born in the canton of Ticino in 1855, he was early in life made familiar with the dairying business through associations on his father's farm, and the lessons which he there learned served him in good stead, when as a young man of nineteen years he came to the United States to carve out his fortune.

It was in the year 1874 that Joseph Vosti landed on our hospitable shores, and from the port at which he landed he immediately made his way to California. His chief asset was his knowledge of dairying which he had obtained in his native land, and this he endeavored to put to good account. Going to Santa Cruz, he was successful in obtaining work on a dairy ranch, and during the three years he remained there he learned many things about American methods of ranching which were to be of great value to him later on. At the end of this time he went to San Francisco, where in company with a cousin he established a dairying business which they operated with varying degrees of success for about ten years, when they gave the business up as unprofitable. Mr. Vosti then came to Monterey county, and near Natividad he carried on a similar undertaking for eighteen years, this, however, meeting with better success than his former undertaking. From there he went to Hollister, San Benito county, but the business which he established there proved a failure, so it again became necessary to seek new fields. His next move again brought him to Monterey county, in 1890, at which time he located on the Malarin ranch, near Chualar, which has been his home ever since. Here he carries on dairying to some extent, although he makes a specialty of raising stock, horses and hogs, also having considerable of his land in grain. In addition to his private interests Mr. Vosti in 1902 became associated with John Vosti and Charles Lanini in the purchase of seven hundred acres of land near Soledad, where they are raising grain in addition to maintaining a dairy of one hundred and fifty cows. On this property Mr. Vosti has recently installed a pumping plant to put the ranch under irrigation; the equipment includes a one hundred and fifty horsepower engine and a double suction sixteen-inch pump. Eight wells have been drilled. Other interests also claim a share of Mr. Vosti's time and thought, thus proving his versatile ability and knowledge, both of which he brings to bear in the capacity of stockholder in the First National Bank of Salinas and in the Salinas brewery.

In Chualar, Cal., Mr. Vosti was married July 10, 1895, to Miss Annie Petersen, a native of California and the daughter of M. Petersen, who located in the state during the days of the gold excitement. Two children have been born of this marriage, Edward and Minnie, both of whom are attending the public schools of Chualar. Besides the home ranch near Chualar Mr. Vosti owns five valuable residence lots in Salinas, and

in partnership with William and Mark Moore and George Roberts he owns fourteen hundred acres in San Benito county which is intended to be used as a hunting preserve. Mr. Vosti is a trustee of the Somavia district school, and takes an intelligent interest in all beneficial measures or undertakings promulgated in his home locality.

JOHN HENRY EDWARD NADERMANN.

An illustration of the opportunities afforded by America to energetic and capable men from other lands may be found in the life and labors of John H. E. Nadermann, who recently erected and now occupies an attractive modern residence on San Benito street, Hollister. Though born to poverty and familiar from earliest recollections with the painful struggle for the necessities of existence, he nevertheless belonged to an old and honored German family and was a grandson of a brave German soldier, who was captured by Napoleon's army and forced into the French army during the invasion of Russia; he escaped, however, by the aid of a Russian peasant woman. On a farm tilled by his father, Peter William, and situated near the city of Hanover, Germany, he was born, December 15, 1849, being the second child in a family of seven sons and two daughters. There he was made familiar with the details connected with agricultural pursuits. It early became apparent to his observing eye and keen mind that agriculture as followed in the old country afforded little inducement to hope for future success; hence his thoughts turned toward America, of whose opportunities he heard frequently and always with deep interest.

Leaving home in youth to seek his own livelihood, Mr. Nadermann at once started for the United States. In those days the swift steamers had not come into general use, and he took passage on the sailing vessel Elizabeth. For many weeks the little ocean craft continued monotonously but safely upon the voyage. Eventually, however, severe storms were encountered. One gale followed another until finally seven had been met and breasted, but the vessel had been stripped of its masts and sails and thus became little more than a derelict upon the vast storm-tossed ocean. For this reason the voyage was protracted far beyond its expected duration. Provisions were insufficient to meet the demand and the crew and passengers were limited to short rations. More than one-fifth of the number perished from exposure and lack of food. The starvation rations caused Mr. Nadermann to be reduced to a mere skeleton. When almost dead from hunger he was brought up on deck and revived with sea water. Finally he was able to take a little nourishment, and when the ship cast anchor at New York harbor in 1868 he was sent on shore, but it was seventeen years before he finally recovered from the effects of the terrible ordeal through which he passed.

A short time after landing Mr. Nadermann entered upon an apprenticeship to the trades of baker and confectioner, and when he had acquired a thorough mastery of these occupations he began to follow them as a journeyman. Later he carried on a grocery business for ten years, but afterward resumed the baker's trade. During the year 1884 he came to California, and after following the baker's trade at San Francisco for one year he came to Hollister, where he bought a bakery business. For a few years he carried on the shop alone, but eventually he formed the firm of Nadermann & Smith, the junior partner being H. Smith, who in time bought out the interest of the original proprietor. During the year 1889 Mr. Nadermann erected at Newman, Stanislaus county, a building equipped with the conveniences adapted to the bakery business. The building is still owned by him, but is leased to another party. When he dissolved partnership with Mr. Smith he engaged in the bakery business in Hollister, making his home in apartments above the bakery, and this is the site of his present business. When the memorable earthquake of 1906 occurred, his building was destroyed and he and his family barely escaped with their lives. A young lady, Miss Annie Burke, who made her home with them and was employed in the bakery received injuries, from the effects of which she died. After the earthquake Mr. Nadermann rebuilt the bakery and resumed business, his trade now extending along the coast for many miles.

The first marriage of Mr. Nadermann took place in 1889 and united him with Miss Ida Schmidt, who died in 1892, leaving two daughters, Violet and Edna. Afterward Mr. Nadermann was united with Miss Mary Schmidt, a sister of the first wife and a woman of estimable traits of character, sharing with him the respect of acquaintances. Having devoted his attention closely to his business affairs and his leisure hours to the enjoyment of his home, Mr. Nadermann has not been active in social orders nor in politics; however, he has been interested in the work of the Fraternal Brotherhood and the Improved Order of Red Men, with both of which he holds membership.

GEORGE J. BOEKENOOGEN.

The famous advice given to young men to go west came first from the pen of Horace Greeley, and was followed by many of the most ambitious spirits of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Not alone did George J. Boekenoogen put the adage to the test, but likewise did his father before him, the family having moved in an early day from Herkimer county, N. Y., where he was born in 1845, to Iowa, settling at Pella, Marion county, where he attended the local schools. The sparsely settled regions of the west were then attracting considerable attention and he was scarcely out of school when he determined to seek a home on the Pacific coast. During 1864, when a little less than nineteen years of age, he joined a train of emigrants and crossed the plains to California, landing in safety at Yreka, Siskiyou county, and going from there to Fort Jones, same county, for the purpose of spending the winter.

After having remained for one year in Oregon and returning thence to San Francisco for the purpose of receiving medical treatment, Mr. Boekenoogen spent eight months in the city and then for eighteen months was employed in Santa Cruz. During 1869 he came to the Salinas valley and for a time remained at Monterey. From 1871 to 1873 he leased and conducted the Los Coches trading post. During that time he aided in the organization of the Soledad school district and made the assessments and collections to build the first school in the valley south of the Oak Grove district, four miles from Salinas. The new district extended from mountain to mountain on east and west, and from the Spence place on the north to the Dunphy ranch on the south. Three buildings were erected, one at Metz, another at Gloria and the third at Soberanes, and one teacher was engaged to teach four months at each school.

Upon leaving the stage station Mr. Boekenoogen engaged in hauling freight to Watsonville and Moss Landing and after two years at that employment he rented seven hundred acres near Gonzales, where he engaged in farming for two years. At the expiration of that period he spent a year as a farmer in the Alisal district, after which he formed a partnership with a brother-in-law, John Kalar, and for three years rented from David Jacks one thousand acres in the Chualar Canon. During 1879 he moved to Gonzales and for two years made his home with his father-in-law, Abraham Parsons, who had put up the first house in that village. From there he moved to land back of the Pajaro de Sanchez, where he bought three hundred and forty acres of unimproved land, and since then he has given his attention to the improvement of the property. Barley is raised in large quantities. A specialty is made of the dairy business and of raising cattle. In addition to managing his own ranch he rents and cultivates four hundred acres in the neighborhood.

The marriage of Mr. Boekenoogen, solemnized in 1875, united him with Miss Phoebe Parsons, daughter of Abraham and Emily Parsons, who in a very early day came from Tucker county, W. Va., to California and settled among the pioneers of Gonzales. There are three children in the Boekenoogen family. The elder son, Thomas, who resides in San Francisco, is married and has a daughter, Isabel. The second son, John A., assists in the management of the home ranch. The only daughter and youngest child, Eva V., resides with her parents. The family hold membership with the Baptist church at Gonzales. Upon the organization of that congregation Mr. Boekenoogen was chosen to the office of deacon and in that capacity he has since officiated. Ever since he assisted in organizing this church he has been deeply interested in its

welfare and has contributed generously to its maintenance, as well as to the various missionary and charitable projects under its supervision. Interested in education as he is in religion (believing these two to be the foundation stones upon which must be built the permanent prosperity of any community), he has done his share in helping local educational work, for twenty-four years has been a trustee of the Fairview school district and at this writing holds office as president of the board of trustees of the union high school at Gonzales, in the organization of which he took a prominent part.

WILLIAM ALBERT ARCHER.

The fact that Mr. Archer has been a continuous resident of Salinas for the past thirty-five years is ample evidence that he has no desire to make his home elsewhere. When he located here at that time it was not chance that led him to become one of her citizens, but rather was the result of careful thought and inquiry and after a residence in other parts of the state. He was born in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1854, the son of William C. and Mary M. Archer, they too being natives of the same state.

As early as 1860, when he was a lad of six years, he made his first acquaintance with California, coming across the plains that year with his father, who brought with him a drove of cattle. Four months were consumed in the journey, which was replete with interest and excitement for the child, who nevertheless was a great help to the father in assisting in driving the cattle. After selling them the father went to San Joaquin county and purchased a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres near Linden, on which he raised grain successfully for five years. Then, in 1867, he purchased a band of horses and drove them back across the plains, disposing of them in Iowa and Missouri. As on the former trip across the plains the father and son made the journey together. Instead of returning by the same way, however, they took the more round-about way, going by way of Panama and the Pacific ocean to San Francisco, thence to their home in San Joaquin county. After remaining on the ranch near Linden two years longer they rented the property and went to San Luis Obispo county, where for five years they were profitably engaged in the cattle business. Mr. Archer's identification with Salinas and Monterey county dates from the year 1875, and for nearly thirty-five years he has given to this locality the same wholesome interest that has characterized his residence in other portions of the state.

In 1867 Mr. Archer married Miss Melissa Tucker, a native of Virginia. Two children have been born to them, Edgar and Lulu May, the latter the wife of W. L. Shelton, and both are residents of Salinas. Politically Mr. Archer is a believer in Democratic principles and has always cast his vote for that party's candidates. While he is keenly interested in matters of a public nature he has at no time been prompted in this interest by a desire to hold office, although undoubtedly his abilities would be appreciated by his fellow-citizens could he be prevailed upon to accept public office.

JOSEPH P. ALVES.

A well-known rancher and stock-raiser of Monterey county is Joseph P. Alves, living near Metz station. In 1856 he emigrated from the Azores Islands, where he was born in 1829, and where he received such education as the times and place afforded. From his island home he became familiar with the sight of passing vessels and as he grew up imbibed a taste for the water which finally led him to ship as a sailor on a whaling vessel.

After passing two years on the high seas Mr. Alves decided to again become a landsman, and it was then, in 1856, that he came to the United States, the vessel on which he made the voyage casting anchor in San Francisco in April of that year. In Alameda county he found work on ranches in the vicinity of San Leandro, Haywards, Centerville and also near Portersville, Tulare county, after which, in 1869, he came to Monterey county and has since made this the scene of his labors. Forty years ago, when he first came to this section, Metz, his present post-office, was unknown and there was little in the appearance of the surrounding country to war-

rant him in taking up the half section of land which he then made application for from the government. A part of this land has been planted to orchard, a large section is devoted to the raising of hay, while the remainder of the land is used as pasturage for his horses and cattle, of which he raises large numbers, as well as some hogs.

Mr. Alves' marriage united him with one of his countrywomen, Miss Rosie Deserpa, who was also born on the Azores Islands. One son, John, has been born of this marriage, father and son working together in the care and maintenance of the home ranch. The son, however, relieves the father of the hardest manual labor of the ranch, while enjoying his counsel and co-operation. Ever since settling in this section Mr. Alves has shown an interest in and worked for the development of his community, and for two terms served as school trustee of the Metz district.

SAMUEL OSCAR PUGH.

An influential position among the ranchers of the vicinity of Gonzales is held by Samuel Oscar Pugh, who was born in Missouri, September 22, 1851, but has made his home in California since a child of three years. His father, James Purvey Pugh, was born in Tennessee, June 30, 1829, and at three years of age was taken to Indiana by his parents, who settled in Owen county on a tract of raw land. Eight years later they became pioneers of Missouri, where they developed a farm in Newton county. In that locality he grew to manhood and took up agricultural pursuits for himself. May 1, 1854, accompanied by his family, he left the old Missouri home for the west, making the journey slowly across the plains and being detained through the following winter at Salt Lake City on account of sickness. April 26, 1855, he again started on his journey toward the coast, and in due season he arrived in California, where he took up a claim on the Russian river, in Sonoma county. Three years were spent on that tract, and he thence removed to the vicinity of Santa Rosa, where he engaged in farming for seven years. From 1866 to 1869 he made his home in the Pajaro valley, near Watsonville, and later farmed near Gonzales, where he took up land in the foothills and developed an improved estate. Since 1907 he has made his home with his son, Samuel, on the latter's ranch.

The early recollections of Mr. Pugh are associated with Sonoma county, where he lived between the ages of three and fifteen years. In 1866 he accompanied the family to the Pajaro valley, and afterward attended school at Watsonville. In 1869 he came with his father to the Malarin ranch, in the vicinity of Gonzales. During January of 1877 he bought a squatter's title to one-quarter section of land, which he proved up on and which is now the family home. In addition he secured another one hundred and sixty acres by homesteading, and this he farmed until 1908, when he bought an adjoining tract of two hundred and thirty-three acres, forming a part of the Soberanes ranch. The entire tract has been cultivated in wheat and barley. In addition he raises all the horses he needs in his ranch work and also makes a specialty of cattle and hogs.

Besides his ranch interests Mr. Pugh has interests in the Los Borras mines, in Monterey county, where he has erected a quartz mill and developed the property. Placer mines in the same section, in which he is interested, have proved a source of revenue, and from one of the claims he took a nugget weighing twenty-five ounces and four pennyweights. On an adjoining claim, belonging to other parties, was taken a nugget weighing seventy-three ounces, which was the largest ever found in the entire district.

His marriage in 1874 united Mr. Pugh with Miss Emily Helen Moon, who was born in Iowa, February 15, 1852, and reared in Watsonville. They became the parents of eight children. The eldest daughter, Effie N., wife of S. H. Stalnaker, of San Luis Obispo, has three children, Irwin, Myrtle and Idella. The eldest son, Henry P., married a Miss Hitchcock, and after her death was united with Miss Kitty Dye; he resides on the home ranch. Grace A., wife of A. B. Vanscoy, of San Luis Obispo, has two children, Arthur W. and Violet V. S. Reuben is unmarried and remains with his parents. Delmar A. married Miss Pearl Hysell and has a daughter, Myrtle; they live on a ranch which he owns and which stands near the old home-

stead. Alice I. is with her parents. Daisy H. M. is a student in the San Luis Obispo Polytechnic school and Weaver W. resides with his parents on the ranch. Upon the organization of the Fairview school district, in 1881, Mr. Pugh aided in the erection of the school building, and has since served as a trustee. For years he served as a member of the county executive committee of the Populist party, but more recently he has become an independent voter and gives his franchise to the men and measures he deems best qualified to represent the people.

FRANK CORDA.

Twenty-five years have passed since Mr. Corda came to the United States, a stranger to language and customs, but this temporary inconvenience has long since been forgotten in the events and successes which have come into his life. He is a native of Switzerland, and at the time of his birth in 1866 his parents were living on a farm in the canton of Ticino. His earliest recollections are of the clear skies and snow-capped mountains ever visible from his boyhood home, and it was in the midst of such uplifting influences that he grew to a sturdy young manhood on the parental homestead.

Many of his companions had come to the New World and secured a firm footing and their success tended to make Mr. Corda dissatisfied with prospects in his home land. Thus it happened that as a lad of eighteen years he set out from the old home in Switzerland and came to the United States, the vessel on which he made the voyage landing its human freight in the port of New York. California was his objective point, and hither he came at once, locating at first in Santa Clara county, where for about five years he found his services in great demand on the ranches in the county. Later he was similarly employed in the vicinity of Gilroy, and at the same time was financially interested in a liquor business in that city, his partner, however, having charge of the business. Upon disposing of his interest in 1893 he removed to Gonzales the same year and took charge of the Matt Williams dairy on shares, an undertaking which proved a wise one, and one which he maintained for thirteen years with increasing success from year to year. The acreage included five hundred acres, upon which he maintained two hundred and fifty cows, this being one of the largest and best conducted ranches in the county. In the meantime, in 1901, Mr. Corda and a partner had purchased a ranch near Gonzales, comprising one hundred and ninety-nine acres, which for about five years was under the care of the partner, Mr. Corda still retaining the superintendency of the Williams ranch. In 1906, however, Mr. Corda moved upon the property and two years later, in March, 1908, he purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the ranch alone. Although he raises large numbers of cattle and hogs and also has a large portion of the land devoted to raising alfalfa, he makes a large feature of the dairy business, and the milk from his eighty cows is all manufactured into cheese, for which purpose he maintains a factory on the ranch. To supply sufficient pasturage for his cows and stock he rents two hundred acres of adjoining land.

In April, 1902, Mr. Corda was united in marriage with Miss Paulina Ansehni, of Gonzales, and four children have come to brighten their home life, Lillie, Enos, Josie and Frank. Mr. Corda finds his time quite thoroughly taken up with his private interests, but nevertheless he recognizes the need for social intercourse, and this he enjoys in the various fraternal orders with which he is identified, his name being on the membership roll of the Odd Fellows lodge of Gonzales, the Encampment of Salinas, the Foresters of Soledad, and he is also a member of the Druids lodge of Gonzales.

G. MARQUEHOSSE.

In Mr. Marquehosse, Monterey county has a French-American citizen who reflects credit both upon his native and upon his adopted country, and who embodies those traits which make his countrymen welcome citizens wherever they choose to locate. Near the town of San Lucas he has charge of a ranch of five hundred acres upon which he makes a specialty of raising barley, a commodity for which he finds ready demand, for his grain is of high grade quality.

As has already been intimated, Mr. Marque-

hosse is a native of France and his birth occurred December 25, 1849. His boyhood, youth and a portion of his young manhood were passed in the neighborhood of his birthplace, for he was two years past his majority at the time he bade farewell to home and friends and came to the United States to establish a name and place for himself on this side of the Atlantic. The year 1872 witnessed his landing at the port of New Orleans, where he was variously employed for about two years and a half, when he crossed the continent to California and located in Monterey county. On what is known as the Trescony grant in the vicinity of San Lucas he located on five hundred acres of rented land, and this has since been his home and the scene of his activities. As has been stated, he makes a specialty of the raising of barley, conditions of climate and soil, as well as a complete understanding of scientific farming on the part of Mr. Marquehosse, all contributing to his success.

JOHN OBER.

To his neighbors and friends who are engaged in ranching in the vicinity of Soledad, the life of John Ober presents an example of industry and worthiness creditable alike to his native country and to the country of his adoption. Born in Sweden in 1850, he was reared and educated in his native surroundings until 1870, when he immigrated to the United States and located in Nebraska. There and in other of the central states he passed about four years, when, in 1874, he came to California, coming direct to Monterey county. His boyhood was spent in an agricultural atmosphere and his life in this country thus far had been in farming communities, so on coming to California he followed his natural inclination for work of this character.

Not far from Salinas, and near Spence station, Mr. Ober purchased a ranch of sixty acres on which he labored with satisfactory results for the following twelve years, after which, for one year, he was located on the Alisal, in this vicinity also. A later removal brought him to Soledad where for eight years he had charge of one of the finest tracts of land in Monterey county, the San Jo Jo ranch of twelve hundred acres. At the end of this time he purchased property with the means which he had accumulated in previous years, and since then has been a continuous resident of this part of Monterey county. The purchase consisted of four hundred and seventy-two acres of the old Soledad Mission ranch, upon which he erected a fine residence for his family and made such other improvements as were necessary to the complete equipment of an up-to-date ranch. Aside from the usual summer crops grown on well-regulated ranches he raises grain and alfalfa and also raises cattle and horses quite extensively. In partnership with eight others, Mr. Ober purchased in 1904 thirteen hundred and four acres of the San Jo Jo ranch, a part of the same property on which he resided just prior to the purchase of his present homestead. This partnership property has since been surveyed and divided among the various owners. Mr. Ober has disposed of the greater part of his portion, however, now owning only sixty acres, which he rents to a tenant. In addition to the various pieces of property which he owns in the county he also has a residence in Oakland, which he purchased in 1908.

Mr. Ober's marriage united him with one of his countrywomen, Miss Christine Wingren; five children have blessed this marriage, and all are reflecting credit upon their worthy parents by the purpose and determination with which they are preparing themselves for usefulness in the world. Nellie, the eldest, looks after the home in Oakland; Lloyd Victor is a graduate of Heald's Business College and is now attending Van Der Naillen Engineering School in Oakland; John Rodolph is a student in the University of California; Hattie is a pupil of the Polytechnic high school of Oakland; and Harry is attending the Mission school. As Oakland is more central and convenient for the children as a place of residence at the present time, they are living in the home recently purchased by the father in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Ober, however, still make their home on the ranch near Soledad. Mr. Ober has always been a stout believer in the necessity of furnishing good school advantages to the children, in whom are the future citizens, and as an evidence of his sincerity in this mat-

ter may be cited the long term in which he served as an official on the school board. For over sixteen years he gave efficient service as trustee of the Mission district school, a position which he has only recently resigned. He was a delegate to the Irrigation Congress held in Sacramento in 1907 and takes a great interest in that subject.

JACOB PURA.

During the year 1849, made famous by the finding of gold in California, there was born on a farm, nestled among the hills of Switzerland, in Canton Ticino, one who was destined to become a settler in this western state. This was Jacob Pura, now a well-known rancher near Gonzales, and a resident of Monterey county since 1874. Up to the age of twenty years he was reared on the parental farm in his native land. The advisability of coming to the United States and making his start in life had been under consideration for some time, and in 1869 he was among the emigrants landed on our shores at the port of New York, thence coming to the west, and hither he secured passage without loss of time.

Mr. Pura's first experience in California was as a ranch hand in the vicinity of San Francisco, where he remained for about a year, after which he was employed at making brick in Sacramento and other towns. Becoming interested in mining, he went to the mines of Eldorado and Placer counties and tried his luck with the success of the average miner for about three years, when he abandoned the venture and contented himself with the more dependable work of the agriculturist. With the close of his mining experience he came to Monterey county, in May, 1874. For about a year thereafter he was employed on a dairy and cattle ranch, at the end of this time purchasing a quarter section of land in the mountains, which is still a part of his holdings. From time to time he has added to the original purchase, until it now includes five hundred and sixty acres, on which he raises large crops of hay, oats and barley, besides breeding and raising cattle and horses. The original home property lies just over the borders in San Benito county, and has of late years been under the supervision of his sons, young men of ability and much promise in the community.

In 1898 Mr. Pura bought a half section of land near Gonzales, in the foothills, and two years later he bought an additional tract of one hundred and sixty acres, while in 1904 he still further added to his possessions by the purchase of another half section, owning in all in this locality eight hundred acres of foothill land. Of this, two hundred acres are under cultivation to barley, while the remainder is used as pasturage for his cattle. In addition to this ranch, which is the home place and well equipped with adequate buildings, Mr. Pura also owns four hundred and eighty acres of foothill land, which he purchased in 1908 from E. Archer. This he rents to a tenant.

In 1880 Mr. Pura was married in Gonzales to Miss Sylvina Mills, a resident of the state, and nine children have been born to them: Mary, at home with her parents; Jeremiah, who resides near Soledad; Jacob, manager of his father's mountain ranch in San Benito county; Henry, at home; John and Fred, also on the San Benito county ranch; Matilda, the wife of Charles McCoy, of Oakland; and Grace and Minnie, both at home. Mr. Pura has taken a commendable interest in the well-being of his home community, this being especially true of educational matters, and to no one is more credit due for the organization of the Pura district school in San Benito county than he, and for one term he served efficiently as trustee of the district.

JOHN G. ARMSTRONG.

The life which this narrative depicts began at Bovina, Delaware county, N. Y., February 1, 1834, and closed in Monterey county, Cal., March 5, 1904. The intervening years represented a lifetime of activity mainly devoted to general farming and stock-raising. The humble home in Delaware county where he was trained under the wise direction of his parents, John and Isabel (Coulter) Armstrong, was the center whence radiated influences for good affecting his entire existence. At an early age he was taught reverence toward God and toward the aged. Principles of industry, honor and religion were im-

planted within his breast, and these he carried with him through a long and busy career.

The marriage of John G. Armstrong and Christina Smith was solemnized in New York state December 24, 1861. Three children were born of their union, John A. (represented elsewhere in this volume), Edwin (deceased) and Nellie. After having farmed on his own account for six years in Delaware county, Mr. Armstrong in 1868 came via the Panama route to California, accompanied by his family. Before leaving he asked his pastor for a church certificate, being desirous to identify himself with religious workers immediately after he landed at his new location. For thirty years he maintained a Sunday school at Blanco and for a long period he served as an elder of the United Presbyterian church. The depth and fervor of his religious feeling were indicated by the integrity of his character and his unfailing kindness to all. As a pioneer cattleman he built up a large business on his ranch near Blanco and since his death his surviving son, John A., has been president and general manager of the company he established and incorporated.

JOSEPH BALESTRA.

At the time when Joseph Balestra came to California, twenty-five years ago, he brought with him a practical knowledge of the dairy business, which with the passing of years he has put to good account and has since become known as one of the expert dairymen of Monterey county. A native of Switzerland, he was born September 24, 1856, and there too the greater part of his boyhood and youth was passed. Early in life he became familiar with farm and dairy duties through assisting his father, and as he grew to manhood he followed in his father's footsteps in the matter of occupation. Settling down to his chosen occupation in his native land he subsequently formed domestic ties and was apparently contented with the outlook before him, until he began to realize that the New World was ripe with opportunities and advantages of which his own country knew nothing.

This realization caused Mr. Balestra to make preparations to come to the United States, where not only his own prospects would be brighter, but here also a better outlook awaited his children. The year 1884 found him debarking from the ocean vessel at New York, and from there he immediately took passage to California. From Gilroy, Santa Clara county, which was his destination on coming to the west, he soon came to Salinas, Monterey county, where he readily found work on the dairy farms which abound in this part of the country, and for five years was thus occupied. This experience made him self-reliant and desirous of undertaking a ranch of his own, and thus in 1889 he began the career for which he was well fitted, as his success of the passing years has demonstrated. His first venture was on six hundred acres of rented land in Alisal canyon, which he conducted as a dairy ranch for three years, after which he ventured still further by renting the Buena Esperanza ranch of eleven hundred and sixty-five acres. For a number of years he conducted the property as a renter, but since 1903 he has been the proud owner of the property, which he believes to be one of the finest tracts of land in Monterey county. Dairying is his principal industry, for which purpose he keeps one hundred cows, and besides this he has two hundred acres in grain and sixty acres in potatoes, both of which commodities yield abundantly and bring excellent prices. In addition to his home enterprise Mr. Balestra also owns a one-third interest in the dairy conducted by Joseph Violini in the Chualar district, where a dairy of one hundred and fifty cows is maintained. Altogether Mr. Balestra has reason to be proud of the success which has come to him since taking up his residence in California, for here he has made a competence, secured a good home, and has been enabled to give his children good educations and other advantages which would not have been possible in his native country.

While still a native of Switzerland Mr. Balestra was united in marriage with Miss Antonia Benedetta, also a native of that country, and at the time he came to America three children had been born to them. Leaving his wife and family in the old home he came to the United States in 1884, and five years later he had accumulated sufficient means to send for his family to join him. The re-united family took up their abode on the ranch in Alisal canyon, finally, however,

coming to the ranch which they now occupy near Chualar. As has been stated, three children were born in Switzerland, Joseph, Philip and Mary (the latter now Mrs. Jildo Mutto), and since coming to the United States seven more have been added to the family, as follows: Maggie, Flora, Josephine, Edward, Irene, Peter and Rosie. All of the children, with the exception of the married daughter, are at home with their parents. Fraternally Mr. Balestra is a member of but one order, the Salinas Lodge of Druids. In 1909, after the crops had been gathered and disposed of, Mr. Balestra and his wife made an extended visit back to their native country to renew old associations.

AUGUST A. ANDERSEN.

Yet another of the residents of California who is far removed from the scenes of his childhood is August A. Andersen, whose recollections of boyhood take him back to an island just off the coast of Denmark. There he was born, August 25, 1856, into the home of Lars H. and Christiana (Hansen) Andersen. The parents were farmers, and August A. became quite familiar with the duties of farm life when he was little more than a child. Between this work and attending the common schools near his island home his time was thoroughly occupied until he reached his seventeenth year. The fact that an elder brother and two sisters had come to the United States and settled was a great incentive in deciding him to do likewise, and thus it happened that when he reached this age he bade farewell to home and parents and set out to join his brother and sisters in the New World. Disembarking on these shores in 1873, he there boarded a train for California, with Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, as his destination. This now flourishing town then contained only one substantial brick building, the other habitations and buildings being of a hastily constructed character, ready to give place to better things as soon as the demands required. For two years he worked as a hired hand on a ranch, and thereafter for seven years he clerked in a grocery store, both of which experiences were beneficial in broadening his knowledge of American ideas and methods of business. Subsequently, in partnership with his brother-in-law, he leased five hundred acres of land near Watsonville, which they carried on successfully for about one year, when Mr. Andersen sold out his interest in the property and leased land in the same vicinity on his own account. During the first years of his residence there he made a specialty of raising grain, reaping excellent crops and receiving good prices therefor, but after the sugar factory was started in Watsonville he turned his attention to raising beets and made a specialty of this commodity for three years. As this industry spread, Mr. Andersen was sought by the Spreckels Company to superintend the starting of ranches in San Juan, San Benito county, they having leased for the purpose one hundred and sixty acres of land. On account ot the poor accommodations afforded in the locality for his family, however, he remained there only one year, when he come to Monterey county. Locating near Spreckels, he leased one hundred and forty acres which he devoted to beet-raising, and finally purchased the property in this vicinity on which he now resides. This comprised two hundred and six acres, for which he paid at the rate of $55 per acre, and later, in 1908, he added to this by the purchase of one hundred and seventeen acres for which he paid $45 an acre. At the time of purchase the land had no improvements whatever, but with his characteristic energy Mr. Andersen has transformed the place until it would be difficult to believe that it had been evolved from the uninteresting and apparently unproductive land which he settled upon in 1907. Besides building fences and suitable barns he also erected a substantial and commodious residence, finely located and probably one of the most costly residences in this part of the county. Beet-raising with him has become a science, he being able to produce at the rate of twenty-two tons to the acre, and in addition to this he also raises grain extensively.

In 1886 Mr. Andersen formed domestic ties by his marriage with one of his countrywomen, Miss Minnie Petersen, who came to this country when she was twenty-two years of age. Five children have been born of this marriage, the first four natives of Santa Cruz county, and the youngest born after the removal of the family

to Monterey county. Named in order of their birth they are as follows: George Martin, Laura Christina (the wife of John Nelson, of Santa Cruz), Gussie Louis, Henry Milton and Edna Ione. All of the children have been given the best of opportunities, not only of gaining an education, but also along the line of accomplishments, and all are able to contribute to making the home life pleasant and instructive. Mr. Andersen himself is a great reader, keeping himself well posted through the reading of the best magazines and books, and in every way is progressive and enterprising. He is also a believer in good schools, and has been a large factor in raising the standard of the curriculum in the schools in his district. Politically he is a Republican, and although he is greatly interested in his party's welfare, he has never consented to accept office.

MARK L. JOLLY.

The earliest recollections of Mr. Jolly are associated with scenes in Monterey county, where he was born in 1873 at Salinas and where he received a district-school education at Paraiso Springs, his parents having removed hither when he was three years of age. Upon leaving school he started out for himself at the age of eighteen and first went to Hollister, where he secured employment as a laborer. From that time until 1902 he was engaged in various occupations in different parts of the state, meanwhile gaining an experience helpful to him in later ventures and also acquiring a thorough knowledge of different soils and the best methods of cultivating the same. During the year 1901 he was interested in learning the poultry business, studying the methods employed in that industry by all of the large poultry-raisers in the vicinity of Hollister and meanwhile acquiring a fund of helpful information on the subject.

Forming a partnership with his sister, Miss Marion M. Jolly, and returning to the old homestead at Paraiso Springs where he had been reared, Mr. Jolly embarked in the poultry business. He and his sister owned one hundred and sixty acres with a house on the same; they had $250 in cash and seventy-five white leghorn chickens. None of the facilities necessary for the poultry industry had been put on the place and at first they labored under serious disadvantages. For a year water was hauled to the farm, but he now has a fine pipe system laid for two miles, so that water is piped from Paraiso Springs to different parts of the ranch and to every building thereon. Forty acres are occupied by poultry yards and buildings. There are twenty-four colony houses with a capacity of two hundred hens each, and at this writing there are one thousand laying hens on the ranch. Two brooder houses with a capacity of four hundred each furnish facilities for the care of the young chickens. In addition there is an incubator cellar, a feed shed, barn and a packing house for the handling of the eggs.

The original estate has been increased so that Mr. Jolly now has three hundred and twenty acres. One hundred and thirty acres are under cultivation to grain and the balance is pasture, furnishing an abundance of grass and hay for the horses and cattle raised on the ranch. In the task of caring for the poultry, improving the property and managing the ranch, Mr. Jolly has had the advantage of the active assistance and wise counsel of his sister, who has been in partnership with him since coming to the old homestead, and the two have accomplished much through the exercise of energy, intelligent effort and laborious application.

WILLIAM ROMIE THOMPSON.

To trace the lineage of the Thompson family is to review a portion of the early history of Kentucky, when people of that name became identified with the struggling settlement in the midst of the forest primeval. Later generations continued to reside in the Blue Grass state and aided in its agricultural development, proving themselves to be citizens of genuine worth and the utmost loyalty. An honored representative of the name was Charles Thompson, who was born in 1845 and who died ere yet old age had lessened his activities. Surviving him is his widow, Frances (Sissell) Thompson, who at the age of sixty-three years enjoys excellent health and retains all of her faculties unimpaired.

During the residence of Charles and Frances

Thompson in Marion county, Ky., their son, William Romie, was born November 22, 1870, and in the schools of that section he gained a fair education. Coming to California in 1889 he spent several months at Spence Switch and then became a student in Chestnutwood Business College at Santa Cruz. During the year 1900 he married Maud Smith and established a home of his own. Three children have been born to them, Charles, Addie and Ronal.

After having been employed in San Jose for some time, Mr. Thompson became connected with the Spreckels Sugar Company and later for three years engaged in farming at Gaffey Switch. From there he removed to the Jefferson ranch near Castroville, remaining three years, and then removed to the Thomas Martin ranch and engaged in raising the various products suited to the soil and climate. There have been periods of depression and misfortune since he came here, but on the whole it may be said that he has enjoyed gratifying prosperity. The high prices of recent months have been most helpful to the raisers of potatoes and oats and he with others has enjoyed large returns for his labors along these lines of farming. So closely has he given his attention to agricultural pursuits that he has had little leisure for participation in local affairs. However, he favors all movements for the progress of the people and the development of the county and is quick to give his co-operation to such measures, believing that whatever will aid local advancement will be of benefit to every citizen of the county.

ANTONIO E. VASQUEZ.

Long before the era of American domination in California began the Spanish family of Vasquez had established themselves on the coast and successive generations roamed over the vast unpopulated ranges in the days before the keenest ear could hear the tread of the oncoming millions of settlers. The change brought its necessary results. The family hitherto had clung exclusively to their own language, but now a knowledge of the English tongue became indispensable. Furthermore, to a large extent English customs had to be adopted, and thus commenced the transformation that marked American rule in the west.

Antonio E. Vasquez was born in December, 1863, in what is now known as the Buena Vista district, being a son of Antonio Marie and Asuncion (Boranda) Vasquez, natives of California and lifelong residents of the state. For nine years the father was employed in the Buena Vista district and in 1864 he brought his family to the Carmel valley, where he bought a squatter's claim and proved up on the land, which in all comprised three hundred and twenty acres. It was his misfortune to be wholly without means, which enforced many hardships upon him and his family. Their first home in the valley was built of shakes. Potatoes cost $7 per hundred. Desiring to utilize them to the utmost he cut out the eyes for planting and had the balance of the potatoes prepared for the table. Through the most indefatigable exertions he finally brought his land under improvement and stocked it with fine cattle.

Those who were acquainted with Antonio Marie Vasquez bear testimony to the fact that he was thoroughly honest, untiringly industrious and warm-hearted, and that he supported all progressive movements as far as his means permitted. Politically he voted the Republican ticket. For some years he served as a trustee of the Carmelo school, in which his children were educated. In the home now occupied by his son, Antonio E., he passed his declining days and here he died in 1884, at the age of sixty-four; his wife died at Pacific Grove when sixty-seven years of age. They were the parents of five daughters and two sons, namely: Mrs. David Castro, Mrs. Luis Wolter, Mrs. J. M. Harney, Mrs. E. E. Swetnam (deceased), Mrs. Elvira M. McAnney; Antonio E. and Ismael (deceased).

The only surviving son in the family is Antonio E., who at the age of seventeen was given charge of the ranch of twenty-three acres. As early as 1884 he planted eighteen acres in apple trees and other fruits of the best varieties and since then he has found his orchard the source of a valuable addition to his income. After the death of his father he aided the family in every way possible and conserved the interests of the estate by industry and wise watchfulness. In

politics he supports the Republican party. At this writing he acts as clerk of the board of trustees of Carmelo school. In 1906 he was deeply bereaved by the death of his wife who, before her marriage, was Constance Steffani. Two of their children had preceded her in death. Those now living are Edwin, Flora, Earlene, Leola, Ermina, Ora, Leo and Constance. The youngest child was taken by her grandparents, with whom she now lives in Salinas.

JAMES BERTELSEN.

Numbered among the Danish-American residents of Monterey county is James Bartelsen, a native of Denmark, born in 1852, but ever since 1871 a resident of the United States, and a citizen thoroughly loyal to every interest of his adopted country. On coming to this land he spent one year each in Indiana and Illinois, and in 1873 settled in California, where he has since accumulated a competency by dint of earnest application.

The first year in the west was spent as a wage-earner in San Francisco, from which city Mr. Bertelsen removed to Santa Cruz county and settled at Watsonville. A few years were spent in the employ of others and he then began to raise grain on rented land. The discouragements that fall to the lot of every man starting out in a strange country and without means fell to his lot, but were bravely met and stubbornly conquered until at last he rose to a position among the capable ranchers of the district. During 1881 he came to Monterey county and settled on a ranch near Salinas on the Alisal, where for two years he cultivated one hundred and forty acres. Thence he removed to a large tract of land in the vicinity of Soledad, where he made his home until 1908, meanwhile having charge of one thousand acres of the Thomas Fields ranch.

Land acquired by Mr. Bertelsen in 1908 now constitutes his home and the scene of his ranching activities. Near Metz Station he has a ranch of four hundred and forty acres, of which ninety acres are in crops of grain, thirty-five acres in alfalfa, ten acres in orchard and the balance in meadow and pasture. The raising of cattle and horses is one of his specialties and in addition he sells large quantities of hay from the farm. The land is irrigated by means of a pumping plant which furnishes an abundance of water during the dry seasons. In addition to the management of his farm he operates a threshing machine and during the threshing period he is busily engaged on the farms of his neighbors, the returns from this work forming an important addition to his income.

The first marriage of Mr. Bertelsen took place in 1882 and united him with Miss Sena Hansen, now deceased. The only child of the union, Henry, is also deceased. The present wife of Mr. Bertelsen was Miss Mary Hansen, a native of Denmark. They have no children of their own, but adopted a boy, Martin Bertelsen Juhl, of King City, when he was one year old, and since then have given him the care and affection an own son would have received. The lad is now a pupil in the Metz district school, of which Mr. Bertelsen is a trustee. Fraternally the latter is connected with Soledad Lodge, Foresters of America.

JOHN CHRIS TWISSELMAN.

One of the early pioneer settlers of the state was Claus Twisselman, who until his death in 1908 was one of the well-known citizens of Monterey county. At the time of the birth of their son, in 1878, the parents were living in San Mateo county, and until he was eight years of age his life was associated with the locality of his birthplace. His initial school training was received in the schools near his home, in San Mateo county, but after the removal of the family to Monterey county he completed his education in the school at Gonzales.

With the close of his school career John C. Twisselman lost no time in determining upon a future course that would tend toward his own support, and the first work that offered itself was as a ranch hand on the nearby ranches. These offers he readily accepted, and the experience he gained thereby was of untold benefit to him, giving him confidence in his abilities which he would have gained in no other way. In 1905 he assumed charge of a ranch of nine hundred acres, which is owned by his mother and which

lies near Gonzales. Here he is making a success in the raising of cattle and horses, and he also has a large acreage sown to barley and hay, which supplies ample feed for his stock. In addition to this property he also rents two hundred acres of land from the Pacific Improvement Company, upon which he raises barley and hay exclusively. Taken altogether, Mr. Twisselman has a very promising outlook before him, judging by what he has thus far accomplished, and as one of the younger generation of ranchers in this locality his success is watched with interest.

John C. Twisselman was united in marriage in 1905 with Miss Mae Sommer, a daughter of one of the well-known citizens of Gonzales, Hans Sommer. Two children, twins, have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Twisselman, whom they have named Wynona and Ramona. Fraternally Mr. Twisselman is identified with Gabilan Lodge of Odd Fellows at Gonzales, and with his wife also belongs to the lodge of Rebekahs of this place.

OTTO OLSON.

The long period of his residence on one ranch, covering more than a quarter of a century, is indicative of the steady, persevering and industrious traits that are characteristic of Mr. Olson. Altogether he has under his care fifteen hundred and sixty acres, of which he owns nine hundred and twenty acres, and the remainder of the acreage is rented and used for the raising of barley and wheat, and also as pasturage for the stock which he raises. Taken as a whole the ranch owned and managed by Mr. Olson is one of the representative ones in this part of Monterey county and elicits the praise and appreciation which it deserves from all who see it.

Sweden is the native home of Mr. Olson, his birth occurring there in 1851. Local schools furnished him with a fair education in the language of his forefathers and fitted him for business responsibilities. As a boy he worked on the home farm and thus gained a good insight into the principles of agriculture as conducted in his native country. He was less than twenty years of age when, in 1870, he debarked from the vessel which had brought him from his native land to the United States, the vessel casting anchor in the harbor of New York. He remained in the vicinity of the metropolis for about two years, during which time he was occupied in various occupations, accepting work of any kind that was honorable. After he had been in this country two years, all of which time had been spent in the east, he returned to Sweden. He remained there just one year, however, when he again embarked for the United States, but instead of remaining in the east as he had done on the former occasion, he came to California by rail, and in San Francisco he remained for a number of years variously engaged. Finally he determined to settle down to an agricultural life and in carrying out this plan he came to Monterey county in 1882 and purchased the nucleus of the property which he owns today. This consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of land which he took up from the government and later homesteaded, and to which he at once gave his undivided attention. As a result of his efforts he soon had the land in splendid condition for cultivation and was in a position to enlarge his holdings. This he did by the purchase of six hundred acres, this also being in the vicinity of Paraiso Springs. In addition to this he also rents eight hundred acres of the Zabala ranch which he has in barley and wheat exclusively. Of the land which he owns, he has five acres in orchard and vineyard, the balance in grain, and here also he raises horses, cattle, hogs and chickens. Oranges are also cultivated with success in the orchard. A commodious residence, outbuildings and fences contribute to the appearance of the ranch, but all of its advantages have not been listed until mention has been made of the well on the property. This is one of the deepest wells in Monterey county, having a depth of four hundred and ten feet. This was dug by hand and cased up with steel casing, the undertaking consuming two years.

Mr. Olson's marriage united him with Miss Fanny Johnson, a resident of San Jose, and five children have been born of their union. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Alma, Carl, Matilda, Chester and Lloyd, all at home with their parents with the exception of the daughter, who is now the wife of S. D. Gould and

residing in Soledad. If Mr. Olson may be said to have a hobby it is the establishment and maintenance of good schools in his community. Much that has been accomplished along this line may be traced to his unwearied efforts, and for years he has served in the capacity of trustee of Paraiso district school.

JOHN GARCIA.

Ever since becoming a resident of San Benito county in the year 1877 Mr. Garcia has been deeply interested in the material upbuilding of the region and in many ways he has promoted local progress. Both as a rancher in the country and as a citizen of Hollister, he has accomplished much to promote the advancement of agricultural and commercial enterprises. Whenever a project has been inaugurated for the general welfare he has been ready to assist in securing its successful culmination. At the time the Grangers' Union was organized he became one of the first stockholders and his generous aid as well as his influence accomplished large results in the laying of a solid financial foundation for the new enterprise. The cement walks adjacent to his property were among the first in the village and since then many other property owners have been influenced to make similar improvements.

A native of the South Sea Islands, born in 1847, John Garcia had few educational advantages, but at an early age began to earn his own livelihood. Through the generosity of an uncle who had visited California and who advanced the money necessary for the voyage hither, he was enabled to seek this part of the world. A voyage of thirty-seven days from his island home took him to Boston, whence he proceeded to New York, and there took passage on a ship for the Isthmus of Panama, eventually landing in San Francisco after a tedious but uneventful trip. For four years he worked for wages at Half Moon Bay, San Mateo county, and then started out for himself by leasing land in that locality. In 1877, twelve years after he landed in California, he came to San Benito county and settled in the San Felipe valley. Later he occupied different ranches in the vicinity of Hollister and finally he leased eleven hundred acres of hay and grain land, in the cultivation of which he furnished employment to several men.

The acquisition of his first property in 1897 gave to Mr. Garcia the title to one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, for which he paid $50 an acre. This ranch he traded in payment toward an improved tract of four hundred and sixty-two acres. About the same time he bought thirteen acres fronting on Powell street, Hollister, and here he platted a subdivision. Some of the lots he sold unimproved, on six lots he erected houses which he sold, while four cottages he still owns. Since 1904 he has made his home in town, but he still retains ranching and fruit interests, being the owner of sixty acres on the San Juan road. Fifty acres of the ranch are in apricots, prunes and almonds. The house on the farm has been remodeled under his supervision and suitable outbuildings have been erected. By giving personal supervision to the orchard he has made of it a remunerative property, ranking among the best of its kind in the county. Since becoming a citizen of our country he has voted the Democratic ticket, but at no time has he consented to hold office. While he is not allied with many fraternities, he has membership in a few orders, and aids in their philanthropies. Some time after coming to California he was married at Half Moon Bay to Miss Isabella Jacinta, who was born at the same place as himself. Twelve children came to bless their union, namely: Frank (deceased); Manuel, John, Joseph, Antone, Enos, Mrs. Mary Enos, Mrs. Belle Smith (deceased), Mrs. Emeline Maderos, Mrs. Julia Smith, Mrs. Rosa Pacheco and Mrs. Lizzie Fletcher.

MRS. MARIE MATHIESON.

A humble Danish home sheltered Marie Ellgaard in childhood. There she was born in 1869 and there she was taught the principles of self-reliance and industry so indispensable to the attainment of permanent prosperity. The parental home was almost within sound of the sea and the music of its waters brought to the young girl visions of a great country across the ocean, where greater opportunities awaited the poor than could be found in the storm-tossed land of her birth. In the old country she had a sweetheart,

M. Mathieson, and often the two talked about establishing a home in America, until eventually their hopes met with fulfillment and their anticipations were lost in a happy reality.

During the year 1893, when twenty-four years of age, Marie Ellgaard came to the United States, landing in New York and proceeding from there to Clinton county, Iowa, but in the same year she came on to California. For a time she made her home with the family of James Lund in the Alisal district. November 20, 1897, she became the wife of her childhood sweetheart, Mr. Mathieson, who was born in Vandurf, Denmark, in 1872, and died December 23, 1908, after six years of suffering from diabetes. Surviving him are his widow and their children, Helena, Harry and Walter.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Mathieson has managed her farm consisting of ninety-three acres. Here she has made her home for eight years, meanwhile making necessary improvements and devoting assiduous attention to the cultivation of the land and the raising of stock. The horses and cattle that she owns are of good grades. In addition she has four hundred and fifty hens and makes a specialty of the poultry business, which provides her with a neat income as a result of her care and skill. The long illness of her husband obliged her, during his lifetime, to assume the management of the farm, and she is therefore well qualified to continue its supervision. The care and happiness of her children form her chief interest in life and all her work is done with the object in view of aiding them to prepare for the responsibilities awaiting them in the future.

JOHN DALY.

The more than forty years which cover the period of Mr. Daly's residence in California represent an era of great activity on his part, resulting in the accumulation of a goodly share of this world's goods, as well as the attainment of an honored position as an upright man, generous friend, accommodating neighbor and broadminded citizen. The descendant of a long line of Irish antecedents, he was himself a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Kilkenny in 1834, the son of John and Ann (Hanlon) Daly. Boyhood, youth and young manhood were passed successively in his native surroundings, but upon attaining the age of thirty years, in 1864, he came to the United States. The vessel on which he made the voyage landed him in the east, and instead of coming directly to the west, he spent a year in Connecticut, and the same length of time in Brooklyn, N. Y. From there he went by rail to New Orleans, remaining in that southern city for nine months, and from there came to California.

On coming to the state Mr. Daly first located in Santa Clara county, near San Jose, on what was known as the Stockton ranch. After managing this for a short time, or until 1868, he came to San Benito county and rented land in the vicinity of Hollister, which he ran successfully until 1887, when he purchased three hundred and eleven acres on the Balse de San Felippi. At once he began making improvements on the property, erecting a substantial and commodious residence as well as other improvements that have enhanced the value of the property greatly. Among the other improvements and advantages noticeable on the property is an artesian well, which furnishes a never-failing supply of pure water for domestic and irrigating purposes. Five acres of the ranch are in apricots and various other fruits, while the same amount of land is in alfalfa, and he also raises stock to some extent. This latter industry is the only one in which he is interested alone, as the ranch is rented on shares, and in all other departments of the ranch industries he shares proportionately.

Mr. Daly's marriage in 1868 united him with Miss Bridget McCrowlett, who was, like himself, a native of Ireland, although at the time of their marriage was a resident of Santa Clara county, Cal. The eldest of the eight children born of their marriage, Kate, who was a school teacher by profession, passed away in September, 1906. Named in order of birth the others are as follows: Mary, at home; Joseph, who is managing a ranch not far from the city of Hollister; James, who is also a tiller of the soil; John, who is a graduate of the University of California and is now teaching in the high school of Stockton; Peter, also a rancher near

Hollister; William, a student in the University of California; and Birdie, still at home with her parents. For three years Mr. Daly served as trustee of Fairview school district, his term of service dating from 1881, and he has always been a supporter of all measures that have had the good of his community at heart. Politically he is a Democrat, believing heartily in the principles which the party represents, although he reserves the right to vote for the best man for the office in question, regardless of the party which he represents.

FRANCIS ASBURY CUNNING.

For many years intimately associated with the development of the fruit interests of San Benito county, Mr. Cunning has been a factor in the material and commercial upbuilding of this portion of the state and has maintained a constant interest in movements for the general welfare. A resident of California since 1868, having arrived in San Francisco on the day before the earthquake of that year, he is a native of Indiana and was born at Bloomington, Monroe county, June 4, 1836. As a boy he attended school and acquired a knowledge of the "three R's". When the Civil war began he was enthusiastic in his devotion to the Union cause and with the eagerness of youth longed to prove his patriotism by active service at the front. Offering his services to the country, he was assigned to the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry under General Carrington and remained in special detail work at different places. Upon the expiration of his time he received an honorable discharge and in return for his service, with its injurious effects upon his health, he is now a pensioner of the government.

Mr. Cunning emigrated to Nebraska and located a pre-emption claim, but later decided that the climate of California might prove beneficial to his health. Although as a young man he had been strong, service in the war had left him in impaired health, and letters from California friends describing the healthfulness of this region caused him to come hither. Immediately after his arrival he began to regain his health. Consultation with the famous physician, Dr. Toland, of San Francisco, brought him the needed medical assistance, while he was further benefited by a sojourn in the Santa Cruz mountains, where he engaged in the cattle business. Later he took charge of a dairy and sold milk to San Jose customers. Meanwhile he read much concerning different parts of the state in order that he might become familiar with climate, soil and possibilities, for it was his ambition to buy land for himself. Influenced by his readings, he went to Eureka, Humboldt county. There he found an abundant rainfall, but other conditions were unfavorable.

Coming to Hollister in 1874, not long after the separation of San Benito from Monterey county, Mr. Cunning opened a fruit-stand and soon established a large trade. In a short time, however, he sold out to his partner, Mr. Fairchild, and went to the mines at Bodie. Before he had commenced to mine he changed his plans, returned to Hollister, engaged again in the fruit business, purchased several other stands and consolidated all into one large business, making his headquarters on Main street, where he bought a thirty-foot lot and erected a building suited for his needs. At a later date he remodeled the structure. On the San Juan road he bought an orchard of eight acres and the fruit from that place he sold in his store. In addition he owned barns and an apple-house on Fifth street, the whole forming an equipment desirable from the point of view of the needs of the business.

During the early period of his residence in Hollister Mr. Cunning maintained a constant activity in political affairs. Frequently he served as delegate to county and state conventions and for twelve years he acted as chairman of the Democratic county central committee. All movements for the upbuilding of the town and county receive his liberal support and from his first identification with the citizenship of Hollister he aided in securing improvements desirable in a growing, progressive town. After coming to California he was united in marriage with Miss Etta Leatherman, an educated and amiable woman who shares with him the regard of acquaintances. Their daughter, Frankie, was born and educated in Hollister. The son, Ambrose M., born April 1, 1895, received a grammar-school education in Hollister and during 1909 he won

from the San Francisco *Examiner* a prize in the form of a trip around the world. During the existence of the Grand Army Post at Hollister, Mr. Cunning was one of its leading members. After coming to this place he identified himself with the local lodge of Odd Fellows. Before leaving Indiana he was made a Mason, and now holds membership in the Hollister lodge and chapter and the commandery at Watsonville, having been an officer in the lodge and the chapter, and always warmly interested in the philanthropic work of the order.

A. A. MANUEL.

Many generations of the Manuel family made their home on the western slope of the historic Alps in the department of Basses-Alpes, France, and the name is still represented in the city of Jauziers and the neighboring community, which lies not far distant from the shores of the Mediterranean sea. This place was the childhood home of A. A. Manuel, the well-known merchant of Monterey, and there he was born November 20, 1854, being the youngest child of Joseph and Jeanne (Lauzier) Manuel, natives of the same department and lifelong residents thereof. The family consisted of twelve children, but death has taken all of them with the exception of A. A., Eugene and Isadore.

Reports concerning the opportunities offered by California attracted A. A. Manuel hither while he was yet a youth of less than twenty years. Vividly among his memories stand the impressions gained of Monterey when he first arrived in this city February 13, 1872, a stranger in a strange land, but buoyant with the enthusiasm of youth and willing to put forth his greatest energies for the securing of success. After a few years on a farm near Monterey he went to Los Angeles and secured employment in the *Evening Express* office, which position he filled for three years. On returning to Monterey county in 1878 he engaged as clerk with H. Escolle, whose business he eventually bought and for several years conducted with fair profits. Meanwhile he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline, daughter of H. Escolle. Of that union two daughters were born, Charlotte and Leonie.

The business conducted by Mr. Manuel during recent years has been characterized by fair profits and an excellent share of the trade of the city. While giving his attention largely to merchandising for many years, in 1905 he sold out that line and embarked in the liquor business, catering to family trade. He has not neglected any duty devolving upon a public-spirited citizen, and is eager to aid in any activity for the benefit of the city and the well-being of its people. For many years he was usually selected as a member of the grand jury and on one occasion he was chosen to serve on the petit jury. Public improvements enlist his sympathy and secure his co-operation, and he was foremost in promoting the street car line and electric lighting plant. Perhaps nothing interests him more deeply than the welfare of the schools. For twelve years he served as a school trustee and while acting as its clerk bonds were issued for $18,000 to secure the erection of the present school building. Through the wise precaution of insuring the schoolhouse against fire, when the building burned to the ground there was insurance money collected and this proved helpful in applying on the expenses of a new structure with its furnishings. The old school was presented with a bell costing $150 and bearing the words engraved thereon: "Presented by A. A. Manuel, March 10, 1892." This bell went through the fire, but is now discarded. Other helpful measures have proved the interest maintained by Mr. Manuel in the schools and the city is greatly indebted to such citizens as he for its present thorough school system.

LAWRENCE P. CHAVOYA.

The association of the Chavoya family with the history of California extends back to a period considerably antedating the beginning of the American occupancy. The olden days formed an era widely different from that of the twentieth century. The land-holders under the Spanish regime held vast possessions and formed an aristocracy that disappeared with the incoming of the American settler, who divided the tracts into small farms and fenced the ranges, taking up agriculture along lines totally foreign to those fol-

lowed by the Spaniards. With the agricultural activities of the early period the Chavoya family was identified closely. Several generations of the name have lived and labored in the coast country and always they have been characterized by high principles of honor and keen intelligence.

Santa Clara county was the native home of Alexander Chavoya and 1833 the year of his birth. All through his busy life he continued to be a resident of this state and maintained an interest in its welfare and prosperity. Agriculture was his chosen occupation. The sheep industry interested him particularly and few men were more efficient in the management of large flocks than was he. In fact, his success in that work led to his appointment as superintendent for Miller & Lux in the buying and selling of sheep, and this responsible position he filled for nine years. In addition he acted as superintendent of the Newhall ranch in Monterey county for ten years. At the time of his demise, in 1905, he was seventy-two years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Magdalena Gulnac, was born in this state in 1844 and now makes her home in the city of Monterey. Ten children were born of their union, and of these there now survive four sons and three daughters. Longevity characterized the ancestry. One of the grandfathers lived to be ninety and a grandmother was eighty-five at the time of her death.

The entire life of L. P. Chavoya has been passed in the central part of the state. His birth occurred August 10, 1862, at San Jose, Santa Clara county, and there he finished his education. He accompanied his parents to Monterey county, and in the vicinity of San Lucas took up agricultural pursuits. For a considerable period he continued as a farmer, and for eight years served as school trustee, but eventually he moved into the city of Monterey, and he is now conducting, with marked success and painstaking diligence, a wholesale and retail hay, wood and feed business. He has always been interested in the promotion of all movements having for their object the good of the community, and in Monterey he served as trustee of the high school. During the year 1891 he married Miss Mary Heron, the daughter of Peter Heron, one of the pioneers of the state. She died in September, 1906, at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving two sons and one daughter, Merle L., Harold J. and Marie A. The children are now students in the public schools of Monterey, and the elder son, in the absence of his father from the office, takes charge of the bookkeeping, showing considerable aptitude for business affairs, notwithstanding his youth. September 18, 1909, Mr. Chavoya married Ida C. Kendall, a native of Nevada, but a resident of San Francisco at the time of her marriage. Fraternally Mr. Chavoya is a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen, Fraternal Brotherhood, American Yoemen and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

MARTIN TOMASINI.

One of the native-born sons of Switzerland who has made a success of life in Monterey county, by indefatigable labors reaping a degree of success impossible in the country of his birth, is Martin Tomasini, an early emigrant from the canton of Ticino, where he was born July 31, 1851, and where he received such meagre advantages as the schools of that age and country afforded. The year 1868 found him en route to California, whither two brothers had preceded him, namely, Baptiste, now of Point Reyes, and P. A., who died in 1890 after a long period of residence in the west.

It was natural that an emigrant from the great dairying country of Switzerland should seek employment in the dairy business in California, and we find that Mr. Tomasini did not delay in finding work on a dairy farm in Marin county. There he was employed by H. Corey, the well-known farmer and honored pioneer, with whom he remained about eighteen months. For one year he rented land and carried on a dairy in Marin county. After five years in that county he came to the then undeveloped regions of Monterey county and settled in the Carmel valley twenty-five miles from Monterey, where he rented the Tularcitos ranch of twenty-two thousand acres and started a dairy comprising two hundred and eighty-five cows. Butter was manufactured in large quantities and shipped to the San Francisco markets.

The care of the large drove of milch cows necessitated the employment of eleven men on the

ranch. In those days separators had not come into use and the cream was raised by the old-fashioned plan of milk-cans placed in tanks of cold water. When the butter was made and packed it was placed in a wagon and hauled to town with four horses. There were no roads opened and the usual trail carried the travelers along the river. Mr. Tomasini was the pioneer dairyman in the valley and on his large ranch he was wholly isolated from the world of activity and business, yet he was contented and successful until the drought of 1877 completely ruined the dairy industry and forced him to leave.

The next venture that engaged the attention of Mr. Tomasini was the buying out of a squatter and the proving up on a claim, where he remained until 1887, meanwhile bringing the land under cultivation and putting up needed buildings. From this ranch he returned to the Tularcitos, of which he rented six hundred acres and stocked the land with sixty head of cows. One year later he removed to the Zabala ranch near Oak Grove school and there gradually established a dairy of sixty-five cows. The product was manufactured into butter and sold in the city markets. The ranch was leased on the share plan, but after only one year there he returned to the Tularcitos and again engaged in the dairy business there. After two years he sold out his stock and returned to his own place.

Going to Gonzales in 1898, Mr. Tomasini remained in that vicinity until 1906 and meanwhile for three years he rented seven hundred acres of the Doud ranch, which he stocked with one hundred head of milch cows. On that farm he made a specialty of cheese and manufactured a product of exceptionally fine quality. During 1906 he sold off his stock and returned to his own place in the Carmel valley, since which time he has been busily engaged in improving the property. As early as 1895 he started on this land an orchard of apple and pear trees and now has fifteen acres in fruit, in addition to a small vineyard of the finest quality of grapes. Since he bought the land he has cleared it of brush and timber, erected a substantial line of fences, and built the residence and barn, besides making other improvements demanded by the needs of the work and the care of the fruit.

The marriage of Martin Tomasini to Concepcion Soberanes took place in 1875. Six children were born of the union, namely: Deo, who died at fourteen years of age; Christina, Mrs. Charles McKinney, of Salinas; David, who occupies a ranch adjoining the home place and who for several years served as roadmaster of this district; Florence, who married W. T. Pettit, of Salinas; Elmer, who assists his father on the home ranch; and Addie, also at home. The children were given fair educations and have passed their entire lives in Monterey county. Formerly Mr. Tomasini served as trustee of Carmelo school and for five years he was clerk of the board of trustees of Tularcitos school. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket, has been a member of the county central committee of that party, for twenty years has been a delegate to the county conventions and many times has been chosen as a member of the election board. When he came to the valley there were no roads and he has been unwearied in his efforts to secure good highways through this part of the county. When the road was built from Lurellis to Monterey he was one of the most generous contributors to the fund for graveling and gave of his time and influence to aid in the work.

HANS O. J. OLESEN.

The densely populated countries of the old world have given of their sons to aid in the agricultural development of the western continent. A considerable proportion of these emigrants have come from Denmark, bringing with them the principles of honesty, industry and frugality so indispensable to the development of the ideal citizenship. Among the Danes who have established themselves on the Pacific coast and have been factors in the changes wrought here during the past years, mention belongs to Mr. Olesen, who was born in Denmark October 8, 1866, and during 1889 crossed the ocean and the continent to San Francisco, with the intention of settling in Oregon and taking up unimproved land in that state.

Necessity often changes plans that were formed with the greatest care. The expenses of the trip were greater than the young emigrant expected and he found himself in San Francisco

with only fifty cents in his possession, so that further travel was impossible. Without any delay he proceeded to secure employment and for some time he worked for wages, following any occupation that offered the means of honest livelihood. The wages were hoarded with the utmost frugality. In due time he had accumulated sufficient capital to justify agricultural operations of his own and since then he has engaged in farming.

As a renter of a portion of the Cooper ranch Mr. Olesen began independent farming and for seven years he engaged in raising beets. During that time he had two bad years. In the best year he averaged twenty-three tons of beets to the acre and forty-five sacks of barley. The beets were shipped to Watsonville and brought fair prices. Removing to his present lease of land in 1901, he has since had control of three hundred and sixty-five acres and has made a specialty of black oats, but introduces other crops to a degree necessary for systematic rotation. The oat crop fluctuates with the seasons, the poorest crop having been eight sacks to the acre, while the highest average was eighteen sacks. In addition to general farming he has engaged in raising horses and some very fine animals have been sold from his place.

The marriage of Mr. Olesen took place in Monterey county and united him with Minnie Hansen, a native of Denmark. They are the parents of four children, Agnes, Freda J., Thora and George. During 1892 Mr. Olesen had the pleasure of visiting his old home in Denmark, where he enjoyed a renewal of the old associations with kindred and friends. His mother died in that country at the age of about seventy, and his father, now more than seventy years of age, is still living at the old home place. The family adhered to the Lutheran faith in Denmark and Mr. Olesen was confirmed in that church. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has supported the Democratic party. It was his good fortune to have high-school privileges in his native land and his education was above the average of his day and locality. However, on coming across the ocean he found himself seriously handicapped by lack of knowledge of the English language and it was not until some time afterward that, through self-culture and his unaided exertions, he was able to conduct business affairs in the language of the people around him. No one champions free schools with greater sincerity than he, and it has been his privilege, as trustee of the Santa Rita school, to promote the educational interests of the district. During the period of his residence in this county he has witnessed many changes and through personal efforts has aided in the agricultural development of the locality.

JOSEPH A. PUGH.

As chief engineer of the Monterey Packing Company, Mr. Pugh is demonstrating his mechanical ability and he occupies a place among the well-known men of the city of Monterey, where he has made his home since 1904 and where he owns a neat residence at No. 310 Adams street. Of western birth, he has spent his entire life in the region west of the mountains and has been identified with many movements of importance as contributory to the permanent progress of our commonwealth. No one possesses greater faith than he in the well-being and prosperity of the west and his interest naturally is centered especially in that portion of the coast country where it is his good fortune to reside.

A son of Samuel H. and Mary (Greer) Pugh, Joseph A. Pugh was born September 3, 1863, in Ormsby county, Nev. His father and mother were natives of Indiana and Missouri respectively, and the former in 1854 crossed the plains from Indiana to Nevada. During 1867, when their son was four years of age, the parents came to California and settled near Sacramento. Four miles from the capital city, on the old emigrant trail, the father opened what was long known as the Washington hotel. Emigrants to the coast stopped here in large numbers. Many pioneers who afterward became famous were fed and sheltered beneath this old roof. In the early days the hotel was connected with the stage station and was a half-way house for the old-fashioned coach that formed the principal mode of transportation of passengers and mail. Later the building was enlarged and remodeled. It still stands in a fair state of preservation, a landmark of frontier days, bringing back memories of pioneer happenings to the many who enjoyed its bounteous

hospitality. For more than forty years Mr. Pugh conducted the famous old hotel and there he remained until his death, which occurred November 20, 1908. Throughout the entire Sacramento valley he was well known and his death removed one whose name carried recollections to many of his kindly treatment and warm hospitality extended to the stranger beneath his roof.

While yet a mere boy, in 1874, Joseph A. Pugh became an inmate in the home of his uncle, James P. Pugh, in the Salinas valley in Monterey county. The uncle owned a large grain and fruit farm and the boy soon learned to be helpful in the many responsibilities incident to such work. After having remained with him until 1884, he then started out for himself and worked in different parts of the county until he settled in Monterey in 1904. Before accepting his present position with the Monterey Packing Company he had gained considerable experience while filling the position of master mechanic with the Monterey Gas and Electric Light Company and also acted in the same capacity with the Pacific Grove and Monterey electric road, enterprises which have had much to do with the material development of Monterey county. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. His marriage took place in Salinas in 1896 and united him with Miss Mary Beasley, a native of California. They are the parents of two sons, Earle and Meyrl.

WILLIAM HENRY CLARK.

In the era when Salinas was an insignificant hamlet as compared with what it is to-day, William H. Clark became a pioneer of the village, and for the past thirty-six years he has been an interested witness of its growth. Not a little of this advancement is traceable to himself, for every measure that has had the good of the town at heart has received his unqualified interest and co-operation. At no time since he took up his residence here has he seen values or business take a backward step; on the other hand, he has noted a steady advance and healthy growth along all lines of activity. As an evidence of this he cites the fact that land valued at $100 per acre in those early days now sells readily for $300 and is in steady demand.

Like a large majority of those who now make their home in California, William H. Clark is a native of the east. Born in Raymondville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., August 9, 1839, he is a son of Joseph and Rizpah (Field) Clark, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire, but who rounded out the latter years of their lives in the Empire state. The recollections of his boyhood take him back in memory to the happy, care-free times spent in the old home in Raymondville, where in years later he lived to experience the breaking up of home ties to respond to his country's call to arms. When he was twenty-two years of age he enlisted as a member of the Ninety-second New York Regular Volunteer Infantry, and from the time of his enlistment until May 1, 1862, he was in active service. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was wounded and lay on the battlefield for thirty hours, only to suffer further pain and humiliation by being taken prisoner and cast into Libby Prison. On July 9 following he was removed to the camp at Belle Island, and about a month later, August 5, he was exchanged. His wounds were of such a serious nature that he was incapacitated for further service, and after remaining in the hospital for many months he was finally discharged, December 11, 1862. Returning to his home in Raymondville, he remained there until the fall of the following year, when, thinking a change of scene and climate might be of benefit to his health, he made a visit to relatives in Nevada. The change more than fulfilled his expectations, for in addition to regained health he enlarged his business experience, having carried on a successful drug business in Washoe for five years. Returning to his eastern home once more, he remained there for five years, and then, in 1873, retraced his steps to the west, this time, however, making his way to the Pacific coast and locating in California. Salinas was his objective point, and this has been his home continuously ever since. He had not been in the town long before he had laid well-defined plans for a business undertaking and soon afterward opened an insurance office, having taken the local agency of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. In addition to writing insurance he also did considerable collecting, and still later he established a warehouse business in partnership with H. S.

Ball. Of later years, however, he has concentrated his efforts more especially on the real estate business, which, with the collecting and loaning of money, is proving a very remunerative and congenial occupation.

Mr. Clark's marriage occurred in New York state in 1869 and united him with Miss Margaret Scott, a native of Scotland, and two children were born of their marriage, namely: Frank S., ex-mayor of Salinas, and Lotta T., the wife of Edwin Armstrong, also of this city. While Mr. Clark was living in Meadow Lake, Nevada county, Cal., he joined the Odd Fellows order, becoming a member of Meadow Lake Lodge, and receiving his initiation on the summit of the Nevada mountains in 1866. He is also a member of Alisal Lodge, No. 163, I. O. O. F., and for fifteen years was secretary of his lodge. During his early voting days Mr. Clark invariably espoused the cause of the Republican party, voting for both Lincoln and Grant, but in later years he has given the weight of his influence to the Prohibition party.

REV. AZARIAH MARTIN.

For many years the Martin family lived and flourished in western Missouri, and it was in that locality that Azariah Martin first saw the light of day in January, 1824. His father being a farmer he early in life became acquainted with the duties which fall to the lot of all farmer's sons, and the lessons of practical usefulness which he then learned he found of inestimable benefit even in his early boyhood. This was caused by the death of his father when he was only twelve years of age. Thrown upon his own resources at a time in life when his companions were enjoying freedom from care and responsibilities, he nevertheless took a philosophical view of the situation and without finding fault with his lot he diligently set about earning his own support and also assisted in lifting the responsibilities thus suddenly placed upon his mother. Teaching school during the short term when they were in session proved one source of income, and at other times he worked on the farms adjacent to his home, in fact, whatever honest employment came his way he made the most of as far as his strength would permit.

The finding of gold in California, however, tended to unsettle plans in Mr. Martin's career, for the year 1850 found him harboring a strong inclination to come to the west, and during the same year he carried out this desire, crossing the plains with an ox-team. The journey ended at Hangtown, Placer county, where he engaged in mining for a short time, after which he went to Gilroy, Santa Clara county, where he engaged in teaching school. Having a natural adaptation for teaching he was very successful in this calling and during his residence in Gilroy did much to advance the standard of education. In 1856 he went to Monterey county where he served two years as district attorney, and it was while filling this office in the town of Monterey that he decided to take up the work of the ministry. This was brought about from the fact that he had access to a large library containing religious literature, and the inspiration which followed the reading of this led to his taking a regular course of study for the Methodist ministry. After preparing for the ministry he went direct to the conference at San Jose and thereafter for many years his voice was heard teaching the Word and making earnest appeals to his hearers to enter the straight and narrow path.

Mr. Martin's identification with San Benito county dates back to the year 1866, at which time he came to Hollister and settled on a ranch not far from town. He carried this on for nine years, and then gave it up and resumed school teaching, finally being chosen to fill the position of county superintendent of schools of San Benito county, a position which he filled creditably for two terms. After selling his ranch he moved into the town of Hollister and made this his home from that time until his death, which occurred in February, 1908, at which time he had reached the ripe age of eighty-four years. His death was mourned by young and old alike, for all who knew him loved him for his kindly, genial nature, and many have cause to be thankful that their lives came in contact with his, for through his leading they were led from darkness to light. From the year 1874 unil his death he attended and delivered the invocation at the graduating exercises in the grammar and high schools of Hollister, also delivering the address to the pupils, which was always permeated

with sound advice for the new life upon which they were entering.

Before coming to the west Mr. Martin had formed domestic ties by his marriage in Missouri, in 1849, to Miss Frances Brown, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding in 1899. Mrs. Martin is still living, as are also three of the thirteen children born of her marriage. The eldest of the living children, Ann M., is the wife of H. B. Harris, of Hollister; the other daughter, Frances A., is the wife of F. M. Derrickson, of Los Gatos; and Norman H. is a resident of San Francisco.

ADOLF BURCHARD.

The success which has attended the arduous efforts of the German-American residents of Monterey county is encouraging, nor has Adolf Burchard been less prosperous than his fellow-countrymen on the western coast. Over thirty-five years have come and gone since, at the dawn of young manhood, he left the lifetime home of his parents in Holstein, Germany, where he himself was born, February 17, 1857, and where he received the excellent educational training for which Germany is noted. When the time came for him to think seriously about his future course in life he decided to come to the United States, and more particularly to California, concerning whose favorable opportunities he had heard much through friends who had preceded him.

As soon as he debarked from the vessel Mr. Burchard came to Monterey county, Cal., where, in the vicinity of King City, he was successful in finding employment on a sheep ranch. Later he engaged in the sheep business on his own account in the same locality, remaining there altogether for about seven years. In 1881 he removed to Pine valley and continued the same business for a couple of years. On account of restrictions and regulations in regard to the range, the sheep business finally became unprofitable, and in 1883 Mr. Burchard disposed of his sheep and devoted his land to the cultivation of varied crops, putting one hundred and sixty acres under the plow. Subsequently he increased his holdings by homesteading a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and he also proved up on a pre-emption claim in Wild Horse canyon, but this latter piece of land he has since disposed of. In addition to cultivating his own acreage in Pine valley of three hundred and twenty acres, he also has the supervision of the James Rice ranch of like amount, the M. J. Campbell ranch of equal size, as well as the Bergeman ranch of one hundred and sixty acres. The greater part of his own acreage is in barley, although the raising of cattle, horses and hogs contributes no inconsiderable part to his annual income. Not only has Mr. Burchard equipped his ranch with all the requisites that belong to a well-regulated enterprise, but the artistic side has been developed as well, trees and shrubs being artistically arranged about the grounds, and, taken as a whole, it marks the owner as a man of enterprise and thrift.

The marriage of Adolf Burchard and Rebecca Rolston, a native of Illinois, occurred May 18, 1881, and six children have been born to them, several of whom have established homes of their own. The eldest of the family, John H., a resident of San Jose, is married and the father of three children, Clarence H., Linda and Frederick. Annie, who became the wife of P. J. Jessen, of San Lucas, has four children, Thelma, Adolf, Marion and Irene. Charles is still at home with his parents. Ada, Mrs. L. A. Woods, has two children, Lawrence and Lyle. The two youngest children, William and Emma R., are both at home. Good schools have enlisted the support of Mr. Burchard, as have all other progressive movements, and the organization of the Sherman school district was due largely to his efforts. For over six years he served the district efficiently in the capacity of trustee.

FRANK S. CLARK.

In Raymondville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Frank S. Clark was born, June 18, 1873, and when four months old was brought by his parents to Salinas City, thus making him one of the pioneer residents of this place. He is the son of William H. Clark. His school days over, he entered the employ of the Salinas City Bank as a clerk, and was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, which position was created for him in April, 1899. He served in this position

until the death of W. S. Johnson in February, 1907, when he was chosen as cashier. In April, 1908, he resigned his position with this bank to engage in business for himself, having purchased an interest in the Monterey County Abstract Company, which now requires his time and attention.

Being interested in the cause of pure politics and good government, he became a candidate for the office of mayor of Salinas City in June, 1907, and was elected. During his term he gave the city a good, clean administration, and the city has made great progress during the two years. The New City Hall was erected at a cost of $40,000, and other public improvements were made, to all of which Mr. Clark gave much personal attention.

Mr. Clark was married March 21, 1900, his life partner being Miss Leona L. Lang, and three children have blessed their home, Helen, Edith and Robert. Fraternally Mr. Clark is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He gives much of his time to church work, being a member and elder of the United Presbyterian Church.

LAWRENCE FLYNN.

For more than fifty years it has been the privilege of Mr. Flynn to witness the material development of California and by his own earnest efforts as rancher and citizen to contribute to the permanent upbuilding of that portion of the state where he has made his home. During this long period of activity he has seen the entire country changed from a barren wilderness into a region of productive farms and thriving towns. The stage-coach has been supplanted by the modern limited trains, with their elegant equipment. The mining of gold, which had once been the chief industry, he has seen to give place to the raising of the golden grain and the golden fruits that are famed the world over.

A native of the Emerald Isle, Lawrence Flynn was born in County Clare, May 7, 1837, the son of Lawrence and Margaret (McKeogh) Flynn, the parents being natives and life-time residents of Ireland. Their son Lawrence had received such educational advantages as the schools of his home locality had to offer, which at the best were meager and insufficient, but nevertheless he made the most of them and laid a foundation which has stood him in good stead throughout his life. By this time he had reached his twentieth year he had become convinced that his home land did not hold the outlook for him that he felt he deserved, and after investigating conditions in the New World he determined to come here and make his start in life. Landing in the harbor of New York a stranger and alone, he did not consume any unnecessary time in the eastern metropolis, for his interests were centered in the far west, and he immediately made arrangements for passage to California via the Isthmus of Panama. The voyage was accomplished without any special set-backs or incidents, and in due time he reached Eldorado county, Cal. There Mr. Flynn had his first experience as a miner. Subsequently he went to Placer county, where, at Michigan Bluffs, he bought a mining claim and continued his search for the yellow metal for some time. His efforts, however, were not as remunerative as he had anticipated, and his decision to turn his attention to a business with a more dependable income was a wise one. Going to Santa Clara county, he became interested in agricultural pursuits, and for three years carried on ranching there.

With this experience and knowledge of ranching Mr. Flynn came to San Benito county in 1868, the county at that time being included in the territory known as Monterey county. The separation of San Benito county as an individual district took place in 1873, through the co-operation and untiring efforts of fifty of the most public-spirited citizens of the community, one of whom was Mr. Flynn. This was brought about by buying out the interest of Colonel Hollister. In the meantime Mr. Flynn had been joined by two brothers, Patrick and John, and together the three brothers purchased two claims of one hundred and seventy-two acres each near the city of Hollister, devoting the land to raising hay and grain exclusively. This partnership continued for many years, a happy and profitable association, which came to an end through the death of the two brothers, Patrick and John. For some years after this Lawrence

Flynn ran the ranch alone, but the property is now rented to a tenant, and he is making his home in the city. Besides the brothers already mentioned, James Flynn came to California in 1863, and is now well known in mining circles in Eldorado county.

CARL NIELSEN.

Varied experiences of adversity and of success have fallen to the lot of Carl Nielsen since first be came to California, in 1885, when an adventurous lad of sixteen years, longing to see more of the world than was possible within the narrow confines of his native Denmark. A robust constitution and a fair education in the Danish language comprised his sole capital, for he was entirely without means, and in a land of strangers he had only one friend, his brother, Peter M., who had come to California in 1881. Born in Denmark, August 17, 1869, he passed the days of boyhood on a farm and became familiar with agricultural pursuits as conducted in his native country.

For seven years after coming to California Carl Nielsen worked for wages, and in that long period he had only four employers, for he was so industrious and capable that an employer was loath to lose his services. The first independent venture made along agricultural lines was when he and a brother farmed at Gonzales for two years, but they met with no success. Next he leased a large tract near Chualar from David Jacks and engaged in raising barley, having five hundred acres in that grain. A severe and protracted drought caused a total loss of crops, and for four years he labored under serious disadvantages, but eventually the seasons changed, prices of grain became much higher, and he accordingly met with encouraging success.

The increasing prosperity that came from better seasons and better prices encouraged Mr. Nielsen and his brother to such an extent that they bought a raw tract of one thousand acres. Of this, four hundred acres belong to Carl, he having paid $35 an acre for the same. A ranch-house stood on the land, but no buildings had been erected for the storage of grain and shelter of the stock, and it became necessary for him to make numerous improvements. The land has proved well adapted to the raising of potatoes. Barley also is a leading crop, he having threshed five thousand sacks from one hundred and twenty acres. A small dairy has been started on the ranch, with the expectation of increasing the same as opportunity arises.

The marriage of Carl Nielsen united him with Laura M. Pihl, who was born and reared at Chualar. They are the parents of five children, Clarence, John, Edward, Walter and Anita. It is the desire of the parents to give the children good educational advantages, and Mr. Nielsen maintains a warm interest in the neighborhood school, being in hearty sympathy with all work in the interests of education. The Democratic party has received his support ever since he became a voter, but he has taken no part in politics, aside from serving as a delegate from Chualar to the county Democratic convention.

DANIEL C. MARTIN.

The ranch that is operated by the Martin brothers and is located between Salinas and Monterey, in the Corral de Tierra country, was developed by their father, the late Daniel C. Martin. He was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch parentage. He grew to manhood in his native state and received such advantages as the means of the family would permit. Hearing about the wonderful land of sunshine and gold, he decided to try his fortunes in the new Eldorado and accordingly outfitted for the journey across the plains in 1850, with oxen and the prairie schooner, that was a common sight on the plains at that time. He remained for one year, when he decided to return to his native place. He was not content to remain there, however, and again crossed the plains and located on the coast. He was engaged in freighting from Monterey and at the same time was interested in the stock business, both of which he carried on with fair success.

D. C. Martin was united in marriage in 1857 with Jane Blackburn, a native of Ireland, but who had come to this state in an early day and located in Monterey. Of this union seven sons were born and six of these are still living to

brighten the declining years of their mother, who is living in San Francisco; at the age of eighty-two years she retains her health and faculties and is endeared to her many friends by her kindly nature. The children are Daniel R., living in San Leandro, Alameda county; William J.; Thomas; John; Robert; and Andrew W., all of them financially interested in Monterey county, where they are well and favorably known.

The father came to the Corral de Tierra country in 1866 and bought a tract of land and began its development and made it his home until he died in 1880, at the age of sixty-two. He was interested in the schools and in his district served as one of the trustees. His children were educated in the Washington school near their home. The ranch that was secured by their father in an early day and was devoted to stock raising has greatly increased in value and productiveness with the passing of time and now ranks among the valuable places in the county. A. W. and W. J. have the management of it and are making a good success of their operations.

WILLIAM W. BLACK.

The city of Hollister has had in William W. Black one of its strongest upbuilders, both in a financial and social line, for parallel with his business enterprises has always been his best efforts toward a helpful and loyal citizenship. A native of the west, Mr. Black was born in Nevada county, Nev., February 15, 1867, the son of James and Elizabeth (Cross) Black, natives respectively of Missouri and Maryland. During the early pioneer days the parents left their home in the east and made their way across the country by means of ox-teams, which finally brought them to their journey's end. At the time of the birth of their son they were living in Nevada and two years later they came to California and settled in Hollister. As early as 1869 Hollister was a small town, but its outlook as a business center was unmistakable, no one recognizing this more clearly than did Mr. Black. Seeing a good opening for a furniture business, he opened a store of this character and in connection also maintained an undertaking business, both undertakings proving all that he had anticipated. Politically he was a Democrat, and on the ticket of this party he was elected and served as treasurer and coroner of San Benito county for a number of years. He passed away in his home in Hollister in August, 1894, and was mourned universally throughout the city which had been his home for so many years, and to whose welfare he had contributed so much. Besides his wife, he left the following children to mourn the loss of a father's care and guidance; William W., whose name heads this sketch; Edward W., a resident of Nevada; George W. and Lena, both making their home in San Francisco; Frederick, of Spokane, Wash.; and Sallie, the wife of J. W. Peck, of San Francisco.

As he was only two years old when his parents removed from his birthplace in Nevada to Hollister, Cal., Mr. Black has no recollection of any other home than this, for thereafter he always made this city his home. After receiving a good education in the local schools he began his experience in the business world as an employee of the Sperry Flour Company, and during the time he remained with the company he rose from one position to another, his ability and devotion to duty meeting with a just reward. The death of his father in 1894 made a change in his plans. He was looked upon as his father's successor in business and has since filled this position creditably. For a time after he assumed control of the business he carried it on under its founder's name, but a later change made him the owner in name as well as in fact. The growth of the business under his management has necessitated removal to larger quarters and today the business enterprise maintained by W. W. Black ranks with the largest and best conducted in Hollister. As a business man his name is a familiar one all over the state, and it is no doubt that his popularity in this respect led to his election as county coroner and public administrator, both of which offices he fills with equal efficiency.

Mr. Black's marriage occurred in 1896 and united him with Miss Clara Johnson, who like himself was a native of the west, although her birth occurred in California. Mr. Black's fraternal affiliations ally him with the following orders: Masons, Odd Fellows, Foresters, Independent

Order of Red Men and Native Sons of the Golden West. In his political belief he is a Democrat, believing in the principles of his chosen party as unswervingly as did his father before him. In closing this sketch of Mr. Black it is but just to say that he keeps in touch with modern methods and thought, and as one of the progressive, broad-minded men of Hollister is always found in the rank of citizens seeking the best welfare of its residents.

MONTEREY COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.

The above-named company had its inception in 1895, when H. J. Weeks and F. Blackie, Jr., formed a copartnership for the recording of real-estate titles. The original records were taken on the system known as the Weeks portfolio abstracting system, which was invented and patented by Mr. Weeks. Subsequently Mr. Weeks sold out his interest to H. S. Pence, a brother of the well-know attorney, Wallace M. Pence, and upon the death of the former in 1896 the latter succeeded to his interest and has since managed the affairs of the company. The other officers of the company are F. Blackie, who is president of the corporation and has been connected with it ever since its organization; and Frank S. Clark, secretary. In May, 1908, Mr. Clark became a stockholder of the company and since his election as secretary he has been engaged as chief searcher of records. Before associating himself with the company Mr. Clark was connected with the Salinas City Bank as cashier, a position in which accuracy and precision are indispensable, qualities which are no less necessary in his present position.

The records kept by the company are all in book form, indexed both by the property and by the name, with details of every piece of property and instrument of record in the county, and thus every instrument affecting a given piece of land may be properly segregated and posted accordingly.

The company issues daily a transcript of records filed in the office of the county recorder, and this is circulated among business men, bankers and real-estate men throughout the county and also in San Francisco. The records are taken daily in a note book kept for this purpose and are transcribed from the note book for the Daily Abstract, are also posted daily in the books and records of the company, so that almost immediately after a given instrument is filed in the recorder's office the company has all the details in its office and transcribes them at once in its records. Every conveyance is entered in at least three different places, each entry thus acting as a check to the accuracy of the others.

Ever since the organization of the company Wallace M. Pence has acted as its attorney and has directed the general management of the business. The fact that he has given the subject of real property careful study and research accounts for his versatile knowledge concerning all the intricacies affecting titles to real estate. Under his direction the company has issued thousands of certificates of title, and the case is yet to be found where his judgment of the title has proven erroneous.

VINCENT TAVERNETTI.

When one considers the difficulties attending the immigrant to American shores, his unfamiliarity with language and soil, the success attained by many is little less than remarkable. Vincent Tavernetti eventually acquired a standing among the successful men of Monterey county and now he has a competency which enables him to enjoy life in leisure and contentment. A large portion of his savings is invested in the old homestead now managed by his sons, and he further owns in Gonzales the property occupied by the blacksmith and butcher shops, the saloon and warehouse, also owns in this village the comfortable cottage that he occupies, and residence property in Soledad.

Vincent Tavernetti was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, October 26, 1849, and made his home there until 1869, when he came via the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific coast. He secured employment first at San Jose, where he worked for some months. During February of 1870 he removed to the vicinity of Watsonville and there engaged in farming until the fall of 1873, when he returned to Switzerland and the

following year married Miss Paulina Rianda, who was born and reared in that country. Accompanied by his young wife, in 1875 he came again to California and during the summer he was employed in Gonzales, after which he settled near Salinas on the Santa Rita ranch.

Removing during the fall of 1876 to the Soberanes ranch near Gonzales, Mr. Tavernetti rented two hundred acres and remained there for two years. He then moved across the river to the San Vincentia ranch near Camp Phora, where at first he rented three hundred acres. From time to time he increased his acreage until finally he had charge of twenty-one hundred acres in one body. During 1898 he put in the first pumping plant in the locality and thus secured water for dairy purposes and for the irrigating of his alfalfa and potatoes. In addition to raising grain he made a specialty of the dairy business and in 1893, in company with other ranchers, also bought a threshing machine. In 1905 he and his son Paul purchased an entire threshing outfit, and in 1908 bought the interests of the others in the first machine, and they operate these during the season. Until he retired from agricultural pursuits in 1907 he remained on the San Vincentia ranch, but during 1901 he bought a farm of his own, this comprising one hundred and twenty-five acres of the Gonzales ranch, purchased from Alfred Gonzales. Having finally acquired a competency, in 1907 he turned his affairs over to his son and erected a neat residence in Gonzales, where he has since made his home.

In the family of Vincent Tavernetti there were eleven children born, namely: Madalene Rose, who died August 2, 1875, in infancy; Aurelia Mary, now Mrs. Henry Rianda, of Gonzales; Henry Vincent, a dairyman at Soledad, who married Mary Foletta; William, a merchant of Gonzales, who married Minnie Giacometti; Paul, who is engaged in farming near Soledad, and who married Rose Vanoni; Walter Raphael, a dairyman of Soledad; Della Candida, who is the wife of Walter Bernardasci, of Gonzales; Joseph Emil, who conducts a livery at Soledad; Eugene Samuel, who is also engaged in the livery business with his brother at Soledad (he married Florence Foletta); Attilio Frederick, who resides with his parents; and Elvezio Vincent, who died September 20, 1892. In addition to the visit in Switzerland at the time of his marriage, Mr. Tavernetti has made two other trips to his native land, one in 1890 and the last in 1906. Fraternally he is identified with Gabilan Lodge No. 372, I. O. O. F., at Gonzales, and Soledad Camp, Foresters of America. Interested in educational affairs, for four years he served as school trustee and clerk of the board in Gloria district, while for nine years he held office as a trustee of the San Vincentia district.

Mr. Tavernetti is sixty-four years of age and has nine living children and fourteen grandchildren, all living within a radius of eight miles.

HIRAM WAGNER.

Whatever portions of the world have received as citizens people of German blood, such sections reap an inestimable benefit from the presence of men and women of irreproachable characters, earnest industry and progressive spirit, whose descendants will form the bulwark of the prosperity of any country and bring honor to any land. There is no citizen more devoted to the welfare of the United States than he who proudly points to the Fatherland as his ancestral home, and the men who were most loyal to the land of their birth are the ones who show the deepest love for their adopted country.

As the name would indicate, the Wagner family came from Germany. Generation after generation had come and gone in the Fatherland, and when Frederick Wagner set out with his family for the United States in 1834 it was looked upon as a most daring venture. Hiram Wagner was born in Prussia, October 16, 1827, the son of Frederick and Christiana (Fisher) Wagner, and was thus only seven years of age at the time he was brought to the New World. The vessel on which they made the voyage cast anchor in the harbor of Baltimore, Md., bringing to a close a long and tiresome as well as perilous voyage. The father did not locate in that locality, however, but instead crossed over the Alleghany mountains, on a turnpike road, and settled near Wheeling, W. Va. After remaining in that vicinity for about three years he came as far west as the Mississippi valley,

first going to Marion county, Mo., later to Quincy, Ill., and still later to Henderson county, in the same state, in all of which places he followed farming as a means of support for his family. In the meantime an interest was developing in the far west which was destined to have its influence on the little family thus settled in the middle west. Gold had been discovered in California and Hiram Wagner, with a party of friends, set out for the eldorado whose allurements were too strong to be resisted. A plodding journey across the plains finally brought them to their journey's end, Mr. Wagner settling near Downieville, Sierra county, where he at once became interested in mining operations. He also assisted in framing the mining laws, whereby each miner was allotted a certain amount of land as a claim. In addition to his interest in mining matters he also established and ran a trading post at Rabbit Creek, continuing these various interests until 1854, when, with the proceeds of his labors of two years in the west, he returned to Illinois and purchased a farm at Dallas City, Hancock county. Besides carrying on agricultural pursuits he also established and maintained a wood business in that city, where he became a business man and citizen whose abilities for public office-holding soon became recognized. For some time he served as a member of the city council and was also mayor of the city for three terms, while on the school board he gave efficient service as trustee.

Some time after his return to Illinois Mr. Wagner was married, March 13, 1859, to Miss Diantha McMullin, whose birth occurred in Virginia. Five children have been born of the marriage, as follows: Charles, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Hollister; Ida, the wife of Judge M. T. Dooling, of the superior court of Hollister; Emma, the wife of J. S. Mockbee, president of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Mountain View; Helen, at home with her parents; and Leah, the wife of Lewis Ladd, of Hollister. About ten years after his marriage, in 1870, Mr. Wagner determined to come to the west and take up his permanent residence, crossing the plains with ox-teams much the same as he had done eighteen years before. Coming direct to Hollister he engaged in the hotel business, giving it the name of the Exchange House. After managing this hostelry for about four years he gave it up and engaged in the grain and warehouse business in this city. To this he later added the real-estate business, beginning at first in a small way, but gradually increasing until a large business was transacted under his name. Much of this business consisted of transactions in large ranch properties, and at present he owns a ranch of four hundred acres two miles from Hollister upon which he raises hay and grain, and recently he has set out forty acres to a young orchard. He is also the owner of considerable property in the city that is considered very valuable.

In his political belief Mr. Wagner is a Democrat, voting the ticket of this party at national elections, although in local matters he invariably supports the man best fitted to occupy the chair in question, regardless of party support. While he was living in Illinois Mr. Wagner joined the Masonic order and upon his removal to California he transferred his membership to San Benito Lodge at Hollister. One of Mr. Wagner's recollections of life in Illinois is of the Mormon uprising, which occurred in 1844 and resulted in the killing of Deacon Joseph Smith and his brother by a mob in Carthage, Hancock county, ten miles from Nauvoo, Ill.

WILLIAM CAGNEY.

The name of Cagney is associated with the pioneer history of Hollister, for in 1869 William Cagney located here and began the improvement and cultivation of property which now ranks with the best and most productive in this part of San Benito county. The pioneer is a native of Ireland, born near the City of Cork, in 1841, the son of parents who had known no other home than the Emerald Isle. The parents were farmers, and as the time and place were not propitious for extended educational opportunities, the son spent the greater part of his time in helping his parents to maintain and make a living for the family from the unproductive land under their supervision.

William Cagney saw little prospect of better advantages for progress than had fallen to his

father's lot by remaining in his native land, so it is not surprising, that, being an ambitious lad, he fell an easy prey to the idea of coming to the New World, the land of opportunity, push and enterprise. The year 1858 found him embarking on a vessel at the port of Liverpool, which in due time dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. To familiarize himself with the customs of his new home he determined to remain in the east for a time, and going to Massachusetts he was variously employed in that state for about three years. The west had begun to attract his attention, however, and in 1861 he made his way to the Pacific coast country, going direct to the Santa Clara valley. Farming was the occupation with which he was most familiar and it was along this line of employment that he sought an opening. Finding a suitable tract of land he engaged in cultivating the soil there for about eight years, when, in 1869, he gave it up and located in the vicinity of Hollister, on what was known as the Balsey ranch. Giving this up at the end of two years, he then entered the employ of George Nagel, a rancher near Hollister, an association which continued two years, or until Mr. Cagney purchased the James Hudner ranch in the Santa Clara valley. As compared with San Benito county, however, the Santa Clara valley did not meet his expectations, and after one year's experience in the latter locality he sold his property there and returned to Hollister. Here he purchased two hundred acres of land from the firm of Flint & Bixby, then entirely unimproved and uncultivated, and all that it is today is the result of his own efforts. A comfortable and commodious house shelters the family, and suitable barns and outbuildings for his special necessities have been erected, all of which are kept in repair and mark the owner as a man of thrift and neatness. Besides raising hay and grain in large quantities, a dairy of ten cows is maintained. In addition to the land which he owns, Mr. Cagney also rents five hundred acres of the Flint ranch, a part of this being devoted to the raising of horses, this being an industry which he is following with considerable success, only high-grade driving and draft horses being raised on this ranch.

For his companion in life Mr. Cagney chose one of his countrywomen in Miss Catherine McAullife. Ten children, eight sons and two daughters, were born of this marriage, named in order of their birth as follows: Daniel; Mary, the wife of William Brown, of Hollister; William Joseph, principal of a grammar school in Hollister; George and John, both at home and assisting their father in the care of the home place; Kate, the wife of George Crosby, of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara county; Austin, a resident of San Francisco; Clarence, at home; William J., who passed away May 23, 1866; and Clarence, residing in Hollister. Mr. Cagney is recognized as one of the enterprising residents of the vicinity of Hollister, always awake to the needs of the community and ready to lend his aid in any enterprise which tends toward the development of public interests. Fraternally he holds membership in but one organization, the United Workmen of Hollister.

JEREMIAH O'CONNOR.

The owner and proprietor of the Monterey mineral well and baths at No. 622 Spencer street, New Monterey, is a native of Ireland and was born at Cork in 1852, being a son of Cornelius and Mary (Donovan) O'Connor. At the age of fourteen years he came to California and ever since that time he has made his home in the state, meanwhile having been engaged in business at different times in different locations. For a long period he made a specialty of cutting stone and furnishing granite, and during nineteen years he had the contracts for the stone work on the principal buildings in Oakland, besides taking numerous contracts in San Francisco and having charge of considerable cemetery work. As the pioneer stone contractor in Alameda county he built up a large business and became well known for skill and efficiency.

While making his home in Oakland in 1876 Mr. O'Connor married Miss Mary Redmond, a native of New York. Upon selling out his business at Oakland he removed to Los Gatos and for two years carried on a fruit industry, but at the expiration of that time he returned to Oakland and took up the business of house-wrecking, also officiated with fidelity as superintendent of the public parks of the city. On

the erection of the court-house at Oakland he had the contract for furnishing the granite. From Oakland he went to Oregon and there had the contract to furnish stone for the locks on the Willamette river.

It was during April of 1902 that Mr. O'Connor came to New Monterey and bought property at No. 622 Spencer street. While digging for a well here he discovered on his property the now famous mineral spring, whose waters have cured patients from all parts of California. The water is for both internal and external use, and has never yet failed to cure cases of liver, stomach and kidney trouble. The proprietor contracts to cure or forfeit his pay, a method of procedure quite new in the conduct of such institutions. A chemical analysis of the water made at the University of California shows the following ingredients:

Potassium sulphate, very small	
Sodium sulphate, (glauber's salts) etc., large	
Sodium chloride (common salt) large	
Sodium carbonate (sal soda) very small	.47.89
Calcium and magnesium nitrates, large	
Calcium and magnesium carbonates, etc., large	
Calcium sulphate (gypsum) chiefly	
Iron carbonate, large	18.10
Silica	2.34
Organic matter and chem. combined water and Nitric fumes on ignition	25.70
	94.03

It is stated that the water has cured rheumatism of every form in an average time of three weeks; kidney and bladder trouble in two to four weeks; dropsical troubles, gout and sciatica, six to eight weeks, stomach troubles, average time two weeks; dysentery, constipation, gastritis and flatulence, two to five weeks; nervousness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, average time four weeks; malaria, jaundice, ague, chills and fever, one to three weeks; skin diseases and piles cured at home by following special directions in the use of the water; grippe frequently cured with one or two baths and water taken at meals; gangrene, wounds, etc., relieved by bathing; tan and freckles, bunions and corns removed, and hair revived, eyesight improved, nasal catarrh and sore throat cured, every function increased in power and even the bones rebuilt. It is necessary that the water be taken immediately after each meal to the amount of a teacup at a dose, but it may also be taken freely at any time. It increases the appetite, digests the food and from the first meal prevents the formation of uric acid, while the baths remove the old acid, which after the first few baths can be plainly seen on the sides of the tubs.

JOHN F. BUTTS.

Upon no other condition in life does so much depend as upon the possession of a sound body, for without it one is handicapped at every turn. Humanitarian efforts are visible on every hand which tend to correct the ills of mankind and even the smallest town is not without its hospital or institution for the relief of suffering. Santa Clara county has made provision for her sick and suffering in maintaining a county hospital which reflects credit on her citizens, and which is presided over by one thoroughly competent to discharge the duties which this responsible position involves. Thirteen years ago, in 1897, Mr. Butts was appointed superintendent of this institution by the board of supervisors and he has since filled the position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Butts is a native son of the state, and was born April 4, 1861, in Santa Clara county, the son of Rufus and Celia (Hastings) Butts. When he was about eight years of age his parents removed to Hollister, then included in Monterey county, but about three years after they located there the division of the counties made them residents of San Benito county. In the vicinity of Hollister the father purchased a ranch which was the family home for several years, after which they located in the Santa Ana valley, also in this county. John F. Butts continued to make his home with his parents in their various locations, attending school first in Santa Clara county and later in Hollister. Being the son of a farmer he naturally received a practical training along agricultural lines and until he grew to manhood he was a valuable assistant to his father in the care of the home place.

Politically Mr. Butts is a Republican, and it

was through this influence that, in 1897, he was appointed superintendent of the county hospital by the board of supervisors. His long retention in office is indicative of his ability, and speaks more eloquently than can words of the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens in his efforts. The grounds connected with the institution contain fifty-five acres, all of which under his supervision is very productive and bountifully supplies the institution with the various vegetables and fruits common to this locality. A number of beneficial changes have been made in the management of the institution during Mr. Butts' incumbency as superintendent, all of which have been productive of good.

Mr. Butts was married in 1888 to Miss Helen Goodrich, and of their union three daughters have been born, Helen, Hazel and Naomi. In his make-up Mr. Butts combines admirable qualities of mind and heart which combine to make warm friends of his associates and by all with whom he comes in contact he is admired for his equable temperament.

CHRISTIANO LEONARD MACHADO.

One of the well-known men of Monterey county and a resident for the past forty-two years is Christiano L. Machado, the caretaker of the Carmelo Mission, founded in 1770, and also a farmer by occupation. Mr. Machado was born in the Western Islands, on the Island of St. Michaels, in 1841. Leaving his boyhood home in 1855 he went to sea and followed that vocation until 1867, which year he came to California. He had heard a great deal about the land of gold and thought to try his fortune on this coast. Settling at Point Lobos he found employment with the Portuguese Whaling Co., and for ten years followed the whaling business. He then removed to the Carmel valley and rented nine acres of the Mission land and at the same time, 1877, was made caretaker of the Mission. The building was in bad condition, part of the roof having been demolished. By arousing the interest of the settlers in its restoration Mr. Machado accumulated the funds necessary for the repairing and rebuilding of the Mission, and to him is due the credit for prolonging the life of one of the landmarks of the old Mission days. During the process of overhauling the ruins the remains of the founder of the Mission, Father Junipeiro, were discovered; they were re-interred and still remain as a part of the treasures sacred to the spot.

After the restoration of the Mission Mr. Machado became interested in the establishment of a school at Carmel, and with the assistance of another citizen equally public-spirited the Bay school became a reality, the first institution of the kind in this part of Monterey county.

In 1867, just after landing in California, Mr. Machado went back to his island home to claim his bride, Mary Souza, who was likewise born there. Returning to California they settled in Monterey county and have since been residents here. Their ten children were born in this county, six daughters and four sons, viz: Antone, of Monterey; Christ, of Salinas; Manuel, of Spence; John, in Carmel-by-the-Sea; Mary, Mrs. Suckow, near Blanco; Jessie, Mrs. Dicauli, of Monterey; Katie, Mrs. M. F. Martan, of Salinas; Lottie, Mrs. John Freitas, of Salinas; Mary Ann, Mrs. Gould, of Carmel-by-the-Sea; and Emilie, at home with her parents. When the eldest daughter, Mary, was only sixteen years old she was the first gate-keeper of the Mission, and during the time she served in this capacity she met many wealthy and noted people from all over the world. In young womanhood she was married to Maurico Souza Almeida, a native of the Azores, who had come to California in boyhood. Later he became interested in business in Nevada and accumulated considerable means, with which he returned to California and purchased a ranch near Salinas, in the Graves district. This was the home of the family until the death of Mr. Almeida, which occurred January 6, 1889. Of the three children born to them only one is living, Antone Souza Almeida, who is a veterinary surgeon, having graduated from the State Veterinary College at San Francisco. During the latter part of the year 1889 Mrs. Almeida became the wife of Francis Luis, he too being a native of the Azores and an early immigrant to California, where for about fifteen years he followed mining. He passed away at the early age of forty-three years, October 26, 1894, leaving one son, Franklin Alfred Luis,

who was born in Perry, S. Dak., and is now a student in Stanford University, preparatory to taking up mining engineering. About two years after the death of Mr. Luis his widow became the wife of John Suckow, their marriage occurring December 14. 1896. Although a native of Iowa, Mr. Suckow had made his home in South Dakota for a number of years, and he remained there two years after his marriage. Finally they returned to California and have since made their home on a ranch of eighty acres near Salinas.

Mr. Machado has twenty-four living grandchildren. He gave his children the advantages of a public school education. During his life in the county he has been interested in the development of the various interests that have brought it to the front rank in the other counties of California.

JOHN H. BRAY, Sr.

The success achieved by John H. Bray, Sr., has been the result entirely of his own efforts, for he came to this country with nothing but courage, energy and ability as the foundation for the competency he hoped to win. Not only has he gained the object of his quest in a material sense, but what is better still, he has gained the esteem of his fellow-citizens during his residence of over a quarter of a century in Monterey county. His earliest recollections are of his birthplace in England, his birth occurring in County Cornwall in 1851, but the happiest and most profitable years of his life have been passed on this side of the Atlantic, whither he came as a young man rich in hope and courage, though not so well fortified in material wealth. The ship on which he made the voyage landed him in the east, and for two years he was variously occupied in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Michigan, but finally, in 1873, he came to California and has been contented to remain here ever since.

The mines of New Idria, San Benito county, had been attracting newcomers on account of the reported wealth to be had for the seeking, and Mr. Bray was among the number who set out for the eldorado with hopes high and courage bright with promise. Altogether he worked in the quicksilver mines of that district for seven years, and from there went to the mines in Eureka, Nev., remaining there for three years. After following mining for ten years altogether he gave it up, and coming to Monterey county, has since followed agricultural pursuits. Coming direct to Long valley, he purchased four hundred acres of land near San Lucas, upon which he has since lived, and besides this property he also rents one hundred and sixty acres of adjoining land.

Mr. Bray's marriage was celebrated in San Francisco in July, 1875, uniting him with Miss Nellie Smith, who, though a native of Cornwall, England, had been a resident of Monterey county, Cal., for a number of years before her marriage. Four children were born of the marriage of John Bray and his wife, as follows: Bessie, the wife of W. C. Eade, of Long valley; John, Jr., of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere; Bert, a resident of King City; and Nellie N., who is at home with her father on the ranch, the wife and mother having passed away in 1891. Mr. Bray takes a commendable interest in political matters, and on a number of occasions has served in an official capacity in the county conventions of the Republican party. His interest in school matters has made him a valuable adjunct to the school board in his locality, which he has served in the capacity of trustee for twelve years at Long valley and San Lucas. He also served in a public capacity for eight years as deputy assessor under J. B. Bennett. His activities in fraternal affairs have been instrumental in the organization of the first lodge of Knights of Pythias in Monterey county, of which he was the first representative in the grand lodge, and he is also a member of and active worker in Alisal Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Salinas.

GATTARDO CAVALLI.

In the prime of young manhood, in 1874, Mr. Cavalli came to the United States, poor in purse, but full of energy, with a robust constitution and willing hands. In Canton Ticino, Switzerland, he was born in 1841. Reared in a dairy country, he early in life learned that industry in all of its details. By the time he had attained maturity he was skilled as a worker with butter and cheese. On coming

to California in 1874 he secured employment in Monterey county and for eight years he was employed principally in dairying, although for a time he also herded sheep. At the expiration of eight years he bought a band of sheep, rented land and engaged in raising sheep for four years.

The property near Soledad now owned by Gattardo Cavalli was acquired by him in 1885, when he bought one quarter-section and secured another quarter by homesteading in the foothills. Here he started in farming for himself and here he has continued to the present time. In addition to the management of his own place he rents three hundred and twenty acres adjoining and also rents eight hundred acres of the Zabala ranch, where he is engaged in raising barley, horses, cattle and hogs.

The marriage of Gattardo Cavalli and Sintina Megini was solemnized in 1864. Seven children were born of the union, the eldest being Louis, who is a resident of King City, while the youngest is Dollie, now the wife of John Barrioni, residing at Fort Romie. The remaining children, Guy, Joseph, Tranquil, Barnabie and Delphina, reside with their parents and assist in the ranch work. The children received fair educations and were fitted for responsible positions by thorough training at home and in school. Ever since he became a citizen of this county Mr. Cavalli has been warmly interested in the maintenance of good schools and since the erection of a school in the Soberanes district about 1903 he has officiated in the capacity of trustee. As a rancher he shows capability and a thorough knowledge of our soil as well as the products that can be raised with the greatest success.

JOE VIOLINI.

Another of the natives of Switzerland who have taken up their residence in the United States and made the interests of his adopted country parallel with his own, is Joe Violini, who was born in the canton of Ticino in 1870. Until he was eighteen years of age he was reared under native skies and in the midst of scenes familiar to his ancestors for many generations. The period following the abatement of the rush of the gold-seekers to California was no less important in the state's history than was the epoch following the year of famous '49. When the large numbers who had come hither in the hope of making their fortune by delving for the yellow metal became discouraged with the plodding life which it entailed with no satisfactory returns, they turned their attention to other pursuits, some with the idea of gaining enough to take them back to their native land, but the larger majority of them sought means of making a living with the ultimate intention of becoming landowners and future citizens.

Joe Violini was eighteen years of age when he set out for the land of opportunity, making his way direct to California from the eastern seaport at which he landed. In Monterey county, near Salinas, he found work on a dairy ranch, this being work with which he was familiar, for his father was a farmer. He remained on the ranch just mentioned for about nine years, or until 1897, when with Peter Pedrazzi he established a dairy on his own account. This comprised fourteen hundred acres of land, on which they raised grain sufficient for their cattle, besides having eighty acres in alfalfa, and on the remainder of the land they pastured one hundred and forty cows. This co-partnership existed to the profit and pleasure of both parties interested until 1907, when Mr. Violini, Peter Pedrazzi and Joe Balestra leased the property near Chualar on which they are now located. This comprises nineteen hundred acres known as the Guadalupe ranch. Of this, one hnudred acres are in alfalfa, four hundred acres in grain, and on the remainder of the land their one hundred and twenty cows find excellent pasture. Much of the product is converted into cheese, a well-ordered and up-to-date cheese factory being maintained on the premises. In addition to raising their own dairy stock they also raise large numbers of horses and hogs. Besides the ranch near Chualar, Mr. Violini and Mr. Pedrazzi also had a ranch near Gonzales, which they recently sold.

Mr. Violini's marriage united him with a sister of his partner, Miss Mary Pedrazzi, whose birth occurred in Gonzales, and two children have come to bless their home, Attilla and a baby as yet unnamed. In his political sympathies Mr. Violini is independent, and fraternally he holds

membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Gonzales. Mr. Violini is one of the thoroughgoing citizens of Monterey county, to whose enterprise and courage much of the progress of the county may be attributed.

MICHAEL C. COLLINS.

The scenes familiar to the boyhood vision of Mr. Collins were those of old Ireland, where he was born in 1851 and where from earliest recollection he was inured to poverty and hardship. Owing to the humble circumstances of the family it was not possible for him to secure a finished education; in fact, he has learned far more from observation than from text-books and in the school of Nature he has been an apt student. Early in life his thoughts were directed toward America as the land of opportunity and he had resolved to emigrate as soon as the necessary means could be earned. With that incentive in view he early became a wage-earner and in 1868 he crossed the ocean, proceeding direct to California, arriving in San Francisco without means, but with an abundance of energy and determination, which backed by youth form a capital of no small value. During 1869-70 he was in the employ of Hilgeil & Dunphy, stock-raisers near Soledad, Monterey county, and on leaving their employ he rented two hundred and fifty acres of the Gonzales ranch, where until 1878 he engaged in general ranch pursuits.

Upon leaving the Gonzales ranch Mr. Collins bought a residence in the village of Gonzales and while making his home there he engaged in cultivating the Monross ranch at Soledad for a year, after which he operated a livery business at Gonzales. During 1890 he disposed of the stable and moved to the Soberanes ranch, where for three years he acted as ranch foreman, filling an important position with efficiency and energy. At the expiration of the three years he purchased five hundred acres of the Soberanes ranch and since then he has made his home here, engaging in raising barley and stock, and also making a specialty of the dairy industry. The improvements noticeable on the ranch have been put here under his supervision and include substantial fencing, a neat residence and outbuildings adapted to their intended uses. The pleasant home is presided over by Mrs. Collins, who prior to her marriage in 1877 was Miss Sarah Smith of Salinas. They are the parents of eight children, the eldest of whom, Dennis, assists in the management of the home place. The second son, Francis, is now in the north, and the third son, Charles, is employed in Monterey. The eldest daughter, Catherine, is the wife of Charles Escoll and resides in San Francisco. Richard Harvey and Abel assist their father on the home ranch. The youngest children, Nettie and Elenora, are students in the local schools.

It has been the ambition of both Mr. and Mrs. Collins to give their children good educational advantages. They have considered no sacrifice too great which would be helpful in the attaining of that object. The interest which he maintains in local educational matters led him to accept the position of school trustee and at this writing he holds office as clerk of the board in the Soberanes district. For twelve years he held the office of constable in Monterey county. To the extent of his ability he has been instrumental in promoting local movements for the benefit of the land owners of the county and always he has been depended upon to do his duty as a progressive public spirited citizen.

ANDREW FRANSCIONI.

Monterey county owes a debt of gratitude to the native sons of Switzerland who have settled within her borders, made her interests their own, and in every way possible contributed to the well-being of their adopted home. This has been noticeable in the lives of Andrew Franscioni and his father, the latter of whom was a resident of the state from 1868 until his death. Andrew was only one year old at the time his father emigrated to the New World, his birth having occurred in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, June 9, 1867, and it was not until he himself came to the United States in 1882 that he became acquainted with his father. The latter had become established on a ranch near Watsonville, and thither the son went to meet his parent, the two thereafter being associated in the care of this property for fifteen years. They then went

to Castroville and shared the duties and labors on a ranch for about one year, when they went to Gonzales, and for three years had charge of the Lugo ranch. A later undertaking was on the Three-mile flat, to which they moved in 1887, and there for fifteen years they carried on an enterprise that well repaid them for the labor expended. This property included nine hundred acres of rich soil, well adapted to general ranching purposes.

In 1902 Andrew Franscioni settled on the Soberanes bench ranch, of thirteen hundred acres, here, as in his previous undertakings, making a specialty of the dairy business for a number of years. In 1906, however, he located on property of his own, having in the meantime purchased forty acres of M. P. Kelly. This property is located across the river from Soledad and is counted some of the best land in this part of Monterey county. At the time the property came into his hands nothing had been done in the way of improvements, so the residence, barns and sheds now seen on the place represent the work of the present owner. Besides the home place, he also owns fifty-four acres of the Soledad Mission ranch, which he purchased in 1908, and which is devoted entirely to the raising of potatoes. His forty acres is in alfalfa, used for hay, and besides he raises some horses and cattle. It is a matter of pride among the citizens of Soledad that their town has a pavilion, which they have enjoyed the use of for several years past. This was erected by Mr. Franscioni in 1907 and represents all that is modern in the way of conveniences for an amusement and dance hall. Besides the various interests already mentioned, Mr. Franscioni is a stockholder in the Soledad Mercantile Company, one of the substantial business enterprises of this thriving town.

In 1892 Mr. Franscioni was united in marriage with Miss Severina Morgantini, a native of Switzerland, but a resident of Modesto, Cal., at the time of her marriage. Four of the five children born to them are living, as follows: Achilles, Caroline, Andrew, Jr., and Rosie. Fraternally Mr. Franscioni is identified with the Foresters of America, belonging to Soledad Circle, No. 153, and he also belongs to Soledad Grove, U. A. O. D. As is natural for one of his public spirit, Mr. Franscioni has worked indefatigably to improve the school facilities in his vicinity, and his efforts along this line have borne fruit, especially while he was serving as trustee of Romie district and during his one term in this capacity in the Soberanes district.

HANS NIELSEN.

Born in Denmark in 1857, Mr. Nielsen received a fair education in the schools of that country and after leaving school he took up the struggle to earn a livelihood. At the age of nineteen he served six months on a man of war in the Danish navy. Conditions were unsatisfactory and wages so low in his own country that the outlook for a laboring man was discouraging, therefore he resolved to seek a new home across the ocean and in 1881 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, proceeding from New York west to Illinois, where he secured employment in Bureau county and remained for three years. From that state he removed to Nebraska, going overland eight hundred miles with team and wagon. Six months later he started for California, stopping for a time in Santa Maria.

Coming to the Salinas valley, Mr. Nielsen secured work first with William Logwood and later, for two years, with Mr. Jackson of Salinas, and until 1886 he continued as a wage-earner. During the year named he rented one hundred and sixty acres near Gonzales and for two years cultivated that land. Next he removed to Ranch No. 3, where he began to farm on shares with Thomas J. Fields, and for eighteen years he continued on the same estate, meanwhile carefully saving his profits in order that he ultimately might invest in land of his own. Finally in 1907 he was in a position to carry out his lifelong ambition and he then bought six hundred and forty acres two and one-half miles east of Soledad, where now he carries on general ranch pursuits. Ninety acres of the ranch is under cultivation to grain, while the balance is utilized for meadow and pasture. The raising of cattle and horses has proved profitable and he further conducts a dairy business, milking fifteen cows and shipping the milk to

the creamery in San Jose. Modern machinery has been installed in the dairy and the entire equipment is kept in first-class condition. Since coming to the place he has built good fences, put up barn and chicken-houses, erected a neat ranch-house and a blacksmith-shop, and made other improvements of permanent value to the property.

The marriage of Mr. Nielsen, October 24, 1886, united him with Miss Christina Gregersen, a native of Illinois. Seven children were born of their union. The eldest, George N., is employed as a bookkeeper in the Bank of Monterey. Harry J. and Jesse G. are employed by the Spreckels Company. Christ works on the home ranch and Clarence S. likewise remains at home. Gertrude M. B. and Annie Botilda are attending school. For the past six years Mr. Nielsen has been a trustee of the Soledad school and during that period he has been earnest in his efforts to promote the welfare of the school in every way possible. Fraternal relations bring him into membership with Soledad Lodge No. 153, Foresters of America, and he has been warmly interested in the welfare of the order.

MICHAEL TYNAN.

More than half a century has come and gone since Mr. Tynan came to California, and it is now forty years since he located in Monterey county. He is interestingly reminiscent of those early days, when the plains were waving fields of wild mustard, and when Indians and wild cattle were common sights. He also recalls the primitive surroundings of Salinas when he first became acquainted with it, calling to mind the fact that water to supply the town was taken from a spring on his property and which was sold throughout the village by James McDougall.

Buffalo, N. Y., was the native home of Mr. Tynan, and November 27, 1827, the date of his birth. While he was still a small child the family home was transferred to Detroit, Mich., and there the father's death occurred soon afterward. With her two children the mother then went to Toronto, Canada, but soon afterward, however, she returned to Detroit. Michael had in the meantime reached school age and in Detroit he attended school for a number of years. At the age of fourteen, however, his school days were over, for at that early age he began clerking in a store. He did not remain at this for very long, nevertheless, for he had become interested in nautical life through constantly seeing the boats which plied the Detroit river. He was first engaged on boats along that river, and by diligent work and strict attention to his duties he was advanced from time to time until he was made captain of the steamer Red Jacket, a position which he held for three years. Among comrades of the craft he was familiarly known as "Curly Mike," on account of his black curly hair.

The announcement that gold had been discovered in California made a deep impression upon Mr. Tynan and he readily made arrangements to come to the new eldorado. With a company of nine men he outfitted for the trip across the plains, and as captain of the company he guided them through the three months journey. Between Fort Leavenworth and Hangtown they experienced some trouble with the Indians, but aside from this they had an uneventful journey. Arriving in California, Mr. Tynan started a store at Diamond Springs which he continued for two years, when he became similarly interested at Ladies valley, also in Eldorado county. There he also erected a hotel property known as the Golden Exchange, a hostelry which he managed successfully until 1854, when he rented it in order that he might give his attention to mining. This he followed with the average luck of the miner, sometimes gaining and sometimes losing, and after giving it up he went to Amador county, where at Lancha Plana he established a livery and hotel business. Life and property were in constant jeopardy there on account of the attacks from savages and bandits, and it was not until the law-abiding citizens banded together and drove them out that any degree of security was enjoyed.

For the purpose of finding a more congenial locality in which to locate permanently Mr. Tynan came to Monterey county in 1869, and being pleased with the climate, and believing that he saw a good business prospect, he closed out his interests in Amador county and in 1870 located with his family in Salinas. His first venture here was as proprietor of the Salinas hotel, which

he leased from Mr. Branch, and soon afterward he erected the Commercial hotel. After many years as "mine host" he gave up the hotel business altogether, in 1892, after which he was made superintendent of the county hospital and farm. During the sixteen years in which he had charge of the institution he was instrumental in bringing about many improvements which added to the comfort of the inmates. At the expiration of this long term of service he retired from the position in order to concentrate his efforts on his own personal affairs, his advancing age also making the change desirable.

Mr. Tynan's marriage united him with Miss Angeline Foster, a native of Illinois, the ceremony being performed in Diamond Springs, Cal., in 1852. Of the children born to them, only four are living, as follows: Alonzo, a resident of San Francisco; John, Clarence and Gertrude, all residents of Salinas, the latter at home with her father, the mother having passed away in 1882. Politically Mr. Tynan is a Democrat, and on the ticket of this party has been elected to many positions of trust at the hands of his fellow-citizens, one of them dating back to the time when he first came to the state, serving as administrator of Eldorado county for twelve years. While he was living in Amador county his father-in-law, Clayborne Foster, built and operated a sawmill at Jackson and also conducted a hotel at what was known as Shake Ridge. On account of Mr. Tynan's popularity among Democrats this became a sort of rendezvous for those who espoused that party's principles. Foster's ranch is still pointed out as one of the historical spots of pioneer days, this being the stopping place of all travelers on their way to the mines. Mr. Tynan had not been in Monterey county long before his abilities became recognized and his election as a member of the city council followed, which office he held for four years. Fraternally he is a Mason, having joined the order at the time Salinas Lodge No. 204 was organized; is a member of Salinas Chapter No. 59, R. A. M., and of the Veteran Masonic Association, and he is also a member of the Pioneers Society of California. Formerly he was a member of the Odd Fellows also, but is now demitted. Looking back over his life he is happy in the thought that it has been cast along such pleasant lines and that he is permitted to spend his declining years in the companionship of his children and many friends.

M. F. MARTAN.

As one of the natives of Portugal who have contributed to the citizenship of California, mention belongs to M. F. Martan, who first became a resident of the Salinas valley in 1887. He was born in the Azores or Western Islands, in May, 1856, and continued to live in his island home until he attained manhood years. During his childhood days he was bereaved by the death of his mother, whose early teachings, however, were so instilled upon his mind that he has ever felt their influence. He attended the public schools in the neighborhood of the parental home during his boyhood, and when not in school he assisted his father in the care of the farm.

Mr. Martan was a young man of eighteen years when he boarded a vessel bound for the United States. The vessel with its burden of human freight landed at Boston in due time and without accident or unusual occurrence. Mr. Martan spent about two months in and around this New England city and then resumed his journey toward the west, making the trip by rail. Reaching San Francisco, Cal., where he had friends awaiting him, through their influence he was enabled to secure work readily, and for about a year was employed on a ranch near that place. He then went to Nevada where he became interested in a cattle and sheep business, having charge of one ranch as foreman for seven years, and of still another for the same length of time. During the years thus spent in Nevada Mr. Martan and a partner were associated in the ownership of a band of sheep which numbered between seven and eight thousand head. The venture proved very profitable and agreeable until the fence law made the business less remunerative, when they sold off their herds.

After the sale of his stock Mr. Martan came back to California and located on property which he purchased near Salinas, this being the property on which he now resides. It comprises one hundred and seven acres, for which he paid $90 per acre, the land at the time of purchase bearing

few improvements. From the first he set about industriously to put the land under cultivation, and the work of the years which have intervened has rewarded his efforts, for it is conceded that his ranch is one of the best producers in this part of the county. The secret of this is no doubt the fact that he gives the work his personal supervision and care. His specialties are potatoes, beans, barley and beets, the latter being profitably disposed of at the sugar factory.

After coming to California in 1888, Mr. Martan formed domestic ties, his marriage uniting him with Miss Katie Machado, who was born in Monterey county, the daughter of one of the old pioneer settlers in this county. Three children have been born of this marriage, Isabella, Stella and Frank, all natives of this county. The parents' greatest ambition for their children has been to give them educations and such other advantages as will fit them to fill honorable positions in life, and all of them are graduates of the public and high schools of Salinas. Politically Mr. Martan is a Republican, and socially he holds membership in the U. P. E. C. Adhering to the teaching of his childhood Mr .Martan is a Catholic, and he has also reared his own children in this faith. Ever since he came to the county he has had the utmost confidence in its ability to take rank with any other county in the state in point of productiveness and other inducements, and he has done his part as a faithful citizen to raise the standard of excellence along all lines so far as lay in his power.

HEINRICH ANDRESEN.

Among those who came to California during the years of her mining activity was Heinrich Andresen, who for many years has been a well known and highly esteemed resident of Salinas. A native of Denmark, he was born in 1833 in Apenrade, Sleswick-Holstein, around which town the associations of boyhood, youth and young manhood cluster. It was while filling a clerical position as bookkeeper with a firm in that city that he was attracted by the mining possibilities in California and determined to come here and try his luck. Setting out from the Fatherland in 1855 he made the voyage hither by way of Cape Horn, the vessel on which he sailed landing in the harbor of San Francisco in November of the same year. As his prime object in coming to California had been for mining purposes he did not lose any time in the metropolis, but sought information regarding the mining localities and at once acted upon the information received. Without going into the details of his mining experiences it may be said in brief that he spent about eight years in the mines on the Feather, American and Yuba rivers and in other mining districts in the northern part of the state.

In 1863, by way of Panama, Mr. Andresen returned to his native land, and in Apenrade established a mercantile business which he carried on until 1869. In the meantime, early in the year 1865, he had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Caroline I. Hestorff, and two sons, J. H. and H. C. Andresen, were born of this union. Upon relinquishing his mercantile business in 1869 Mr. Andresen returned to California, locating first in Watsonville, but after a few months came to Salinas, where he passed away July 15, 1909.

JOSEPH LAWSON DOUGLASS.

The gold excitement in California in the days of '49 brought the parents of Joseph L. Douglass across the plains to the Pacific coast, and like the majority of the pioneers of that period the father engaged in mining. Joseph Berry Douglass, for such was the father's name, was a descendant of Scotch antecedents, and in his nature were combined all those characteristics which have made the endurance and hardihood of the Scotchman. Joseph Lawson Douglass was born in Mud Springs, Eldorado county, Cal., and was a lad of about fourteen years when with their family the parents removed to Monterey county and settled in Salinas. In the meantime the father had given up mining and turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil, having purchased a ranch in the vicinity of Salinas.

The education of Joseph L. Douglass was gained entirely in the schools of his birthplace in Eldorado county, for after the removal of the family home to Monterey county his services were necessary in assisting with the farm duties which left no opportunity for further scholastic training.

After he had worked in this capacity for about one year an opportunity to learn the machinist's trade in the shops of H. W. Rice, in San Francisco (at that time one of the largest plants for the manufacture of harvesters and engines on the Pacific coast) presented itself and he seized it with avidity, for this was an opportunity which he had long sought. After mastering the mechanical construction of the engine he began to demonstrate its usefulness in the field, and to him is given credit for running the first successful straw-burning engine that was ever operated on the Pacific coast. He followed this business in the interests of his employers for some time, and finally, in 1881, undertook harvesting on his own account, a business which he has followed ever since throughout Monterey county. In connection with this he has found ample opportunity to exercise his knowledge of mechanics, his training enabling him to repair or construct any mechanical device or machine known in the rancher's calling.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Douglass occurred in Salinas Valley December 22, 1886, and of the seven children born to them, six are living, as follows: Joseph L., Jr., Mary, Ray, Agnes, Martin and Jesse. The second child in order of birth, John W., is deceased.

PAUL TAVERNETTI.

The little republic of Switzerland has furnished many citizens to California, and especially to Monterey county, where their efforts along agricultural lines are unexcelled. This may, in a measure, be due to the fact that their ancestors for generations have followed this calling, and thus it comes to the present generations as second nature. Paul Tavernetti was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, August 8, 1854, being one of a large family born to his parents. He was fairly well educated in the schools near his boyhood home, and when he came to the age when it was necessary to learn a trade he decided to become a stonemason. He began his apprenticeship when he was still quite young, and at eighteen he had completed it and was ready to start out in the world for himself. Three of his elder brothers had come to the United States and were located in California, so it was natural that he should come to the new world also. At the age of eighteen he set out from his native land, and on this side was met in Watsonville, Cal., by the brothers, where they went into partnership on the Chittenden ranch. They remained there one year, when they moved to Gonzales, Monterey county, and leased land still in its primitive condition. They worked indefatigably at the seemingly impossible task of clearing the land, and finally Paul Tavernetti had the satisfaction of using the first plow on the ground. He also plowed the ground for the first time across the river, on the Lugo ranch, where he also engaged in raising stock to some extent. The brothers remained together for about five years on these ranches, during which time they had uniformly good crops, notwithstanding the fact that they were overtaken by a very dry season.

When the brothers' interests were divided at the end of the five years Paul Tavernetti remained on the ranch, to which he added in acreage from time to time until he had nine hundred acres under his control, his specialty being the raising of horses, cattle and hogs. He remained on this property seventeen years, when, in 1890, he bought forty acres near Salinas, for which he paid $135 per acre, and again he had to clear the land of stubble before he could build the house and barn, and otherwise prepare the land for habitation and cultivation; here he has made his home ever since. Still later he purchased three hundred and ten acres of land near Natividad, where he raises the products common to this locality—beets, grain, beans and potatoes. All of the land under cultivation is in excellent condition, and yields crops above the average, which is a just reward for the unwearied attention given to it by the owner.

In Gonzales, Monterey county, Mr. Tavernetti was married to Jaocondo Rianda, who was also a native of Switzerland, and nine children have been born of their marriage, as follows: Mary, who is a graduate of the Healds Business College and is now filling a position as bookkeeper in the Spreckels sugar factory; Thomas, who is a graduate of the high school at Salinas and is attending the University of California; Amelia; Achille and Rosa, both attending the high school at Salinas; Paul, Lena, Leo and James. In na-

tional politics Mr. Tavernetti is a Democrat. He is a stockholder and director in the Salinas Valley Savings Bank, and is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Salinas. He has also served as school trustee of the district, filling this position at the time of the building of the school at Spreckels. During his early residence in the county Mr. Tavernetti and his brothers were the moving spirits in making the town of Gonzales a possibility, and wherever they have chanced to make their home the same progressive spirit has been manifest. Fraternally Mr. Tavernetti belongs to Alisal Lodge, No. 163, I. O. O. F., and also to Compromise Encampment of Salinas. He is of an inventive turn of mind and among other useful articles he invented and has patents for a combination wrench.

JAMES GIACOMAZZI.

Many years have passed since, at the dawn of young manhood, James Giacomazzi left the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, where he was born in September of 1848, where he had received his education in common schools and where he had been trained to a knowledge of agricultural pursuits. Upon starting out to make his own way in the world he came to California. The long voyage from Europe finally came to an end, the isthmus of Panama was crossed, with its fifty miles of railroad between Aspinwall and Panama, the voyage north on the Pacific ocean was successfully completed, and the young emigrant found himself in the land of which he had heard so much in the country of his nativity.

Immediately after debarking from the vessel Mr. Giacomazzi visited San Jose and then went to Watsonville, where he made an unsuccessful search for employment. On his return to San Jose he found work at fair wages and for four years he remained there, following any occupation that offered an honorable livelihood. Afterward he worked at Watsonville for three years. With the savings accumulated through frugality and industry, he leased land and began to engage in farm pursuits. Two years later the tract of two hundred acres was sold.

Eight years after coming to California, Mr. Giacomazzi settled in Monterey county in 1875 and since then he has engaged in farming and dairying. Like other farmers, he has had his share of good and bad luck, his most serious misfortune being caused by the dry years which ruined all crops and entailed heavy losses. In 1882 he bought three hundred and thirty-two acres at $18 an acre. The land was covered with brush and stumps and could not be cultivated until he had done much arduous work in clearing. No improvements had been made. The buildings and fences represent his own labors. At this writing he has one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation and utilizes considerable land for the pasturage of his cattle, for he makes a specialty of dairying and raising stock.

The marriage of Mr. Giacomazzi took place in California and united him with Miss Katie Giacomazzi, who died in December, 1900, after having been an invalid for fourteen years. Four sons were born of the union, Vincent, James, William and Elwin, all of whom remain with the father and assist him in the management of the farm. Coming from a country with a republican form of government, Mr. Giacomazzi is a believer in republican institutions and is thoroughly loyal to the land of his adoption. At national elections he votes the Republican ticket, but in local matters he votes for the men he considers best qualified to represent the people irrespective of their political ties. Good schools have enlisted his support, as have all other progressive movements, and in charitable enterprises he has been willing to aid to the extent of his ability.

J. H. ANDRESEN.

The greater part of Mr. Andresen's life has been passed in California, whither he came with his parents in boyhood, so his knowledge of his birthplace and home in the Fatherland from actual experience is limited indeed. He was born in Apenrade, Sleswick-Holstein, December 19th, 1865, the son of Heinrich Andresen, who was also a native of the same town. During young manhood the father came to California to take advantage of the mining possibilities, and for about eight years was engaged in searching for gold on the Feather, American and Yuba rivers and in other mining districts of northern Cali-

fornia. Upon his return to his native land he settled down to business life, established a home by his marriage with Caroline I. Hestorff, and for a few years remained contented with life in the Fatherland. In 1869, however, he returned to California, and with the exception of a few months spent in Watsonville, thereafter made his home in Salinas.

J. H. Andresen received the first insight into books through an attendance of a private school in his native town, and after coming to Salinas, Cal., in 1872 he continued his studies in the public schools of this city and in the University of the Pacific. After teaching school for four years he began reading law preparatory to following the legal profession, and that he successfully accomplished his purpose is best told in the record which he has since made. In addition to building up a large private practice he has served efficiently in a public capacity, having been deputy district attorney for four years. Subsequently he was elected to that office and served four years, and at the present writing (1909) is city attorney of Salinas City. He is also rendering valuable service in the capacity of trustee of the Salinas Public Library. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., of which he is past exalted ruler; Alisal Lodge No. 163, I. O. O. F.; Violet Lodge, Rebekahs; Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Dania Society.

HANS SUNDBERG.

The family represented by this Swedish-American citizen, who for twenty years or more has been identified with the agricultural interests of Monterey county, comes of old and honored Scandinavian lineage. For generations its members lived and labored in the vicinity of Fahlun, Sweden, not far from the Gulf of Bothnia, and there Hans was born, October 17, 1855, being a son of John Hanson, a prosperous citizen of Fahlun and a man held in the highest regard throughout that section of the country. The owner of two farms and a valuable tract of timber, he cut considerable timber each year and eventually disposed of the lands for $9,000. The mother died in Sweden when Hans was thirty-three years of age, and shortly afterward the father, with three sons and a daughter, crossed the ocean to America, settling in Mexico and taking up two hundred acres of raw land.

The surroundings in that country were not altogether agreeable. There were no churches of the faith preferred by the family. Schools had not yet been established. Dissatisfied with conditions, the family gave up their land and removed to California, where they bought unimproved land near Kingsburg, Fresno county, paying $100 for the same. The climate proved unhealthful for the children, the father fell ill and died, the sister with her husband returned to Sweden, and since then the family has been scattered. Of the sons, Olaf lives in Monterey county, Eric in Kern county, and Hans for the past sixteen years has occupied the same farm in Monterey county.

The schools of Sweden afforded Hans Sundberg excellent advantages, and self-culture developed his fine, natural mental endowments, so that while still in the old country he successfully served as correspondent for various papers. Besides possessing considerable literary ability, he is a natural mechanic, and all work of that kind is done in his own shop on the farm. In addition to other qualities he is a practical farmer, energetic and resourceful, and by applying himself to the work at hand he has found agriculture to be profitable in Monterey county. Before leaving Europe he gained a thorough knowledge of farming as conducted in his native land. In addition he had charge of the building of a road in his home province, also kept books for the storekeepers, received excellent recommendations for government work, and had charge of the payments of large sums of money for public purposes.

The marriage of Hans Sundberg took place in Sweden in 1876 and united him with Bertha Hedman, a native of that country. Five children were born of their union, namely: John, August, William, Marie and Ida. All were born in Sweden, with the exception of the youngest, who is a native of California. John is employed at Soledad and Marie is a student in the high school of Salinas, where also she is making a special study of music. Coming to California in 1888, Hans Sundberg has made his home in

Monterey county since the spring of 1892, when he came here from Fresno county, and for a year or more worked for wages. Since then he has rented land from C. Hebert, and in 1909 leased six hundred acres, of which ninety acres were in beans and the balance in grain. The raising of beans has proved a very profitable venture, and the crop is a source of a gratifying revenue each year. Sufficient stock is raised on the farm to supply the needs of Mr. Sundberg in the operation of the land. Politically he has voted the Republican ticket ever since becoming a citizen of the United States. A man of progressive ideas and a high ideal of patriotism, he has contributed to churches and charities to the extent of his ability, and always has been found on the side of measures for the benefit of his community.

MATEO SILACCI.

An illustration of the prosperity which has rewarded the efforts of our Swiss-American citizens may be found in the life of Mateo Silacci, who for almost one-quarter of a century has been identified with the interests of Monterey county and has won recognition as an expert in the dairy industry. Without energy and resolute determination he could not have risen to his present station in the community. Nature endowed him with the faculties necessary to the struggle for a livelihood in a new country. With the keen mind characteristic of his family, he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the English language, which he speaks with the same fluency as his native tongue. One of his noticeable traits is his love of system and order in his business and household affairs, and in this he has the hearty co-operation of his wife, who superintends the home with diligence and neatness unsurpassed.

Mateo Silacci was born at Corippo, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, September 22, 1867, and under the careful training of his widowed mother he was prepared for the responsibilities of life. During January of 1885 he arrived in California and immediately entered the employ of his brother, B. Silacci, at Casa Blanco ranch. For three and one-half years he remained in the same position, without losing a single day from work and receiving $25 a month and board. The earnings were carefully hoarded, for he was a youth of good habits and with no desire to squander money.

On leaving his brother's employ Mr. Silacci worked for four months in the dairy business under William Logwood, who paid him $25 per month and board. Coming to Salinas, he immediately secured work at the same wages with Duncan McKinnon, and remained in that position for one and one-half years. During this period he loaned his savings at eight per cent. per annum. Next he went to Gonzales and formed a partnership with Matt Williams, of whose dairy he took charge. In this partnership he made more money than when working for wages, and he continued with Mr. Williams until 1907, meanwhile milking about one hundred and fifty cows and manufacturing butter that commanded the highest prices. The price of stock was high, but of recent years the dairy products have brought such excellent prices in the markets that the business has been profitable. Mr. Silacci owns property in Salinas and has become known as a prosperous dairyman and wise investor. For about twelve years he has been a naturalized citizen, and during this time he has voted for the men and measures of the Republican party. During 1901 he married Petromella Tanella, who had come from Switzerland a short time prior to their marriage. They are the parents of four sons and one daughter, Emelio and Minnie, twins; Albert; and twins, infants, recently born. The two eldest children attend the local school.

JOSEPH WARTH.

A long and varied experience as an agriculturist in Monterey county has given Mr. Warth a thorough knowledge of the soil of this part of the state. Since his retirement from ranching he has made his home in Salinas, where he is now employed in the city fire department. He is a loyal adherent to the cause of Democracy and in behalf of that party received fitting recognition in his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the state legislature. While he made a forceful campaign he suffered defeat with the rest of the party's candidates.

Joseph Warth was born in Baden, Germany, December 8, 1844, and is a son of the late William and Elizabeth (Giglin) Warth. During 1852 the family crossed the ocean to the United States and settled on Long Island, where the father followed the carpenter's trade. As soon as old enough to earn his own livelihood the son secured employment in New York City in a shoe establishment, remaining there until he decided to seek a home in the west. It was during 1864 that he came to California via the Nicaragua route and settled in Monterey county, where he embarked in ranch pursuits near Blanco on a grant of land owned by David Jacks. The following year his father joined him in this county and soon purchased a large tract of raw land, to the improvement of which he gave his attention, meanwhile receiving the aid of the son. After the death of the father in 1871 the property was divided into three parts and sold.

After the death of his father Joseph Warth removed to a ranch at Peach Tree owned by Miller & Lux, but he remained there a short time only. Soon he purchased and moved to a ranched three miles from Soledad and there he remained until 1898, meeting with his share of good fortune and reverses according to the season. Since 1898 he has made his home in Salinas, where he owns a residence at No. 86 Lang street. August 8, 1869, he was united in marriage with Catherine C. Coneley, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of the following-named children: Joseph W., of San Francisco; Evelina, wife of James Stewart and a resident of Salinas; Albert E., of Salinas; Pearl, Raymond C., Grace and Lillian, who reside with their parents.

JOHN FOLETTA.

It is over thirty years since John Foletta landed on the shores of the United States a stranger in a strange land. Switzerland was his native country, and December 15, 1861, he was born on his father's farm in the canton of Ticino. He grew up to a sturdy boyhood in the active country life on the farm, and at an early age he was forced to see the necessity of making his own way in the world.

Mr. Foletta came to the United States in 1878, when he was about seventeen years of age. Coming direct to California, he readily found work on the various ranches in Santa Cruz county, for his training had been along the line of agriculture altogether. He continued in the employ of others for a number of years, gaining thereby an experience which he was to put to good use later on. This he did in 1902, when he settled on rented property in Monterey county. This consisted of two hundred and seventy-eight acres near Gonzales, which he stocked for dairy purposes, and this, with a number of changes and additions as his growing business demanded, has since been the scene of his activities. The nucleus of his stock for this ranch he brought with him from Santa Cruz county, where he secured a fine breed of Holstein cattle from which he has raised all of the cattle now on his ranch. While stock-raising forms an important feature of his enterprise it nevertheless represents only one branch of his undertaking, for his dairy is without doubt one of the largest and best established enterprises of the kind in this part of Monterey county. Here he cares for and milks one hundred and sixty cows, the milk from which he manufactures into cheese in a factory on the ranch. One hundred and sixty acres of the ranch are planted to alfalfa, while the remainder of the land is used for pasturage. In 1908 Mr. Foletta purchased two hundred and two acres near Gonzales, this being a part of what is known as the Gonzales ranch. Of this he has one hundred and fifty acres in alfalfa, while fifty-two acres are in pasturage. Besides the property already mentioned he rents one hundred acres about one mile from Gonzales which is devoted entirely to raising hay for feed. For a number of years Mr. Foletta has had the assistance and co-operation of his brother Severino in all of his operations, and their united efforts have enabled them to accomplish many times over what each could have handled singly. Severino Foletta was born in Switzerland in 1874, and came to California to join his brother in 1893. After the removal of the elder brother to Monterey county and the establishment of his dairy enterprise he bought an interest in it and since that time the brothers have been associated in whatever has been undertaken.

John Foletta married Miss Savina Dotta in Santa Cruz in 1883. Three children were born

of this marriage, as follows: Florence, the wife of Eugene Tavernetti of Soledad; Mary, the wife of Henry Tavernetti, residing in the vicinity of Camp Phora, near Soledad; and Edwin, who is a student in the school at Gonzales. Fraternally Mr. Foletta is a member of Avalon Lodge No. 89, K. P., of Santa Cruz, and also of the U. A. O. D. of that city. Severino Foletta is also married, his wife in maidenhood having been Miss Maria Della Vacchia, a resident of Gonzales at the time of her marriage, although her birth occurred in Switzerland.

JOSEPH GOMEZ.

No object lesson could be presented by the student of history more striking than the transformation wrought in California during the last forty years. Joseph Gomez well remembers the appearance of the country at that time, when, after a voyage of hardship and peril, he arrived in what is now one of the greatest commonwealths in America. During the intervening years he has made his home continuously in Moss Landing, Monterey county, where he is well known and highly respected.

By birth Mr. Gomez was a subject of Portugal, having been born on one of the Azore Islands, in March, 1853, one of the eight children born to his parents, Loraino and Anna Gomez. Both of the parents are now deceased, as are also three of the children. Joseph was reared in the island home of his parents, under whose careful guidance he had instilled into his mind and heart those principles of honesty and uprightness which have ever since been the foundation of his career. These traits and a sturdy, manly frame were his chief assets when, as a youth of sixteen years, he set out from his early home and came to California, the ship on which he sailed landing in San Francisco. Monterey county in general and Moss Landing in particular was his objective point, and hither he came at once after debarking at the metropolis, arriving at his destination in 1869. It does not fall to the lot of every newcomer to find employment waiting for him, as seemed to be the case with Mr. Gomez. Be that as it may, it is known that he at once secured a position with the Goodall-Perkins Company and has remained with the same employers ever since, a period of forty years. During this time many changes have taken place in the personnel of the management of the business, but through them all Mr. Gomez has been retained, as has also the superintendent of the plant, Hon. S. N. Laughlin, to whom Mr. Gomez appeals as his superior officer.

At the age of twenty-eight years, in 1881, Mr. Gomez formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Mary Hayes, and the only child born of their marriage, Annie, is the wife of Frank Bettencourt, and they make their home in San Francisco. They have one child, a daughter. Ever since taking out naturalization papers, Mr. Gomez has affiliated with the Republican party, giving his allegiance to this political party after a careful study of the platforms of all of the great political parties. None of the citizens in Moss Landing take greater pride in their home town than does Mr. Gomez, who came here a stranger forty years ago and met with such good fortune that he has never had any desire to make his home elsewhere.

JAMES P. SGHEIZA.

The canton of Ticino, Switzerland, is the native home of Mr. Sgheiza and February 15, 1873, the date of his birth. When a mere boy attending school and aiding in the work on the farm, he frequently heard his elders converse concerning California, and as one and another of his acquaintances started for the new world he determined to follow them as soon as opportunity offered. The desired chance came when he was seventeen years of age and the year 1890 found him taking the long and interesting trip to a European harbor, thence across the Atlantic and on to California, where he stopped for eight months in Marin county.

Coming next to Monterey county, Mr. Sgheiza began to work in a dairy. Already he had learned the business of making butter and cheese and now ranks among the experienced men in that industry. After having worked for wages until 1905, he then rented on shares a ranch owned by B. Silacci, a cousin, and there he labored prosperously for three years, meanwhile building up

a dairy of fifty cows and manufacturing butter in large quantities. During 1908 he relinquished his dairy interests and moved to a ranch owned by P. Zabala. Since then he has farmed two hundred and sixty acres, a part of which is seeded to barley each year, while the balance is in summer fallow.

During the period of his residence in Monterey county Mr. Sgheiza has seen many changes. When he came here barley was selling at fifty cents per sack, butter was very low, and indeed prices on all products were below the point of the cost of production. Wages were about $15 per month. At this writing wages are much higher, while the returns from the sale of produce are also much more gratifying to the seller. Having met with success here, he naturally favors Monterey county and has never regretted his removal hither. Ever since becoming a citizen of the United States he has voted the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is associated with the Druids at Salinas. In November of 1905 he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Tonelli, a native of Switzerland, and they are the parents of three children, one son, Albert, and infant twins not named.

ANTONE RIANDA.

The Salinas valley seems to be particularly adapted to the raising of beets, and Mr. Rianda seems also to be particularly fortunate in his success with handling this commodity, having one of the highest records of production in Monterey county, which is twenty-three tons to the acre. The entire ranch of sixty-five acres yields in this proportion, the product being disposed of at the beet sugar factory at Spreckels.

A native of Switzerland, Antone Rianda was born in the Canton of Ticino, January 17, 1842, and the first seventeen years of his life were spent under the native sunny skies. In the meantime he had attended the schools of his home town, and at the age of fourteen began a preparation which was to fit him for the more serious affairs of life. Selecting the trade of stone-cutter as congenial to his tastes, he had followed it for four years when a desire to come to California became paramount to all other ambitions. On the ship Golden Gate he came by way of Panama to the west, landing at San Francisco, June 4, 1859. He had intended to take up work at his trade, but upon finding that the stone in this country was different from that to which he was accustomed, and that it required different tools from those with which he was equipped, he gave up the idea of following that business. He therefore sought employment of another character, and was variously occupied, first in a grocery and later in a restaurant, until 1866, when he went to Watsonville. At that time the railroad ran only as far as San Jose, and from there he took the stage over the mountains. After arriving in Santa Cruz county he worked at anything that promised fair returns for his efforts, and by carefully saving his earnings he was enabled, in the course of a few years, to purchase property. This constituted sixty acres of fine land, and for the following fifteen years he gave his attention to its cultivation, making a specialty of raising hay, grain and corn, and he also was especially successful in raising chickens.

It was while living in Santa Cruz county that Mr. Rianda formed domestic ties, his marriage uniting him with Ellen Nichols, a native of Ireland, but who had been brought to California by her parents when she was eight years old. Six children were born of this marriage, as follows: Albert, a blacksmith by trade; George; Fred, a graduate of the Santa Clara Business College and now employed as bookkeeper by the Ocean Shore Iron Works, of San Francisco; Henry, at home, as are also the two youngest children, Mamie and Katie, who are students in the public schools of Salinas. In 1896 Mr. Rianda sold his ranch in Santa Cruz county and located in the Salinas valley, since which time he has continued to make his home on his present property. As has been stated, he is making a specialty of raising beets on his ranch of sixty-five acres, and in point of productiveness he has the banner ranch in the county.

Since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Rianda has given himself unreservedly to the support of his adopted country, wherein he has been able to make an advancement which in his own country would have been impossible. In politics he is a Republican in national issues, although in local affairs he votes for the men and

measures he considers best qualified to fill public need. His interest in school matters led to his election as a member of the board of trustees of the Green valley school district, in which capacity he rendered valuable service. At the time of the heated discussion regarding the incoming of Chinese he was a delegate to the convention held in Santa Cruz, this meeting being only one of many held in all parts of the state, throughout whose breadth sounded the slogan, "The Chinese must go." Mr. Rianda is well posted on all general topics of interest and keeps abreast of the times on all important matters. He has been an interested witness of the progress made in the state since his arrival within its borders, over fifty years ago, and in this advancement no one takes more pride than does he. Among those with whom he has associated during this time he is thoroughly respected and honored, and among them, too, his word is considered as good as his bond.

NICHOLAS FRUNZ.

Just a quarter of a century ago, with little in his favor but youth and a willing heart and hand, Mr. Frunz came to the United States. With these as his chief assets he has been able to accumulate all that he now has and take his place among the prosperous citizens of Monterey county. Memory of his boyhood days takes him back to a home in Switzerland, nestled among the snow-capped mountains, where his birth occurred in Canton Unterwalden in 1866. His parents were hard-working farmers, and as a dutiful son he did all that he could to relieve them of such chores as he was able to perform.

The prospect of a larger scope for his abilities brought Nicholas Frunz to the United States in 1884, at which time he was eighteen years of age. California was his destination, and he came direct to Sonoma county and accepted the first honorable work that offered, which was on a ranch in the vicinity of Lakeville. He continued in that locality for about five years, when he went to San Benito county and was similarly employed for about four years. At the end of this time he came to Monterey county, and this has ever since been his home. For a time he was employed on ranches in the vicinity of Chualar, but since 1901 he has had entire charge of the Somavia dairy of one thousand acres, near Gonzales, which is one of the most representative enterprises of the kind in the county. This he operates on shares with others, he himself having ninety cows, the milk from which he manufactures into cheese upon the ranch. In addition to the dairy he raises hogs, cattle and horses, this industry in itself bringing in a good income.

Before her marriage Mrs. Frunz was Miss Mary Feisther, a native of Switzerland, and two children have been born to them, John and Frank.

MANUEL QUILLA.

Among the active and industrious citizens of Monterey county is Manuel Quilla, who has been identified with the development and prosperity of the section around Salinas for a number of years. Mr. Quilla was born in the Azores Islands in 1872, a subject to the crown of Portugal. He was not the first of his immediate family to find a home elsewhere, for his father and an elder sister had preceded him to America a number of years. He was a lad of only fourteen years of age when he determined to come to the United States and join his father and sister, who had come to California and were located in San Mateo county. Before coming to this country he had become familiar with farming as carried on in his native surroundings, and it was along this line of endeavor that he sought employment. His efforts were rewarded by securing a position on a ranch in San Mateo county, where he had charge of one hundred cows, the milk from which was manufactured into cheese in a factory on the ranch. The undertaking was in splendid working order when, on account of the owner wishing to divide the property, the business had to be given up.

It was at this juncture that Mr. Quilla came to Monterey county and rented the property on which he now resides, comprising fourteen hundred acres of excellent land, conveniently located, lying only a short distance from Salinas. Here he maintains a dairy of one hundred and seventy cows, an undertaking which requires the services

of five hired men in addition to his own. All of the milk is manufactured into cheese, of which there is an average of three tons every month, and as his product is of an excellent quality there is a constantly growing demand for his brand of cheese. His long training in this special line of agriculture has made him an adept in the dairy business.

In 1898 Mr. Quilla formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Yole J. Perelli, a native of Italy, and five children have been born of their marriage, as follows: Louisa, Virgillia, Clara Belle, Mary Agnes and Madalena B., all of whom were born in San Mateo county. Politically Mr. Quilla is an advocate of Republican principles, and fraternally he is associated with the Foresters of America and the U. P. E. C.

FREDERICK L. BARNHISEL.

The name of Barnhisel has been associated with the history of California ever since the year 1852, when Lewis Barnhisel came to the state with his parents, he then being a boy of fifteen years. Previous to this his life had been passed in the locality of his birthplace, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. A six-months voyage around the Horn finally landed the family at their destination, San Francisco, and from there they went to Redwood City, San Mateo county. About four years later Lewis Barnhisel returned to Ohio, engaging in business there for several years, and in the meantime was united in marriage. Subsequently he returned to California and settled in San Jose, Santa Clara county, purchasing and locating upon property which is his home at the present time. The children born of the marriage of Lewis and Mary (Betts) Barnhisel are as follows: Emma B.; Frederick L.; Arthur H., a resident of Tacoma, Wash.; Grace, the wife of C. B. Hudson, of Pacific Grove; Edith, the wife of Forest Fisher, of Portland, Ore.; and Walter, a resident of Seattle. All of the children were born in California.

Next to the oldest of the children comprising the parental family, Frederick L. Barnhisel was born in San Jose April 12, 1868, and with his brothers and sisters was given good advantages for an education in the public schools of San Jose. Under the instruction and training of his father he gained an understanding of the principles of agriculture while he was yet a boy, so that by the time he reached young manhood he was equipped with a knowledge that fitted him to begin life independently. This he did in 1891, when, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to Hollister and purchased a tract of one hundred acres two miles south of the city, and this has since been the scene of his activities. At the time of purchasing the property he set it out to apricot, peach and prune trees, and as a result of his thorough understanding of horticulture he now has one of the finest orchards in San Benito county, his average yield being over four hundred tons of fruit per annum. The fruit industry is a subject to which Mr. Barnhisel has given much thought and study, and the great success with which he is meeting is only the just reward for his unremitting efforts and concentration along this special line of agriculture. He has also made a special study of the eucalyptus tree, and his plan to grow them for commercial purposes is the first attempt of the kind known in San Benito county. He has recently planted a grove of these trees on fifty acres of land which he owns north of Hollister, and from these he expects large returns in a few years, as they are rapid growers and will sell readily for timber or fuel.

Mr. Barnhisel was married April 25, 1895, to Miss Marion Dean, a native of Vermont, and two daughters have been born to them, Laura and Winifred. Mr. Barnhisel's name is well and favorably known in fraternal circles, his name appearing on the roster of the Woodmen of the World, Masons and Odd Fellows.

VICTOR BIDACHE.

Though nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the death of Victor Bidache, his life and accomplishments are still fresh in the memories of old settlers in Monterey county, into whose midst he came during the mining days of 1850. He was born in the southern part of France in 1828, and was a young man of about

twenty-two years when he came to California and located in what has since become the thriving city of Salinas. Instead of going into the mines as did the majority of the new comers, he opened a house for the accommodation of the traveling public, and as proprietor of the famous old Washington house he gained a reputation for hospitality and good cheer throughout the country, far and near. Subsequently he established the Plaza hotel at San Juan, here as in his first undertaking being entirely successful.

While Mr. Bidache was well known as "mine host" throughout the country, he was equally well known as a prosperous rancher, owning two of the largest ranches in the county. He first purchased and maintained a large cattle and sheep ranch about two miles from Salinas, and later purchased what is known as the Guadalupe ranch, twelve miles from the city. Physically, Mr. Bidache was a man of splendid proportions and strength, the result of a lifelong training in athletics, which enabled him to perform many feats of strength.

Mr. Bidache was twice married, and two of his children survive, Leopold, born of the first marriage, now a resident of Sacramento, and Herbert L., of Salinas.

JOHN LOCATELLI.

Many of the natives of Switzerland have been attracted to California, where they find opportunity to carry out their ideas of farming on a larger and more satisfactory scale than would be possible in their own country. John Locatelli was born in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1864, and came to the United States when he was a youth of twenty years. May 18, 1884, was the date of his arrival in Monterey county. After he had worked in the employ of others for about two years, he rented seven hundred and seventy-four acres of the Espinosa ranch near Greenfield, Monterey county, on which property he has since made his home. Here he carries on diversified farming, having quite a large acreage devoted to barley and wheat, and in addition to this raises sufficient cattle for his own use and a fine grade of horses, having a thoroughbred stallion. All of the improvements on the ranch have been made by Mr. Locatelli.

Mr. Locatelli was married in 1907 to Miss Paulina Franscioni, at the time of her marriage a resident of Gonzales. One child, Rosie, has been born of their marriage. Since coming to this country Mr. Locatelli has been a hard worker, but he is happy that a kindly fate directed him to this particular part of the west. He takes a commendable interest in school matters in his home county and for one term served as a trustee of Romie district.

HENRY RIANDA.

One of the most up-to-date and enterprising ranch industries in Monterey county is that owned and managed by Henry Rianda, in the vicinity of Gonzales. Here he makes a specialty of dairying, manufacturing his own cheese, besides raising sufficient hay and grain to feed his cattle. Much of Mr. Rianda's ability and success in the line of business which he has chosen may be traced to a hereditary tendency, for he comes from a long line of antecedents whose lives were spent as dairymen in Switzerland. He himself was born in that country, his birth occurring in canton Ticino in 1865. When sixteen years of age he followed the course which many of his countrymen had carried out and came to the United States to take advantage of the opportunities here offered to young men of push and determination.

Coming direct to Gonzales, Cal., in 1882, Henry Rianda had no difficulty in finding employment, his first work being on a ranch in this vicinity. Two years in the employ of others gave him confidence in his ability to undertake an enterprise on his own account, and in 1884 he leased nine hundred acres of land located between Gonzales and Soledad, which he sowed entirely to grain, making a specialty of barley, although he also raised some wheat and hay. The fact that he remained on this property for over twenty years is ample evidence that the undertaking was a success, and when he gave it up in October, 1908, it was for the purpose of locating on land which he had recently purchased in this vicinity. His ranch includes one thousand

acres, one half of which he uses for dairy purposes, while the remainder is in grain, with the exception of fifty acres in alfalfa. Seventy-five cows supply product for his dairy, in connection with which he also maintains a cheese factory. Besides the various interests just mentioned Mr. Rianda also raises sufficient stock to supply his own needs, is interested in a harvesting company, and also owns stock in the Farmers Mercantile Company of Soledad. In addition to the home ranch of one thousand acres he also owns two hundred and fifty acres in the irrigation district near Gonzales, all of which he has planted to alfalfa, a commodity which produces abundantly and commands high prices in the market.

Mr. Rianda's marriage united him with Miss Avarillio Tavernetti, a daughter of a well-known resident of Gonzales, Vincent Tavernetti. Seven children have been born of this marriage, as follows: Pauline, at home; Henry, attending the Gonzales high school; Thomas, Minnie, Frederick and Ernest, who are pupils in the Somavia school; and Raymond, the youngest child. The parents are giving their children every advantage within their power to bestow and training them to habits of usefulness and uprightness, with the view to making them helpful citizens. Mr. Rianda has indeed been a valuable acquisition to the community in which he has made his home for so many years, his helpful encouragement and support being limited only by the number of projects brought before his notice. He has taken a special interest in school matters and for three years served as trustee of the Camp Phora school district. Politically he is a believer in Republican principles, and fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows order of Gonzales.

JOHN AUGUST JOHNSON.

Sweden has furnished a number of enterprising citizens to Monterey county, none of whom is better known or more cordially welcomed among her better class of residents than John A. Johnson. He was born October 18, 1845, on his parents' farm in that country, and in the schools near his birthplace he was educated until his services were necessary to his father in the care and management of the farm.

John A. Johnson dutifully remained with his father, co-laboring with him on the farm until he had attained his twenty-fifth year, when he brought his youth and experience to the New World to cope with the new experiences which every foreigner has to encounter. Coming to Monterey county, he found plenty of opportunity for young men of muscle and brawn on the ranches in the neighborhood of Salinas, and for seven or eight years thereafter he found constant employment in this capacity. This experience made him courageous to undertake a ranch of his own, and at the end of this time he rented the Hartnell ranch of one hundred and sixty-three acres in close proximity to Salinas. During the five years that he was the proprietor of this property he saved of his earnings whatever was not necessary to defray his expenses, and was thus at the end of this time enabled to become a property owner on his own account, purchasing a ranch of four hundred and fifty acres close to Natividad, which was his market town and postoffice. A similar period was also spent in that community, when he sold his ranch and stock, the raising of which had been his specialty, Mr. Ollason assuming the responsibilities. Mr. Johnson then rented the Spence property of seven hundred acres, discontinuing his lease, however, three years later. His leasehold on his present property dates from the year 1888, when he rented five hundred acres of the David Jacks ranch, all of the land being in grain, while in addition he also rents four hundred and eighty acres of pasture land, on which he does a large business in raising cattle for the market. Besides the various pieces of property which he rents Mr. Johnson in 1901 bought four hundred acres of land near Deep Well station, this being in grain entirely.

From the foregoing account of Mr. Johnson's activities it would seem that his time was well filled, but notwithstanding this he still has time for the social amenities of life. For the past eight years he has been a trustee of Chualar Canyon school district. Mr. Johnson's marriage occurred in 1883 and united him with Miss Caroline Olesen, who at her death, October 29, 1908, left nine children to mourn her loss. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Carl William, Frank Albert, Henry Walter, Gottleib

Randolph, Oxel Fabian, Harry Rodolph, Selma Occelina, Olga Louisa and Nannie Otidia, all living in the vicinity of Chualar, and who since the death of the wife and mother are dutifully looking after the father's comfort and interests.

JOSEPH F. GIACOMAZZI.

The name of pioneer rightly belongs to Mr. Giacomazzi by reason of his indentification with the agricultural interests of Monterey county, whither he came in 1874, and which has since been the scene of his activities along this line, as well as in commercial and financial undertakings.

As the name would indicate Mr. Giacomazzi is a native of Switzerland, that being the home of his ancestors for many generations, his own birth occurring in the canton of Ticino in 1857. Boyhood and youth were passed in sight of the mountains, and as his parents were tillers of the soil, much of his own life was passed in out-of-door employment in doing the share of the farm work that generally falls to the lot of farmers sons. It was while performing these homely duties that his mind often reverted to the New World and he lost no opportunity to gain information concerning the advantages which it offered to ambitious young men. All of his efforts to gain information tended to strengthen his belief that it was his duty as well as his privilege to come to the New World and make a start in life, and this he did in 1874. The vessel on which he made the voyage landed at the port of New York and from there he came direct to California and in Watsonville found employment as a ranch hand. This and other lines of employment occupied his time profitably for sixteen years, and at the end of this time, in 1890, he came to Monterey county and has since made it his home. He first located on rented property. This lies in what is known as the Espinoza tract and is well adapted to the raising of barley, which is his chief crop, and in addition he also raises horses for his own use and for market, which have always brought the highest prices.

It might seem that the care of nine hundred acres of land would consume all of Mr. Giacomazzi's energies, but in reality the care of his property forms but one of the interests which make demands upon his time, as the following will prove: He is a stockholder in the Soledad Mercantile Company, and is also a stockholder in several banking institutions of Monterey county, all of which benefit by his good judgment in business matters. For a number of years he has been the official government crop reporter for this section of the state, his efficiency and accuracy in detail in everything that he undertakes making him well fitted to fill this position. In his political sympathies he is a Republican, and as a delegate he has represented his party on two occasions in state convention, and has also served as county delegate for years. Fraternally he holds membership in Lodge No. 113, K. P., of Watsonville, and in Court No. 153, Foresters of America, of Soledad. At present Mr. Giacomazzi is retired from business and taking a well earned rest from busy life, and his competency may be well envied by his host of friends. In the near future he may take up another business which he has in view.

FERDINAND FRANSCIONI.

The qualities noticeable in his countrymen were found in the character of the late Ferdinand Franscioni, a native of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, where he was born in 1837. He came to California in 1868 and settled at San Jose, but later removed to Watsonville. The country pleased him and the opportunity for earning a livelihood seemed all that could be desired, so he sent back to Switzerland for his family and was then joined at Watsonville by his wife, Mrs. Caroline Franscioni, a native of the same country as himself, and a woman of great resolution of character and energy in action. During 1885 the family removed to a farm near Gonzales and later settled on a ranch near Soledad, where the husband and father died in 1898.

Surviving Mr. Franscioni are his widow and five children, the latter being as follows: Andrew, who is engaged in ranching at Fort Romie on the Mission ranch; Walter, who is farming on the Zabala tract and is a well-known member of the Soledad Lodge, Foresters of America; Mary, wife of Vincent Ioppini, and residing at Soledad; Victor, who is married and resides at Fort Romie; and Corinne, who makes her home

with her mother on the ranch. The two sons, Walter and Victor, with their mother purchased two hundred and seventy acres in the Greenfield tract, where they are engaged in raising alfalfa and barley. In addition they rent eight hundred acres of the Zabala ranch and are there engaged in raising barley, also utilize the pasture land for their horses and cattle, some of these being raised each year. Besides their agricultural holdings they are stockholders in the Soledad Mercantile Company and their interests are further enlarged by the acquisition of a threshing machine with outfit, this being in constant use during the threshing season each year. The family are energetic and useful members of local society and possess a broad knowledge of agriculture as well as thorough information concerning local farm affairs.

ANTONIO S. BORDGES.

Yet another of those born under the flag of Portugal and now a citizen of the United States is Antonio S. Bordges, who for the past thirty years has been a prosperous rancher just outside the limits of Salinas. Born on one of the Azore Islands, he remained with his parents on his island home until a lad of sixteen years, when he boarded a vessel which landed him in the port of Boston, Mass., after an uneventful voyage. After remaining in that eastern metropolis for eighteen months he came to California and located at Half-Moon Bay, San Mateo county, where he secured employment as a dairy and farm hand. Actuated by a desire to see the country as well as to gain experience in the methods of farming in this part of the country, he went to San Jose and Gilroy, in Santa Clara county, where for three years he was similarly employed. From there he came to Monterey county, and near Salinas purchased the ranch on which he now lives and which has been his home for the past thirty years. The property comprises one hundred and twenty-five acres and is devoted exclusively to sheep-raising and general farming. At one time he operated a thresher in partnership with his brother, Manuel S. Bordges, who like himself is one of the enterprising ranchers of this vicinity.

The marriage of Antonio S. Bordges occurred in 1889 and united him with Miss Annie Phillips, who was a resident of the Pajaro valley at the time of her marriage, and was reared and educated in Monterey county, her father, Joseph Phillips, being one of the well-known residents of Castroville. Nine children, five daughters and four sons, have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bordges, as follows: Mary, Nellie, Constantia, Rosie, Adaline, Annie, Mathew, Antonio and Edward.

ANTONIO JOSEPH SEMAS.

Of the numerous nations who have contributed to the citizenship of the commonwealth of California comparatively few trace their origin to the Azore Islands, but of those born on that far-off island who later made this state their adopted home, none has added to her citizenship more truly than the late Antonio J. Semas. Born in 1842, he was reared in his island home until nineteen years of age, when he set sail for the United States and landed in Boston, Mass. From there he went to Fall River, in the same state, but after he had been there five months he concluded to come to the Pacific coast country and soon afterward we find him located in San Benito county. In those days sheep-raising was a profitable undertaking, and this he followed with splendid success for about five years, when he gave it up and for about two years carried on a ranch in the vicinity of Watsonville, Santa Cruz county. Returning to San Benito county, he followed cattle-raising for seven years, when he came to Monterey county and located on the DeSerpa ranch near Salinas, where for four years he made a specialty of raising grain. From Salinas he then went to Alameda county, and near Centerville he operated a dairy and carried on general farming for about four years. Coming back to Monterey county at the end of this time, he located at Spreckels and began raising beets for the manufacture of sugar, an undertaking which thus far had been the most successful of any he had engaged in, and one which he continued to follow for nine years. From there he came to the vicinity of Salinas and purchased the Manuel S. Bordges ranch, a tract of

seventy-nine acres, which was his home and the scene of his activities throughout the remainder of his life. Since his death, which occurred April 4, 1906, the ranch has been maintained by his wife, who is a woman of ability and one thoroughly capable of discharging the duties which thus devolve upon her. All of the land is under cultivation and is devoted almost entirely to the raising of grain.

Before her marriage, which occurred in Centerville, Alameda county, January 15, 1894, Mrs. Semas was Miss Agnes Zloria. She is the mother of five children, Harry, Carrie, Katie, Louis and Marguerite, all of whom are receiving the benefits of a public school education. By a former marriage Mr. Semas became the father of seven children, as follows: Frank; Mary; Tony, who served in the United States navy for four years and is now a resident of Watsonville; Manuel, a rancher near Blanco; Jack, on the home ranch; Virginia; and William, who is also assisting in the management of the home ranch.

BLAETTLER BROTHERS.

Under the name of Blaettler brothers, Melchior and Peter Blaettler are associated with Frank Kiser in the management of the Malarin ranch, located in Monterey county not far from the town of Chualar. This is one of the most up-to-date ranches in this part of the county, having an equipment for supplying irrigation which is unsurpassed. The ranch includes eleven hundred acres, upon which a specialty is made of dairying, two hundred cows supplying the cheese factory which is maintained in connection with the ranch.

Melchior and Peter Blaettler are natives of canton Opwalden, Switzerland, where they were reared and educated and made their home until 1881, when they came to the United States. Coming at once to California, they obtained employment in Monterey county on the dairy ranch of C. S. Abbott, then under the management of William Logwood. There they remained until 1895, when they bought out Mr. Logwood's farming material and settled on the Natividad ranch, an undertaking which proved a wise one and was maintained successfully for ten years. Upon selling out their interest at the end of this time the brothers formed an association with Frank Kiser in the maintenance of the Malarin ranch, as previously stated.

Peter Blaettler formed domestic ties in 1908, by his marriage with Miss Bernardino Miller, a native of Monterey county.

EDWARD E. ANDERSEN.

Although Mr. Andersen has been a resident of California since 1884, it was not until 1907 that he took up his abode in Monterey county, where, though comparatively a newcomer, he has gathered around him a ranching enterprise which might do justice to one of many more years standing. The recollections of his boyhood take him back in memory to Denmark, where in 1865 he was born into the home of Capt. Lars. H. and Christiana Andersen, who were also natives and lifetime residents of Denmark. His father being captain of a vessel on the high seas, Edward E. naturally inherited a love for life on the deep also, and after his school days were over, which terminated with his confirmation at the age of fourteen, he gave vent to his long cherished ambition to go to sea. He followed this calling for five years, when, in 1884, he came to California, having become interested in this part of the United States through the fact that an elder brother had come hither by way of Cape Horn some time previously.

Going direct to Santa Cruz county, where his brother was located, Edward E. Andersen readily found work on ranches, receiving for his labor $25 a month. He was not content to remain in the employ of others long, however, and as soon as he was able to find a suitable place he leased seventeen hundred acres in that county, stocked with one hundred and eighty cows, for which he paid an annual rental of $3,000. Even at this high rental Mr. Andersen made a success of the undertaking, and during the eleven years that he had the property in charge he became known as one of the best informed and most successful dairymen in Santa Cruz county. After giving up the management of the property just mentioned Mr. Andersen assumed the control of the Baldwin dairy, one of the largest dairy enter-

prises in Santa Cruz county, and there as in his former undertaking he made a great success of the enterprise. Although he did not become personally identified with Monterey county until recently, Mr. Andersen had for years recognized the happy combination of rich soil, climate and surroundings which awaited the settler, and here he came in 1907 determined to make it his home the remainder of his life. Locating in the vicinity of Salinas, he purchased two hundred acres for which he paid $71 an acre, besides purchasing the home place of three hundred acres for $46 an acre. Both properties have undergone remarkable changes even in the short time Mr. Andersen has had them under his control, which demonstrates his ability and preseverance in whatever he undertakes. As in his former undertakings he is making a specialty of dairying, besides which he raises grain, both for his own use and for the market.

In Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, Mr. Andersen was united in marriage with Miss Lina Petersen, one of his own countrywomen, and four children were born to them, all natives of Santa Cruz county. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Louis Edward, Martin P., May Louise and Earl B. Mr. Andersen has always taken more than a passing interest in educational matters, and during his residence in Santa Cruz county was school trustee and clerk of the school board in Laguna district for five years. He is also interested in the welfare of the Republican party, having on a number of occasions served as a delegate to county conventions. Energetic and enterprising, Mr. Andersen is one of the wide-awake citizens who stands ready to give his support to any undertaking that has for its object the uplifting of his fellow-men.

SERAFINO SETTRINI.

The dairy business commands the close attention and painstaking oversight of Mr. Settrini, who displays the same foresight, knowledge and sagacious judgment in the industry that has marked the majority of his countrymen in whatever part of the world destiny may lead them. Since 1904 he has been established on the Patton ranch in partnership with Mr. Codoni and has operated about one thousand acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are sown to grain for hay. The dairy comprises from seventy-five to eighty cows and the product is principally cheese, which is manufactured on the ranch according to the most modern methods, supplementing the skill evinced by the old Swiss cheesemakers.

The canton of Ticino, Switzerland, is the native home of Mr. Settrini, and March 5, 1863, the date of his birth. His father, James, who was born in the same canton in 1841, immigrated to the United States during mature years and settled in California, where he worked for wages at Point Reyes, Marin county. However, he never fully felt at home far from the scenes of youth and the friends of early life, and in 1885 he returned to Switzerland, where he has remained to the present time, living quietly and contentedly amid the old familiar scenes.

Having come to California in November of 1884, Serafino Settrini felt satisfied with the prospects in the west to a degree that prevented him from returning to Europe with his father the following year. His life in the old country had been very uneventful and included attendance at the common schools, labor on the home farm and a service of forty-five days in the Swiss army. He can scarcely recall the time when he was unfamiliar with the dairy business and the manufacture of cheese as conducted on the farms of Switzerland. It was natural, therefore, on coming to California that he should seek employment in an industry with which he was familiar, and for seven years he worked at dairying in Marin county. Eventually he came to Monterey county, where a brother-in-law had established his home. For a time he worked as a farm hand on ranches, but in 1904 he embarked in the dairying business with Mr. Codoni as a partner and since then he has devoted his attention very closely to the details of the work.

The marriage of Mr. Settrini took place in 1891 and united him with Celestia Codoni, who was born in Switzerland. They are the parents of four children, namely: Clara, who was born in Marin county; Henry, Walter and Augustus, born in Monterey county. No local movement possesses greater interest to Mr. Settrini than the maintenance of high-grade schools and since

he was elected trustee of the Natividad district in 1908 he has given considerable thought and time to the improvement of the educational opportunities offered by the district. Other local projects also find him a progressive promoter and among the Swiss-American settlers of Monterey county his reputation is the highest, his standing the most enviable. In fraternal relations he is associated with King City Lodge No. 358, I. O. O. F., and has been interested in the philanthropies conducted by the order.

EDWARD ANDERSON.

Life on the high seas had constituted Mr. Anderson's highest ambition, until in the course of his travels he came into the harbor of San Francisco, after which he became a landsman from choice, and with as much avidity as he had chosen the life of the sailor ten years previously. Edward Anderson was born in Sweden October 12, 1851, and under the clear skies of his Scandinavian home, with its active outdoor life, he grew to a stalwart manhood. When he was eighteen years old he gave expression to a deep-seated desire to go to sea, and this he did in 1869, when he shipped as ordinary seaman on board a Swedish vessel. For ten years thereafter he followed life on the high seas continuously, in the meantime entering all of the important ports on the globe. His first impressions of California date back to the year 1879, when the ship Knight Commander from Liverpool on which he was one of the crew, entered the harbor of San Francisco. He was charmed with the country from the first and determined thenceforth to change his plans to conform to a life on land.

From San Francisco Mr. Anderson went to Marin county, where he had a brother living, and after making him a short visit he came to Monterey county, at a time when crops were being gathered, and he had no difficulty in finding employment in the harvest field. Subsequently he returned to San Francisco, where for about a year he was employed in a candle factory, and at the end of this time he came back to Monterey county, settling at that time on the Jacks property, which has since been his home. This consists of four hundred and seventy-five acres near Chualar, which he devotes entirely to the raising of grain, making a specialty of barley. One of Mr. Anderson's characteristics is concentration, and in exercising this in whatever he undertakes he cannot fail, hence his success in his ranch enterprise.

Edward Anderson formed domestic ties in 1880, when he was united with Miss Botilda Johnson, who like himself is a native of Sweden. Eight children were born of this marriage, as follows: Elmer, who assists his father in the conduct of the ranch; Gilbert P., engaged in a merchandise business in Chualar; John, a resident of Watsonville, this state; Albion, also at home and assisting with the duties of the ranch; Annie, deceased; Jennie, the wife of Jacob Boysen, of Chualar; and Abby and Linda, both still at home with their parents. Politically Mr. Anderson votes for the candidates of the Republican party.

JOHN FREITAS.

In all but in birth, John Freitas is an American citizen, for while he was still a small child he was brought to the United States by his parents and has never known any other home. He was born on one of the Azores Islands in the north Atlantic ocean, May 13, 1871, this Portuguese possession having been the home of the parents for many years. The vessel on which they sailed landed them at the port of Boston, and from there they made their way direct to California, of whose advantages they had heard glowing reports. Coming direct to Monterey county, the father found plenty of opportunity to employ his abilities as an agriculturist, and in Carmel valley he engaged in farming and stock-raising for many years.

The earliest recollections of John Freitas are of his boyhood days spent on the farm in Carmel valley, where he assisted his father when not attending the short term of the village school in the vicinity of the home farm. With the close of his school days father and son united their efforts on the home place and for many years they labored amicably and profitably together. In 1898, however, the son set out on his own behalf, and coming to Spreckels, rented one hundred and forty acres on which he has

since made a specialty of raising beets for the sugar factory in this vicinity. His product is of an especially fine quality and consequently is always in great demand. In addition to raising this vegetable he also deals in fine draft horses, having at the head of his stock a Percheron stallion valued at $3,600 which he imported from France.

Mr. Freitas' marriage united him with a native daughter of California, his wife before her marriage being Miss Lottie Machado of Carmel valley. Four children have come to brighten their home, Louise, Grace, Roy and Inez, the two eldest attending the public school at Spreckels. Fraternally Mr. Freitas is a member of the U. P. E. C.

CHARLES BADASCI.

In the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, Charles Badasci was born, January 1, 1863. Dairy farming formed the means of support for their family, and in performing his share of the work Charles gained his first knowledge of the business. He was a young man of twenty years when, in 1883, he set out from his native land with California as his destination. The ocean voyage and the journey across the country to the Pacific coast was accomplished in due time. He finally reached Monterey county and at once found work on ranches in the country round about. For about five years he was content to remain in the employ of others, in the meantime learning the language and customs of this country and also becoming familiar with the methods of ranching as conducted in this western country.

In 1888, however, Mr. Badasci felt entirely competent to undertake a ranch on his own account and took a lease on one thousand acres of land near Moss Landing, which he maintained with success for sixteen years. In 1904, however, he disposed of his dairy and stock to his brother and located on his present property near Gonzales. This consists of two hundred acres of land well suited to dairy purposes, on which he maintains eighty cows of fine breed, the milk from which he manufactures into cheese on the ranch. On the land not used for dairy purposes or for raising hogs Mr. Badasci raises large quantities of alfalfa, having ninety-six acres in this commodity. Until recently he also owned seven hundred and seventy acres in hill land, but he has disposed of all of this with the exception of one hundred acres, which he uses as pasture for his cattle.

Mr. Badasci was married in 1903 to Miss Hay Danini, a resident of Gonzales, where their marriage was celebrated.

CIPRIANO VALENZULA.

The truism that "in union there is strength" is brought to mind in noting the accomplishments of Martin Valenzula and his sons on the homestead ranch near Gonzales, on which the father settled many years ago. He is a native of California, his birth having occurred in Los Angeles in 1835, and his entire life has been spent in the Golden state. His marriage united him with a native daughter of the state, Miss Maria Rodriguez, who was born in Santa Cruz, and eight children have been born to them. Named in the order of their birth, they are as follows: Cipriano, Fidel, Joseph, Frank, Henry, John, Maggie and Carrie, the latter the wife of Manuel Ruiz, of Gonzales. All of the children with the exception of the married daughter still make their home with their parents on the old homestead, where for so many years parents and children have worked harmoniously together, contented with the results of their labor and happy in their surroundings.

At the time of the birth of Cipriano Valenzula in 1869 the parents were making their home in Santa Cruz, Cal., but two years thereafter the family home was transferred to Monterey county, the father at that time, 1871, purchasing the property upon which he has since lived near Gonzales. When Cipriano became of school age he attended the district schools in the vicinity of Gonzales and gradually grew familiar with farm duties also in the meantime. Finally, as the eldest son of the family, he became his father's right hand man in the care and management of the property and much of the responsibility still devolves upon him, notwithstanding the fact that all of the other sons have their stipulated duties and perform them conscientious-

ly. The ranch includes one hundred and forty-nine and three-quarters acres, all of which is kept in a high state of cultivation as the result of a thorough understanding of keeping the soil in a healthy and productive state. Aside from supplying the home needs with garden vegetables the land is devoted exclusively to raising grain, a commodity which finds a ready market at good prices.

PETER DANINI.

A combination of circumstances tending to make Monterey county an exceptional dairying country has been recognized and taken advantage of in a remarkable degree by the natives of Switzerland, where dairying has been brought to a fine art, and among those who have thus transferred their knowledge and ability and are taking advantage of the opportunities in California, mention belongs to Peter Danini. He was born in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1869, and was brought up in the vicinity of his birthplace, attending the public schools near his home and altogether passing a very uneventful boyhood. His father was a farmer and the practical training which he of necessity received as the son of a farmer was his principal stock in trade, when, as a young man of twenty years, he set out for the United States.

The year 1889 found Peter Danini taking leave of home and friends with the intention of establishing himself where he could make the most of his ability and knowledge, and having heard through fellow-countrymen of the superior advantages in California, he lost no time in reaching the Pacific coast after debarking at the eastern port. Going to San Luis Obispo county, he was successful in securing employment on a dairy ranch near San Luis Obispo, a position which he held for six months, and which he gave up in order to establish a business of his own. Coming to Monterey county he leased a ranch of four hundred acres near Gonzales for the purpose of establishing a dairy, and that the undertaking was a wise one may be judged from the fact that he continued there uninterruptedly for eleven years. During this time he gained considerable practical experience in American methods of dairying and had also laid by means sufficient to enable him to purchase land. This he did in 1900, when he purchased of Thomas Graves and Paul Bidache two hundred and nine acres in the Malarin district, which is convenient to the markets of Gonzales. This he maintains as a dairy, having thirty cows in his herd, and in connection with his ranch he also manufactures cheese. All of his stock is of the finest breed, and his product is therefore necessarily of the finest quality and in constant demand. Hay and grain sufficient to supply his own demands he raises on the ranch, and taken as a whole he has one of the most complete and well-equipped dairy ranches in this part of the county. In addition to the home ranch he also owns five valuable residence lots in Gonzales, all of which goes to prove his satisfaction with this part of California, both from a business view and as a desirable place to rear his family.

Mr. Danini's marriage occurred in 1897, uniting him with Miss Wilhelmina Dotta, and three sons have been born to them, Emil, Andre and Walter, all of whom are pupils in the Somavia district school. Mr. Danini takes a commendable interest in the various plans which from time to time are promulgated for the upbuilding of his home community, no project of this character ever failing for lack of his support or practical help. At this writing (1909) he is serving as a trustee of Somavia school district. Politically he is a Republican in his sympathies.

JOSEPH R. SILVEIRA.

There is probably no state in the Union that lays claim to a more cosmopolitan population than California, and among those now resident here who were formerly subject to the crown of Portugal, is Joseph R. Silveira, who for the past twenty years has operated ranches in Monterey county. Born on one of the Azores Islands, in the North Atlantic ocean, in 1856, he was reared and educated there, and there also he gained his first insight into agricultural life through assisting his father in the duties on the latter's farm.

Until he was seventeen years of age Joseph R. Silveira gave his father the benefit of his services, and at that age, in 1873, he determined to strike out in the world on his own behalf. The records

do not state whether he came to California entirely by the water route, or whether he landed on the eastern shore of the United States and thence came overland to the Pacific coast. It is known, however, that he located in Fresno, Cal., in 1873, and the same year entered into the sheep-raising business in that vicinity. At that time sheep could run at will over the vast ranges, but as settlements sprang up the ranges became more circumscribed, until finally sheep-raising became unprofitable. It was this circumstance that led Mr. Silveira to discontinue the business in 1889, at which time he located in Monterey county. However, he still owns his property in Fresno county, which he rents as pasture land to Miller & Lux. The property upon which he now resides lies in close proximity to the village of Blanco, and comprises one hundred and forty acres, the greater portion of which is sown to barley.

Mr. Silveira's marriage occurred in Salinas in 1889 and united him with Miss Vierra, a native of this county. Two children have been born to them, William, who is a student in the high school, and Mamie, who is being trained in a convent in Salinas. Though Mr. Silveira notes very little difference between his native land and California in the matter of climate and productions, he is not lacking in appreciation of the greater opportunities which this country has to offer, and he looks back with thankfulness to the fact that a kind Fate led him to take up his life in the New World, and especially in California.

PAUL FANOE.

Since his arrival in Monterey county almost forty years ago Mr. Fanoe has witnessed the steady progress of the country in agricultural development, commercial importance and educational interests. He was born April 26, 1840, in Denmark, and reared on a farm. Later he was apprenticed to the trade of a bricklayer and for ten years followed that occupation prior to leaving his native country.

Reports from friends in California concerning the opportunities offered by the west led Mr. Fanoe to come to the United States and in 1870, at the age of thirty years, he landed in California. Proceeding direct to Monterey county he worked for wages on a ranch near Salinas and for five years continued as a farm hand. Meanwhile his brother had come a year after his own arrival and the two formed a partnership in leasing land and raising grain. After a year Paul sold out and bought the holdings of a tenant on the Hartnell ranch. With a partner he cultivated seven hundred and fifty acres and for a time raised wheat, but later found greater success in raising oats and barley.

In connection with his brother in 1894 Mr. Fanoe bought for $45 an acre three hundred and fifty acres of farming land in the vicinity of Gonzales, and since then the brother has occupied the ranch, Mr. Fanoe remaining at his old homestead, which since 1907 he has rented to others. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has voted the Republican ticket.

WALTER R. TAVERNETTI.

Since 1869 the name of Tavernetti has been associated with California, and especially with Monterey county, whither several brothers came over from Switzerland and established the name. One of these brothers was Vincent Tavernetti, whose accomplishments along agricultural lines have meant much to the community in which he has made his home for so many years. Though he is not as actively occupied as in former years when the necessity was greater, he prefers activity to idleness and in assisting the ranchers of the county with his threshing outfit he finds his time sufficiently occupied.

One of the sons of this well-known citizen is Walter R. Tavernetti, who was born on a ranch near Soledad June 10, 1883. The common schools of the town supplied his early educational training, and thereafter he was privileged to take a course in Heald's Business College in San Francisco. Wishing to put his theoretical training into practice he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Italian-American Bank at San Francisco, a position which he filled acceptably for two years. At the end of this time he returned to Soledad and with his brother Henry bought the dairy business which had formerly been carried on by the father. Here they lease

five hundred acres of excellent land, all of which is productive and under the care of the present owners is made to return abundantly for labor expended. One hundred and twenty-five acres are in alfalfa, one hundred acres in beets, ninety acres in potatoes, one hundred acres in hay, while on the remainder of the land they pasture one hundred head of cows. A factory for the manufacture of cheese is also maintained on the ranch, thus disposing of all of the milk. They also raise sufficient stock to supply their own dairy, besides raising some hogs for the market. The secret of the success with which the brothers are meeting, to some extent lies in the fact that the ranch is well irrigated, water being supplied from the river and distributed by means of a private pumping plant. Fraternally Walter R. Tavernetti is a member of Lodge No. 173, F. O. E., of Salinas, and Gonzales Circle No. 236, Foresters of America.

CHRISTIANO MACHADO.

It is an unusual occurrence for one who has been born and reared under the sunny skies of California to seek a home in any other part of the country upon reaching years of maturity, as almost without exception they remain in the midst of familiar scenes and take up their life work. This has been true of Mr. Machado, who has never been outside of his native state except for one year, at the end of which time he was glad to return to California and resume his duties on the ranch in Monterey county.

As the name would indicate, Christiano Machado is of foreign origin. His ancestors for generations had lived and flourished on the Azore Islands, and there it was that the father, Christiano Machado, Sr., was born and reared. While he was still a young man he immigrated to the United States and became one of the first settlers in what is now Monterey county, Cal. He is still living and for the past thirty-two years has made his home in Carmel. The parental family comprised ten children, as follows: Antonio, a resident of Monterey; Mary, Mrs. Suckow, of Blanco; Jessie, Mrs. DeCarlie, also a resident of Monterey; Mrs. Kate Martan and Mrs. Lottie Freitas, both of Salinas; Manuel, living in Chualar; Mary Ann, Mrs. Gould, and John, both living in Carmel-by-the-Sea; Emily, at home; and Christiano. The latter was born at Carmel, February 5, 1877, and was reared and educated in the vicinity of his early home in Monterey county. As was natural, he assisted with the farm duties as soon as his strength would permit, and by the time he was nineteen years of age he had a good insight into the requirements and responsibilities of ranch life. It was at this age that he left his native state for the first and only time in his life, going at that time to South Dakota to temporarily take charge of his sister's farm. At the end of one year, however, he returned to Carmel valley and began farming on his own account on the Gregg ranch, continuing this for the same length of time, when he came to Salinas and engaged in raising beets for the Spreckels Sugar Company. In the latter undertaking he was especially successful, being associated in partnership with his brother-in-law, John Freitas. This partnership continued until 1905, and after its dissolution Mr. Machado once more engaged in ranching on his own account, this time on the J. Olsen ranch of one hundred and ten acres, of which he is still the proprietor. So successful was he during the first year in which he was in charge of the ranch that during the following year, 1906, he added seventy acres adjoining and altogether he has one hundred and eighty acres under cultivation.

Mr. Machado's marriage united him with Miss Christina Olsen, a native of Monterey county and the daughter of John Olsen, a resident of Salinas. Three children have come to brighten the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Machado, Mildred, Melvin and Chris.

FREDERICK FRESE.

Another of the foreign-born citizens of Monterey county is Frederick Frese, a native of Denmark, born in Sleswick-Holstein, April 8, 1850. It is doubtful whether Mr. Frese would ever have had more than a historical knowledge of California had it not been for an accident that befell an older brother. This brother in following his calling of sailor on the high seas met with an injury, and it was decided by the other

brothers, Frederick, Lauritz F. and Mads F., to bring him to California, where in the balmy sunshine he might recover his health. This they did in 1870, and he is now one of the well-known citizens of Monterey county.

Frederick Frese and one of his brothers was employed on the ranch of Samuel Gordon in Monterey county for a time after coming here, and by carefully saving their earnings they were soon in a position to make a payment on some government land and begin raising cattle. This land was located at the head of Carmel valley, and was purchased from a squatter in 1872. The year following the sons were joined by their father and mother and three sisters. The father lived many years to enjoy his home in the New World, at the time of his death in 1898 having attained the age of eighty years. The original property purchased by the brothers in Carmel valley has been added to as their means would allow, until at one time, including tide land, it included nineteen hundred and twenty acres, all devoted to stock-raising. This has been improved for cultivation from year to year, until it now takes rank with the most productive properties in Monterey county. Frederick Frese made his home on the property until 1907, in which year he moved into Salinas, leaving the ranch in the care of his brother Mads F., with whom he is a part owner of the property. While living in that district Mr. Frese was school trustee for eleven years, and during that time worked indefatigably for the organization and maintenance of good schools.

During the year 1883-84 Frederick Frese returned to Denmark, and while there, in May, 1884, was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Thirrstup. Three sons have been born of this marriage, Thomas and Frederick William born on the ranch in Carmel valley, and Marcus L. in Salinas. All of the children received the advantages of the common and high schools of Salinas, and Thomas, who has a pronounced artistic talent, has also been given a four-year course in the Wilmerding Art school, where he has made rapid strides in modeling and drawing. Besides the property in Carmel valley which he owns in partnership with his brother, Mr. Frese owns privately two hundred and thirty-seven acres of hill and bottom land for which he paid $30 per acre. The entire acreage is devoted to raising hay, a commodity which commands excellent prices in the market. Fraternally Mr. Frese is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Monterey, politically is a Republican, and with his family is a member of the Lutheran Church. No one has been more enthusiastic concerning the upbuilding of this part of California than Mr. Frese, who is intelligently informed on all topics of a public character, and as one of the pioneer settlers in this locality has been an interested witness of the progress made from year to year.

Reference has already been made to the fact that Mr. Frese's brother, Mads F. Frese, is now residing on and superintending the ranch in Carmel valley. He is unmarried, and his sister Julia, who is also single, lives with him and keeps house for him. Another sister, Arnie, is the wife of A. K. Nissen, of Salinas. Magdalena, who became the wife of Peter S. Erickson, is now deceased.

CHARLES CARLSON.

The laborious life of a rancher with its quiet round of daily duties brings its own reward in the consciousness of work well done and a spot of earth made more productive by reason of that work. There came to Charles Carlson the quiet, uneventful existence, devoted to the improvement of a ranch in Monterey county and to the discharge of the duties devolving upon a loyal citizen. None was more devoted than he to the welfare of his adopted country. After having gained familiarity with our language and institutions he gave unswerving allegiance to our constitution and there could be found no native-born son more patriotic than he, although he had no taste for office-holding and always declined local positions of a political nature.

The early years of Charles Carlson passed uneventfully in Sweden, where he was born in 1855 and where he secured an education in the common branches. Crossing the ocean at the age of nineteen years he proceeded direct to California and settled in Monterey county. For three years he was employed on the Zabala ranch and meanwhile he was studying the soil and the

best methods of its cultivation. Upon leaving that ranch he took up four hundred and eighty acres of government land near King City and from that time forward he held an increasing acreage of ranch property. By purchase from the owners he acquired the title to twenty-five hundred acres in addition to his original preemption, and this vast tract he was superintending at the time of his death, May 25, 1906. The cultivation of the tillable part of the tract required considerable time and attention, but brought satisfactory returns in the form of bountiful crops. Much of the land was in pasture and furnished grazing for the herds of the owner.

Upon coming to this country Mr. Carlson was a bachelor, but in 1883 he had saved an amount that justified him in establishing a home of his own and he was united in marriage with Miss Christine Johanson, a young lady of gentle disposition and attractive qualities of heart and mind. The only child of their union, a daughter, was taken from the home by death while yet quite small. After the death of Mr. Carlson his widow sold three thousand acres of the estate, but she still retains four hundred acres of productive land near San Lucas and also owns the residence property in King City where she now makes her home.

CATHERINE JUHL.

The life of Catherine Juhl is both interesting and instructive, from the fact that it depicts a type of womanhood peculiar to this age and country. The time was when woman's sphere of usefulness did not extend beyond the home and kindred domestic influences, but today her influence and co-operation are important factors in the business world, brought about by the social and economic evolution of the last half century. Miss Juhl is not only doing commendable work in a public school of San Luis Obispo county, but she also maintains an interest in the stock on her brother's ranch.

A native of Denmark, Catherine Juhl was born near Koaling November 7, 1882, the daughter of Falle and Freda (Zoffman) Juhl. Prior to her marriage with Mr. Juhl, however, the mother had become the wife of Alexander Hellesoe, this marriage resulting in the birth of two sons, John and Alexander Hellesoe. The elder of these children is married and the father of four children, George, Olive, Alexander and Gregory. Five children were born of the marriage of Falle and Freda Juhl, named in the order of their birth, as follows: George, Chris, Marie, Fred and Catherine. The third child and elder daughter, Marie, has formed domestic ties and is the wife of Clovis Bequette and the mother of one son, Alfred.

When she was a child of one year Miss Juhl was brought to the United States by her parents, who came directly to California and settled on the Toro ranch in Monterey county, the property belonging to David Jacks. The family made this their home for six years, during which time their youngest daughter had reached school age and had become initiated in her studies in the Spring school, having as her teacher G. W. Gretter. Subsequently the home of the family was removed to the James Lynn place, now the property of John Hebbron, and while living there she attended the schools of Santa Rita for two years. The next removal of the family took them to Jolon, Monterey county, where her brothers took charge of part of the Milpitas ranch, continuing its management for seventeen years, when they came to San Luis Obispo county and bought a cattle ranch near Templeton, which has since been the home of the family. In the meantime Miss Juhl had continued her studies in the Argyle school, and at the age of fourteen years she graduated from the grammar department of that school. She was ambitious to continue her studies in the Normal, but as she was too young to enter that institution, she carried on her studies at home, and thus prepared for the teacher's examination. At the age of eighteen she passed a satisfactory examination, which permitted her to teach in the primary grades. Ambitious to take a higher place in her profession she attended the summer Normal and also took private lessons from university teachers, with the result that she obtained a grammar grade certificate and now holds a life diploma and is teaching in Oak Grove school in Monterey district. Miss Juhl is one of the most competent teachers in the district, due to the fact

that she loves her work and is a constant student. During the years she has followed her profession she has also indulged an ambition to become a stock-raiser, and whatever has remained of her salary after paying her expenses has been devoted to the purchase of stock, of which she now has quite a large number.

JEREMIAH CASEY.

One of the oldest residents of the county, and one who has been a factor in its unbuilding and taken an active interest in all matters that have been brought to his notice for the betterment of the citizens, is Jeremiah Casey, of King City. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1829. In his native country he was engaged in farming, but he decided that the new world held better inducements for a young man of energy, and, once having made up his mind to come to the land of promise, he made the trip, and after a voyage of sixty days landed in Boston. Here he remained but a short time, when he decided to come to California. In 1856 he began the journey via Nicaragua, arriving in San Francisco after an uneventful journey. He came direct to Monterey county, where he engaged in ranching pursuits, which he has followed all these years with merited success.

Mr. Casey was married in 1862 to Honora Hayes, also a native of Ireland, born in 1838, and of this union six children were born, as follows: William, supervisor of the county; Nora, the wife of J. E. Campbell and the mother of six children; Mary, who became the wife of B. F. Norris and has one child; Jeremiah, of San Francisco; Kate, living in San Jose, the wife of William McCormick and the mother of three children; and Robert. There are fourteen grandchildren numbered among the descendants of Mr. Casey, and all are a credit to the family name. Mrs. Honora Casey died in 1875. In 1884 Mr. Casey married Margaret McLaughlin, who passed away in 1889, leaving no children.

The children were all reared in this county and educated in its schools, and by the training under the parental roof have gone into the world well equipped and have made names for themselves among the best citizens of the county. In 1869 Mr. Casey settled in Long Valley, and it was here that he made his success following the stock business, and by giving it his personal direction won a competence that enables him, in the evening of his days, to live practically retired from active cares. He has been a director of the First National Bank of Salinas since its organization, and in the councils of the board has given well-directed advice. For some time he has wanted to retire from the board, but his resignation will not be accepted by the other members, who know the value of his suggestions. He has always been a great reader, and in this way has become a well-informed man and has taken great pleasure in keeping posted on current events. Now, at the age of fourscore years, he retains to a degree all his faculties and takes as warm an interest in the welfare of the county as he did thirty years ago. He has served as trustee of schools for many years. During the years that Mr. Casey has been a resident of the county he has won the esteem of a wide circle of friends, and in the evening of his days looks back upon a life well spent and with no regrets, for he has "done unto others as he would have them do unto him," and those who know him best know that his word is as good as his bond.

JAMES FRANSCIONI.

Thirty-five years have come and gone since Mr. Franscioni came to California and cast in his lot with others of his countrymen in this commonwealth of opportunity and privilege, and though in the meantime he has returned for a visit to his old home in Switzerland, he has no desire to remain there permanently. Born in the Canton of Ticino in 1859, he passed his boyhood and youth in his native surroundings, but in the meantime was developing an interest in the New World that was destined to bring about an entire change in his career. The year 1875 found him debarking from the vessel that had brought him across the Atlantic, and from the port at which he landed he immediately secured transportation to the Pacific coast, going direct to Santa Cruz county. From Watsonville, where he remained for a few months, he went to Salinas, also remaining there but a short time,

when he went to Gonzales. Pleased with the prospects of this locality he signified his satisfaction by the purchase of land, which he cultivated with splendid success for nine years.

A desire to see his old homeland once more caused Mr. Franscioni to rent his ranch to a tenant in 1886, and the same year he took passage for Switzerland. That was also the home of his sweetheart, Miss Eliza Pincini, and the marriage of the young people followed soon after Mr. Franscioni reached his destination. Not until the fall of 1888 did they return to the United States, Mr. Franscioni at that time resuming the management of his ranch lying between Salinas and Gonzales. Eight hundred acres were included in his holdings, all of which he cultivated to advantage for twenty years, when he disposed of his entire interests, including land and implements, as well as a liquor business which he had maintained in Soledad since 1896. Since disposing of his property he has been enabled to concentrate his attention more closely upon other matters with which he was formerly associated only nominally, this being especially true of the threshing business which he began in 1893. He has a splendid equipment of engines, separators and all that comprises a complete threshing outfit, for which he finds a ready demand at harvest time. For a time, from 1896 until 1903, Mr. Franscioni was interested in a ranching enterprise with John Rianda, the latter having the active care and management of the property, but in the year last mentioned Mr. Franscioni disposed of his interest in it. Throughout the years of his residence in California Mr. Franscioni has had a faith in its ultimate prosperity which has known no wavering or diminution, and in 1908 he demonstrated this faith by the erection of one of the finest structures in Soledad. This is known as the Franscioni and Pincini building, and was erected at a cost of $18,000. Another interest in this city which benefits by his business acumen is the Soledad Mercantile Company, in which he is a stockholder.

Twelve children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Franscioni, three of whom are deceased, while those living are as follows: Lunta, Katie, Valentina, Esther, Lena, James, Della, Victor and Earl. Politically Mr. Franscioni is a stanch Republican and on a number of occasions has served as delegate to county conventions. Fraternally he is a member of the Foresters of America, belonging to Soledad Circle No. 153, and he is also a stockholder in the Foresters Hall Association of Soledad. In 1909 Mr. Franscioni took his entire family on a trip back to Switzerland, where he and his wife renewed the acquaintances of their younger days and gave their children an opportunity to see something of the world.

I. G. GIACOMAZZI.

There is much in the California environment to win and hold the people of Switzerland. Somewhat alike are the two regions in their occupations, for in both countries agriculture is a leading industry and dairying has enlisted the efforts of many of the people. These resemblances were noted by Mr. Giacomazzi, when in 1885 he came to California from Switzerland, where he was born in 1868, and where up to the time of his arrival in the west he had lived and labored among his kindred.

After his arrival in Monterey county during May of 1885, Mr. Giacomazzi remained at Castroville for four months and then secured employment on a farm near Soledad. For six years he continued in the employ of farmers, after which he started to farm for himself. For nine years he operated fourteen hundred acres on Three-Mile flat, and from there he moved to the Zabala ranch and rented seven hundred acres. On this estate he has since made his home and here he is engaged in raising barley. In stock-raising he makes a specialty of horses. Some time after coming to this state he established domestic ties through his marriage to Miss Agnes Pettit, of Soledad. They are the parents of four sons and one daughter, Lino T., Irene G., James P., Cecil and a baby unnamed.

Ever since he took out his naturalization papers Mr. Giacomazzi has been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party. On various occasions he has been chosen to represent the party in local matters and at this writing he is a member of the township Republican committee, besides which twice he has served as a dele-

gate to the county convention. For the past seven years he has been clerk of the board of trustees of the Romie and Greenfield schools. Interest in educational affairs has been one of his leading traits. In fraternal relations he holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Foresters of America and the Fraternal Brotherhood of Soledad.

GUY GIACOMETTI.

Among the many countries that have contributed of her citizens to the commonwealth of California none have been more acceptable or made better citizens than those who have come from the little republic of Switzerland. Here they find much in environment and climate to remind them of their old home across the water, with the added advantage of more advanced methods along all lines unknown in their native land. In the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, where his birth occurred November 17, 1847, Guy Giacometti grew to be a sturdy young man of twenty years before he struck out in the world on his own behalf. It was in 1867 that he bade farewell to home and family and came to the United States, making his way direct to California, where other of his countrymen had preceded him and made a success of their efforts.

Mr. Giacometti's first experience in the state was in San Jose, where for one year he was employed in a lumber yard, and thereafter he went to Watsonville and was employed at gardening for about three years. The experience thus gained made him self-reliant and ambitious to try his own hand at ranching, and for four years in the vicinity of Watsonville he gratified this desire and at the same time made a financial profit in raising grain. His next venture was on a ranch near Castroville, which he operated for one year, after which he came to Gonzales and for four years operated a ranch across the river from the town. Subsequently he went to Camp Phora and rented eight hundred acres of land which he planted to grain, making a specialty of raising barley, and for twenty-three years he was uniformly successful with the coming of the seasons. In 1902, however, he purchased one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land near Gonzales, upon which he located the following year and has since made it the scene of his activities. Here he carries on general farming, although his specialty is dairying, having twenty cows of the finest breed, whose milk he disposes of to the Alpine Condensed Milk factory at Gonzales. Forty acres of the land are in grain, while the remainder of the land not used for pasturage is in alfalfa. All of the improvements seen upon the ranch must be credited to Mr. Giacometti, for when he purchased it seven years ago not a furrow had been turned or any other attempt at improvement made.

Mr. Giacometti's first marriage occurred in 1880 and united him with Miss Laura Rianda, to whom were born six children. The eldest, Catherine, is now the wife of G. I. Gambetta, of Soledad; Minnie is the wife of William Tavernetti, of Gonzales; Annie is the wife of John Fulletta, of Los Banos; Mary is deceased; Lena and Guy, Jr., are at home, the latter attending school at Sonoma. The wife and mother passed away February 14, 1906, and on March 19, 1908, Mr. Giacometti was married to his present wife, formerly Mrs. Julia Goda, of San Jose. Gonzales and Monterey county have an enterprising citizen in Mr. Giacometti of whom they have every reason to be proud, for there is no project for the betterment of his community toward which he is not willing to contribute heartily of time and means. He is especially interested in school matters, and for three years served as trustee of the Camp Phora district. He is also interested as a stockholder in the Swiss-American Bank in San Francisco.

ALBINO IOPPINI.

A native of Switzerland, Albino Ioppini was born in the Canton of Ticino September 22, 1882, the descendant of a long line of ancestors who had known no other home than Switzerland for generations. While still a boy in years he had decided that the chances at home were greatly inferior to those offered in the United States. In 1899 he landed upon our hospitable shores and came direct to California, where, near Salinas, he found employment on a dairy ranch.

After remaining there for two years he came to Soledad, Monterey county, and found similar work. He continued with his last employer until the fall of 1908, when he undertook responsibilities on his own account. The property over which he has supervision consists of three hundred and fifty acres of the Pedro Zabala ranch, which he rents, and which he devotes to the raising of barley entirely. Soil and climatic conditions seem to combine to make abundant harvests, Mr. Ioppini's output for this year amounting to twenty-eight hundred sacks. In addition to this enterprise he also raises horses sufficient for his own use. Having devoted his attention closely to his agricultural efforts Mr. Ioppini has had little leisure for participation in social or political affairs, but he keeps posted concerning current events and is in close sympathy with whatever tends to benefit his home community and his adopted country.

PATRIZIO LEONI.

A comparatively early period in the agricultural development of Central California witnessed the arrival here of the vanguard of the Swiss colony that afterward became an important factor in the upbuilding of the local dairy interests as well as in general ranching. The first emigrants sent back to friends such flattering reports concerning prospects along the Pacific coast that others were induced to follow and they in turn became messengers of hope to ambitious young men in the home land, so that each year brought its influx of sturdy immigrants to our western lands. On New Year's day of 1880 P. Leoni arrived in the United States from Switzerland, where he was born in Canton Ticino in 1858 and where he had spent his early years in attending school and in learning the details of farm work. At once after landing in the new world he proceeded to California and settled in Marin county, where he secured employment in a dairy at Tomales. From the coast country he proceeded to Amador county and four years later to Eldorado county, where he secured employment for a time in lumbering and later as a farm laborer.

It was during 1888 that Mr. Leoni arrived in Monterey county, where he now makes his home, and where step by step he has worked his way forward to a position as one of the large ranchers of the county. During the first year of his residence here he worked as a laborer in the Greenfield colony, but in 1889 he started out for himself by renting six hundred acres of the Espinosa ranch and there he remained for fifteen years. The period represented one of increasing prosperity for him. The land was largely under cultivation to barley, which yielded large crops and as a rule brought fair prices. In addition to raising grain he had cattle and horses on the place. During 1904 he removed to another part of the Espinosa ranch near Greenfield, where he leased twelve hundred acres and here he has been engaged extensively in grain-raising. Eleven hundred and fifty acres of the tract are in wheat and barley. The balance is utilized for the pasturage of cattle and horses, of which he raises a few each year so that he may have sufficient for his own needs.

The marriage of Mr. Leoni united him with Miss Lucia Rianda, a native of Switzerland, who came to the United States in girlhood and remained in Monterey county until her death, November 20, 1906, at the age of forty-eight years. Four children survive their mother, namely: Tranquillo, who is engaged in farming on the Zabala grant; Joseph, Emilio and Albina, who remain with their father on the home place. Since becoming a citizen of our country Mr. Leoni has been unswervingly loyal to its welfare and to the extent of his ability has contributed to movements for its advancement. Especially has he been interested in educational affairs and for five years he served as a trustee of the Romie school district.

H. SALES.

During the nearly thirty years which Mr. Sales has spent in Monterey county he has become known as an industrious and capable rancher and as one who has earnestly striven to assist in the upbuilding of the section of country he has selected as his future home. In his native land, France, where he was born in 1861, he developed a practical appreciation of the new

country to which he came in his vigorous young manhood, and set about applying his native adaptability to its improvement.

Mr. Sales was a young man of twenty-one years when he immigrated to the United States, making his way directly to California and Monterey county. In his native land he had become familiar with the rudiments of farm life, during his boyhood doing chores for his father and later working for wages on farms near the home place. Therefore, when he came to California in 1882 he sought work along this line. His ability was soon recognized and he readily found work on a ranch in the vicinity of Soledad. Altogether he worked in this capacity in this vicinity for about ten years, when, in 1892, he bought a ranch in the foothills, which he conducted as a stock ranch with splendid success for fifteen years. It was after disposing of this latter place that he purchased the property on which he now resides, near Metz. Here he has three hundred acres of tillable land, of which he has one hundred and twenty acres in hay, ten acres in potatoes, and the remainder of the land is pasture.

Mr. Sale's marriage, which occurred in Soledad in 1895, united him with Miss Josephine Schickale, of San Francisco, and three children have blessed their marriage, Margaret, Blanche and Dorothy.

BIAGGI BROTHERS.

In every community there may be found energetic and resourceful men who, beginning with no capital except robust health and willing hands, have risen to positions of influence and responsibility. Such may be said of Constantine and Lawrence Biaggi. Memories of their boyhood days take them back to a humble home in Switzerland, where they were born in Canton Ticino, sons of parents who had known no other home than Switzerland.

California was their objective point, and as soon as the brothers reached our shores on the Atlantic side they made arrangements for passage to the Pacific coast. When they came to Monterey county they turned their hands to the first work that offered, which was on farms in Paris valley. The year 1902 marks the beginning of their independent career, at which time they purchased six hundred and thirty acres in the valley, near San Ardo, which is their post-office and market town, and here they find a ready demand for their produce. Two hundred acres of the ranch are under cultivation to barley, while the remainder is used as pasturage for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, the raising of which forms a large feature of their activities and adds greatly to their annual income.

Both Lawrence and Constantine Biaggi are interested and active workers in behalf of any enterprise which tends to elevate or advance their home community, and for three years the latter has served as trustee of Paris Valley school district.

Lawrence Biaggi was married to Miss Josephine Dotta, and they have a comfortable residence on the ranch owned jointly by the brothers. Lawrence Biaggi is affiliated with the Odd Fellows order, holding membership in San Bernabe Lodge at King City.

ANDREW RIANDA.

Twenty-five years ago Andrew Rianda came to the state, seeking the opportunities of a new country that are withheld from the young men of his native land. Born in Canton Ticino in 1866, he was a youth of seventeen years when in 1883 he bade farewell to relatives and friends in his native Switzerland and started upon the long journey to the Pacific coast. In due season he arrived in Santa Cruz county, where he was met in Watsonville by friends of his own nationality. Through the influence of these acquaintances he was given work in a dairy and from that time forward he was busily occupied in gaining a knowledge of the people and the soil.

After having been engaged in dairy work for others about four years, in 1887 Mr. Rianda came to Monterey county and settled at Soledad, near which place he has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. The year after his arrival he formed a partnership with two brothers and rented one thousand acres of the Espinosa ranch, where he and the brothers engaged in ranching together for thirteen years. At the expiration of that time he bought out the interests of his

brothers and engaged in farming alone on the same ranch, where he remained four more years. During 1906 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of the colony tract at Greenfield and later added to his possessions by the purchase of two hundred and thirty acres, owning altogether four hundred and ninety acres. Of this ranch he cultivates only seventy-five acres, having the balance in meadow and grass for the use of his cattle. Dairying is his principal business and he now milks sixty cows. In addition he is engaged in raising hogs, horses and cattle, and the products of his farm, whether of grain or live stock, always bring the best prices in the markets. Besides taking charge of his own property he rents six hundred and fifty acres of the colony tract and has the land largely under cultivation to barley and wheat.

On September 28, 1908, Mr. Rianda was united in marriage with Miss Olinda Tavernetti, who was born in Switzerland and in girlhood came to this country, where several of her relatives have become prominent in Monterey county. A large degree of success has rewarded the efforts of Mr. Rianda in agricultural activities and he holds rank among the progressive men of his locality, owning, besides his well-improved ranch, a residence and several lots in Soledad as well as stock in the Soledad Mercantile Company.

HENRY VINCENT TAVERNETTI.

A native son of California and born in Soledad, Monterey county, November 25, 1879, Henry V. Tavernetti has spent his entire life in his native state, and with the exception of the time passed in college and while filling a position in a bank in San Francisco, his life has been associated with affairs in the vicinity of his birthplace almost entirely. The family became established in the state in 1869, when the father, Vincent Tavernetti, then a young man of twenty years, left his home in Switzerland to come to the New World. Pleased with the outlook in the Pacific coast country, he became interested in farming in the vicinity of Watsonville, and a few years after locating here, returned to Switzerland for his promised wife. Since 1875 the family home has been in Monterey county, and on the ranch near Soledad the birth of Henry V. occurred.

Until he was fourteen years old Mr. Tavernetti attended the public schools in Soledad, after which for one year he was a student in Santa Clara College. Returning to Soledad at the end of this time he was then employed for two years in the general store of Wahrlich-Cornett Co., later resuming his studies, this time in Chestnutwood Business College in Santa Cruz, from which institution he graduated. Following his graduation he went to San Francisco, where for two years he was employed in the Swiss-American Bank, and subsequently for five months was bookkeeper in the Bank of Santa Maria. From there he then returned to Soledad and accepted a similar position with the Southern Pacific Milling Company, continuing there until he became associated with his father in managing the home ranch, an association which continued until the father withdrew from active business life. This occurred in October, 1906, when the father's interest was purchased by his son Walter R., and since then the two brothers have conducted a profitable dairy business, made possible by their experience and thorough adaptation for this particular branch of agriculture. Besides their dairy enterprise (for which they lease five hundred acres) they also lease three hundred acres adjoining, upon which they raise sugar beets and potatoes, and also have one hundred and twenty-five acres in alfalfa, this furnishing feed for their stock. Besides raising their own dairy stock (now having one hundred and ten cows in their dairy) they also raise horses and hogs, and altogether have one of the most substantial ranch enterprises in this part of Monterey county.

On the anniversary of his birth, November 25, 1903, Mr. Tavernetti was united in marriage with Miss Mary Foletta, the daughter of John Foletta, a well-known dairyman in the vicinity of Gonzales. One child has been born of this marriage, Vernon, born December 28, 1904. Membership in a number of fraternal orders has contributed to Mr. Tavernetti's social life. He is a member of Court Soledad No. 153, Foresters of America, in which he has held all of the chairs; for two years he has been a delegate to the general court of the state, and is serving as deputy grand chief ranger of Court Soledad

and also of Court Gloria, of Gonzales. Not only is Mr. Tavernetti counted among the well established ranchers in the vicinity of Soledad, but he is also known as one of her business men, being a stockholder and a director in the Soledad Mercantile Company. Among the rising young ranchers and business men of this part of Monterey county none stands higher in the estimation of his associates than does Mr. Tavernetti, whose success has come about through concentration of effort and persistency in whatever he undertakes.

VALENTINE MARCETTI.

It is over twenty-eight years since Mr. Marcetti came to California and began his career in the midst of conditions entirely unfamiliar, but nevertheless he has made a success of his venture and has no cause to regret that Fortune led him so far from his native surroundings. For generations the Marcetti family had been associated with Switzerland, and there the birth of Valentine occurred in 1866, on his parents' farm in the canton of Ticino. He recalls with pleasure the days spent on the old home place, where, when not in attendance at the district school, he assisted his father with the chores.

Valentine Marcetti was ambitious as a lad, and the stories which his friends who had come to the United States wrote him of the conditions here fired him with a desire to try his luck also. Thus it was that when he was only fifteen years of age he left all that was dear to him in his native land and came to the United States, a stranger among strangers. He lost no time in the metropolis at which his vessel landed him, for California was his destination, and hither he came at once. Going direct to Sonoma county, he readily found work on ranches and followed this work for about three years, when he came to Monterey county and continued to be thus occupied for a number of years, or until 1890. In the meantime he had been gaining experience and confidence in his own ability, so when he rented twelve hundred acres and began operations on his own account he felt reasonably sure that his undertaking was a wise one. This property was located conveniently between Gonzales and Soledad, and thus his produce was easily disposed of in either market. He continued in that location for nine years, when he located on his present ranch near Gonzales, where he maintains and milks one hundred cows. In all his acreage comprises two hundred and thirty acres, of which eighty-eight are in alfalfa, while on the remainder not used for dairy purposes he raises stock to supply his own dairy.

In his choice of a helpmate Mr. Marcetti selected one of his own countrywomen in Miss Jennie Beffa, who at the time of their marriage in 1893, however, was a resident of Salinas. Six children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Marcetti, named in the order of their birth as follows: Angelo, Hermina, Paul, Albino, William and Julia. A number of fraternal organizations claim Mr. Marcetti among their members, his name being on the roll of Gabilan Lodge No. 372, I. O. O. F., Compromise Encampment at Salinas, and Soledad Lodge No. 53, Foresters of America.

HANS P. ROHDE.

Another progressive and energetic Danish-American citizen was added to the population of Monterey county when in 1890 Mr. Rohde left his native land and sailed across the ocean for the new world, proceeding direct to California, whither many of his countrymen had come in previous years. Born in Denmark March 8, 1871, Hans P. Rohde had only such advantages as neighboring schools afforded, yet he acquired an excellent knowledge of the Danish language and laid the foundation of a fund of information and knowledge that now gives him prestige among his countrymen in the community where he resides. Leaving school at fourteen years of age, he began to learn the trade of a shoemaker and completed an apprenticeship that gave him a thorough knowledge of the work. Shortly after the expiration of his time he sailed for America, he being then nineteen years of age, strong and capable, but entirely without means.

On his arrival in Salinas Mr. Rohde secured work at the shoemaker's trade in the employ of others. When the Spreckels beet sugar factory was started he began to work on the construction of the building and after the completion of the plant he was appointed stationary

engineer, filling the position for seven years. During 1904 he came to his present place near Salinas, where he is farming seventy-five acres in grain and fifty-two acres in beets, the latter averaging fifteen tons to the acre. During the period of his residence in Monterey county he has kept in touch with conditions tending to its agricultural development and has been deeply interested in securing good schools, likewise has championed all other movements for the benefit of the neighborhood and the county. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has voted the Republican ticket and uniformly has supported the principles for which that party stands. Upon establishing domestic ties in 1899, he married Johanna Ahrnkeel, who like himself, was born and reared in Denmark. Three children have been born of their union, of whom one daughter died in infancy, the others being Edna and Elva.

MARTIN PATRICK KELLY.

A deep devotion to the development of California has been noticeable in the life and deeds of Martin P. Kelly ever since he became a resident of the state forty-five years ago. While the memories of his old eastern home are pleasant, yet he has no desire to return thither for permanent location. The atmosphere of the west, its personnel of progressive settlers and its prospects for future prosperity, won him from the calm of the settled east, and thereafter he never swerved in allegiance to his new home.

During boyhood Mr. Kelly was a resident of Ulster county, N. Y., where he was born in 1841, and where he received a common school education. His parents were farmers, and it was quite natural that on attaining manhood he should select the calling for a life work with which he was most familiar, for from his early boyhood he had been his father's faithful assistant with the farm chores. While he was still a very young man he began to have misgivings about the advisability of settling down in the east, and by the time he attained his twenty-fourth year he had determined to come to the west and locate instead. The year 1864 found him in Bloomfield, Sonoma county, Cal., where in addition to working on the various ranches in the vicinity he also did teaming for about nine years. His association with Monterey county dates from the year 1873, when he located on a part of the Gonzales ranch and after running it for three years, rented the Somavia ranch and managed it successfully for the same length of time. During his experience of the years just passed he had saved of his earning whatever was not actually needed for his expenses, and was thus enabled to purchase land of his own. His first purchase consisted of three hundred and twenty acres in the foothills of the mountains which he operated for two years, when he traded the property, and in addition to land which he took up from the government, he bought land from adjoining settlers until his entire acreage includes forty-five hundred acres, located ten miles from Gonzales. The land lies on a plateau close by a lake, from which he is making preparations to install an irrigating plant which will supply water to all parts of his ranch. Thereafter it is his intention to put three hundred acres of the property in alfalfa. He now has four hundred acres in grain, principally barley and rye, and he also raises cattle and horses on a large scale for the market, of the latter making a specialty of the thoroughbred Clyde breed. In addition to these various interests he also follows dairying to some extent. When he purchased the property no attempt whatever had been made toward improvements, so everything now seen upon the place has been the work of his own hand. With the installation of the irrigating plant he has in view his ranch will undoubtedly take precedence over any other property in this part of Monterey county, its fine location on the top of the Gabilan range in La Gloria valley, at an elevation of seventeen hundred and thirty-five feet above sea level, giving it superior advantages.

In 1875 Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Miss Belle Cole, and eight children have been born of their marriage. The eldest, Sarah Elizabeth, a graduate of the State Normal of San Jose, is now the wife of George Malindy, of Mulberry, San Benito county; Lena, also a graduate of the same institution, is a teacher in San Jose; Mattie is the wife of M. J. Collonan, of San Francisco; Laura, a graduate of the State Normal, followed teaching prior to her mar-

riage, to Ray Hawkins, of Hollister; Henry C., a graduate of Leland Stanford University, is now a practicing attorney of San Francisco; Charles E., a graduate of the San Jose high school, is assisting his father with the care of the home ranch, as is also the next younger son, George, while Altie is a student in the San Jose high school.

JOHN LOWRIE MATTHEWS.

Ever since the most exciting period in all of California's romantic history (that which followed immediately after the discovery of gold) the Matthews family has been represented in the west, the first of the name here having been John H. Matthews, who crossed the plains in 1849, a hardy, resolute youth, strong of will and sturdy of physique. With him came John Breschine of Texas. The two formed a close friendship and in the course of their travels formed an agreement that, if either wished to return home, the other would accompany him. Shortly after their arrival in California Mr. Breschine was taken quite ill and immediately wished to return to Texas, so Mr. Matthews started with him. After they had crossed the Colorado river the Apache Indians attacked them and wounded Breschine so seriously that the thigh bone was broken. The friend bound up the injured member with the rude surgical facilities within his command and then took the wounded man in his arms, carrying him more than one thousand miles back to his Texas home.

Somewhat later John H. Matthews returned to California and engaged in mining in Trinity county. While living there he was elected to represent his district in the state assembly. During a subsequent period of residence in Arizona he was a member of the legislature of that state. On returning to California he settled in San Benito county and served so many terms in the legislature from this district that he came to be known as the Nestor of the California legislature. Honored as a statesman, influential in his home county, stanch in his friendships and loyal to the best interests of the state, he was a type of that noble class of pioneer citizens who contributed to our prosperity in a marked degree. One of his brothers, R. L. Matthews, came to California in 1851 and settled in San Juan, San Benito county, where he afterward resided until death.

Among the children of R. L. Matthews were two sons, John Lowrie and Samuel, the former of whom was born at San Juan, San Benito county, in 1858, and received his education in public schools and under the instruction of private tutors. After leaving school he embarked in the sheep business with his brother, Samuel, and carried their flocks on large ranges in San Benito and Monterey counties for two years, but on account of the drought of 1877 they took their sheep to Nevada and traded them for cattle. After continuing in the cattle industry for a long period in partnership, in 1900 John L. sold out to his brother and then purchased a new drove of cattle, which formed the nucleus of his present herd. One of his specialties is the buying of cattle to be fattened for the markets.

The holding or control of large tracts of lands is necessary for an industry as extensive as that in which Mr. Matthews engages. At this writing he has five thousand acres in the ranch near King City and six thousand acres in a ranch in San Benito county. All of this vast area is utilized for cattle with the exception of one thousand acres, which is rented to farmers for the raising of grain. In order to irrigate one hundred acres of alfalfa for his stock he is now putting in an irrigation system of his own at the ranch headquarters. Besides his other holdings he has fifty acres near Blanco which he rents to a farmer for $15 an acre. Besides his ranch interests he holds stock in and is vice-president of the Topo Valley Oil Company of Los Angeles and is further a stockholder in the Lonoak Oil Company of Monterey county. Since 1907 he has acted as purchasing agent for the Standard Oil Company and meanwhile has bought over sixty thousand acres of mineral rights.

By the marriage of John Lowrie Matthews and Miss Rose Beemin of Gilroy, there are two children, Jack and Jean. Fraternally Mr. Matthews is identified with Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., of Salinas. In politics he is a stanch Republican, devoted to the principles represented by the party. From 1890 to 1894 he served as a deputy sheriff of Monterey county and in the latter year he was elected sheriff, serving by

re-election until 1900, when he removed to Mendocino county and for two years remained there engaged in the cattle business, returning at the expiration of that period to his old headquarters. Not only in the vicinity of his home ranch near King City is he well known, but his influence extends throughout other parts of the county and everywhere he is honored as a man of energy, resolute forcefulness and high principles.

WILLIAM B. WOODWORTH.

The first association of the Woodworth family with the history of California dates back to the year 1860, when the father of our subject brought his family across the plains from the Mississippi valley and located in this commonwealth of the Pacific coast. At the time of the birth of William B. Woodworth the parents were living in Indiana, his birth occurring in 1845, but while he was still a very small child his parents removed to Minnesota, and up to the age of fifteen years his life was associated with that northern state.

The overland journey behind slow-plodding oxen may not sound thrilling or even interesting to the average person, but to a boy of fifteen years the actual journey was a novel experience. No serious difficulties were encountered on the way, however, and the little party finally reached their destination in Sacramento, where they remained for about a year. From there they went to Sonoma county and engaged in the dairy business, an undertaking which the father followed with splendid success for about eight years, when the death of the wife and mother broke up the home and the family became scattered. William was thus about twenty-three years of age at the time of the death of his mother. For a time thereafter he continued in Sonoma county, but before finally taking up his residence in Monterey county he located temporarily in several neighboring counties. From 1868 until 1873 he was in Mendocino county, after which for eighteen months he was in Santa Cruz. From there he came to Monterey county and located in Johnson's canyon, near Gonzales, having taken up from the government one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has added from time to time until his holdings now include four hundred and twenty-five acres all in one body. This was devoid of all improvements when it came into his possession, so all that is now visible in the way of residence, barns, fencing and other necessities and conveniences, is the work of the thrifty owner and occupant. Besides the home place Mr. Woodworth rents three hundred and twenty acres nearby for grazing purposes, his specialty being the breeding and raising of high-grade stock, horses and cattle.

Mr. Woodworth was married to Miss Emma Maule, a resident of California since 1852, at which time her parents crossed the plains and settled in Sonoma county. Both parents are now deceased. Seven children, four sons and three daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth.

JOSEPH INTROZZI.

Included among the foreign-born citizens of Monterey county is Joseph Introzzi, a well-known dairyman, near Salinas, and the proprietor of a ranch equipped with fine stock and modern improvements. At the age of seventeen years he had emigrated from Switzerland, where he was born, at Ticino, July 3, 1873, and where he had received the advantages of the Swiss schools. After landing in this country he traveled leisurely from the east, stopping at various places in his journey toward the western coast and arriving in California during the year 1891. For a time he worked for wages in San Benito, Santa Clara and Monterey counties.

The frugal saving of wages enabled Mr. Introzzi to start out as an independent farmer, and he leased land for dairying in Santa Clara county, but at the expiration of two years he came to Monterey county, where since he has made his home. Dairying has been his principal occupation and he now maintains a dairy of twenty-five cows. The output is used in the manufacture of cheese, in which he is considered an expert. His ranch comprises four hundred and seventy-five acres, all of which may, if desired, be devoted to the raising of barley, oats and hay. In addition to the home farm he leases two hundred acres for crop and pasture purposes. Employment is furnished to two men, who assist in the care of the stock and the cultivation of the land. Hogs and

cattle are raised on the ranch, also enough horses to supply the needs of the large acreage under the proprietor's control.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Introzzi bring him into membership in Lodge No. 167, I. O. O. F., and he has maintained a warm interest in the affairs of the order. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has given his support to the Republican party, and uniformly votes that ticket, but he has never been a candidate for office nor desirous of such positions. During 1907 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Angela Codoni, a widow, who was born and reared in the same locality as himself, and who shares with him the esteem of the residents of their neighborhood. The farm on which they reside is her property and is being improved through Mr. Introzzi's efforts, for he is a capable farmer and understands the best methods of caring for stock, cultivating the land and conducting the manufacture of cheese.

JOSEPH BIANCHI.

Switzerland has furnished many citizens to the farming communities of California, especially in Monterey county, and among this number mention belongs to Joseph Bianchi. Born in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1867, he grew up in his native surroundings until he was about eighteen years of age, when he transferred his energies to the United States, and since 1885 has been a resident of Monterey county, Cal., whither he came direct as soon as he landed on our shores. His home life in Switzerland had made him familiar with farming as conducted there, and upon coming to the United States he easily adjusted himself to the agricultural life of the west. His familiarity with the work made his services in demand, and for a number of years he worked for wages on ranches in the vicinity of Soledad.

In 1906 Mr. Bianchi rented eight hundred acres of land in partnership with Andrew Rianda, an association which was maintained for about one year, at the end of which time Mr. Bianchi purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the property alone. It lies in close proximity to Greenfield, which is his postoffice and Soledad his market town, and here he finds a ready market for his barley, which is his principal crop. In addition to raising grain, he also raises sufficient stock to supply his own needs.

Before her marriage Mr. Bianchi's wife was Miss Margaret Tunzi, a native of San Benito county, but at the time of her marriage a resident of San Francisco. Three children have blessed their marriage, Angelina, Josephine and Philip. Fraternally Mr. Bianchi is a member of but one fraternal order, the Foresters of America, holding membership in Soledad Circle.

OWEN SMITH.

The forty years covering the period of Mr. Smith's association with Monterey county as a resident have witnessed many changes, yet, vast as have been the transformations of the past, he realizes that the entire region is still in the infancy of its development. The farmer of later generations will see improvements as yet undreamed of. The waste lands will be made to bloom and blossom as the rose. Comfort and plenty will replace hardship and disaster, so that there will not only be a delightful climate to attract, but likewise a fertile soil to be brought under profitable cultivation.

The 12th of July, 1844 (long known as King William's day), is the date of Mr. Smith's birth, and county Monaghan his native parish in Ireland. In 1861 he bade farewell to his parents and associations of youth and took passage on a vessel bound for America, sailing via the isthmus of Panama to California and joining a brother, Patrick, who some years previous had settled near Cloverdale, Sonoma county.

The first industry in which Mr. Smith embarked in California was the raising of sheep in Sonoma county, and for many years he made that his chief occupation, but ill health ultimately caused him to dispose of his interests. Since 1869 he has made his home in Monterey county, where for a time he rented land. Travels that took him through every part of California and into Arizona and New Mexico enabled him to study conditions elsewhere. In 1876 he decided to settle permanently in Monterey county and

to re-engage in the sheep business, and here he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of government land, later purchasing land at $6.50 to $8 an acre. Through systematic cultivation he has converted the property into one of the best ranches in the district. On account of poor health he was again obliged to discontinue the sheep business and take up cattle-raising, which is his present business.

The marriage of Owen Smith and Annetta Conroy was solemnized in Monterey county. Their four children, Mrs. Alice Denny, Anita, Francis J., and Marie, were born in this county. Francis J. is now assisting in the management of the ranch. Movements for the county's progress have received the support of Mr. Smith, who has been a close reader of current literature and has given stanch support to the Republican ticket in national politics, although in local affairs he has been independent, voting for the men whom he considers best qualified for office.

THOMAS HARRISON SLAVEN.

How often in life are we called upon to bear what at the time seems a misfortune, but which later proves to be a blessing in disguise! This truism is brought to mind in reading the life history of Thomas H. Slaven, whose acquaintance with California and his subsequent residence here may be traced to just such a circumstance. Many years of strenuous labor in the lumber districts of northern Michigan had so impaired his health that a change of location was imperative, if not for the entire year, at least during the winter season. He came to California in 1866 to investigate conditions, and as they proved beneficial he spent the two following winters in this salubrious, health-giving climate. The restoration to health which this change brought about enabled him to continue the labors which he had laid aside from time to time, but in the meantime a growing desire to locate in the far west permanently was taking a strong hold upon him, and the year 1873 witnessed the fulfillment of this desire.

Mr. Slaven's earliest memories are of a home in the east, in Erie county, N. Y., where he was born October 21, 1832, the son of P. and Eliza (Walsh) Slaven, the latter also being natives of the Empire state. The father was a tiller of the soil, and the early life of the son was passed on the home farm near Buffalo, in whose schools he gained as good an education as was possible, considering the poor facilities. His chances for improvement along this line were not much better in northern Michigan, where the family removed during his boyhood. However, he was of an appreciative disposition, and by making the most of his meager opportunities and by a careful habit of observation and reading good literature he became a well-informed man. When he became old enough he began working in the lumber camps, which abounded in northern Michigan, a business which he continued for a number of years, to the detriment of his health. As a result he was led to investigate the conditions of climate and advantages in California in 1866, and his permanent settlement here followed in 1873. He first located in Santa Clara county, where he engaged in teaching school, and continued this occupation in Fresno and in the southern part of Monterey county and San Benito counties. In the meantime he had been noting the advantages of the various localities with a view to purchasing land and settling down to ranch life. The conditions offered in San Benito county in the vicinity of Paicines, sixteen miles south of Hollister, met his requirements admirably, and in 1877 he took up a quarter section of ranch land in the mountains, which was his home and the scene of his labors for thirty years. During that time he added to his holdings until he had thirteen hundred acres in his ranch, which, with the passing of years and the improvements which he was continually adding, increased in value many fold. The mountainous portion of the ranch was especially adapted to the raising of stock, this forming the source of his income largely, although he also raised grain extensively. Besides the ranch which he operated he also owned property in the county, at one time owning five thousand acres in the aggregate. All of this, however, including the ranch, has been disposed of, and since that time Mr. Slaven has been a resident of Hollister. Ever since locating here he has taken an active interest in business affairs, being vice-president of the Hollister Storage Company and owning a

controlling interest in the Tres Pinos Warehouse Company, besides which he is vice-president of the First National Bank of Hollister, of which he was one of the organizers. Mr. Slaven's faith in California real estate has led to his making investments in various parts of the state, and in addition to valuable property interests in Hollister he also owns property in Fresno, Alameda and Los Angeles counties.

Before coming to California Mr. Slaven had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Ellen Marr, a native of New England, the ceremony being performed in Michigan in 1859. Five children have been born to them, and all are so living as to reflect credit upon their parents. The eldest of the family, Thomas D., is editor of the Oroville *Mercury;* Edward, a resident of Vallejo, is employed in the Mare Island navy yard; James is manager of his father's interests in Tres Pinos, and in 1905 he served as assemblyman in the legislature; Ella is the wife of Emerson Chamberlin, of New York City; and Lizzie makes her home with her parents in Hollister, at No. 870 San Benito street. Mr. Slaven has always taken an interest in educational affairs, and for a number of years was a member of the board of education of Hollister. Politically he is a Democrat.

CHRIS JUHL.

Denmark is the native home of Chris Juhl, where, on March 5, 1861, he was born into the home of Chris and Pauline C. Juhl, life-time residents of that country. When he was seventeen years old, in 1878, he severed home ties by coming to the New World and beginning his career, coming direct to California. Here he found work on ranches near Chualar, Monterey county, where he continued in the employ of others for about eight years. Then he rented five hundred acres of land near Gonzales and began his independent career, having charge of this property for fourteen years. During this time he frugally laid by his earnings and was finally enabled to purchase property of his own, this representing the ranch on which he now resides, just north of Gonzales. Here he has two hundred and fifty acres of fine land, well suited to the raising of grain and barley, and he also makes a specialty of raising cattle, hogs and horses, his combined efforts netting him a good annual income.

SAN BENITO COUNTY LAND AND WATER CO.

In a country where the yearly rainfall is insufficient to supply the moisture necessary for growing crops, irrigation has taken its place in such a way as to transform the barren wastes into gardens of beauty and into valuable, productive acreages. This transformation has been nowhere more noticeable or beneficial than in California, where in the past half century the wonder-workings of irrigation have attracted the attention of the whole world to this particular section of country.

Among the many agencies that have contributed to the growth and well-being of Hollister and vicinity, mention belongs to the San Benito County Land and Water Company, which had its inception in 1889, being then established as the Hollister Irrigation Company. Under this name it flourished for nearly twenty years, or until 1908, when it was sold to its present owners and its name changed to the San Benito County Land and Water Company. The board of directors are P. F. Brown, president; G. E. Sykes, vice-president; and Dr. H. J. Macomber, secretary and treasurer; W. K. Brown, engineer, and A. Kingsley Macomber, all men of ability and thoroughly acquainted with the subject of irrigation in all its phases. At this writing the San Benito County Land and Water Company supply irrigation to about three thousand acres of orchard and alfalfa land in and around Hollister, and when the plans now under way for enlarging the system are completed it is estimated that ten thousand additional acres will be benefited thereby. Even in its present condition it is given as a conservative estimate that the system has added $2,000,000 to the wealth of the county, and with this as a basis it is almost incalculable what its influence will be under its larger development.

The average rainfall in the section of country around Hollister is fourteen inches, and as it takes thirty inches to properly moisten the land

it will readily be seen that irrigation plays a very important part in bringing about the bountiful crops which the ranchers enjoy at harvest time. The water which supplies the system is taken from the San Benito river, just below the junction of the San Benito and Tres Pinos rivers, a few miles north of Hollister, and is carried through canals or irrigating ditches to the ranches in the district in all directions. Not only have the individual ranchers benefited financially through the excellent service rendered by the San Benito County Land and Water Company, but the help which it has been to the city of Hollister would be impossible to estimate. In addition to furnishing water to the surrounding country, the company are also large handlers of real estate, the greater part of which was originally undeveloped land, but which they have developed by their water system until it is now very valuable and productive. Credit for all that has been accomplished along all avenues of activity by the company is due to its enterprising officials, who are men of sound business judgment, and stand high in the estimation of Hollister's best citizens.

HANS JORGEN HANSEN.

A devotion to the development of California has been manifest in the life of Hans J. Hansen ever since he made this his home, thirty years ago. While the memories of the home of his parents in Denmark are pleasant, still he has no desire whatever to return there for anything more than a visit. He was born in the province of Sleswick, Denmark, in 1862, which four years later became absorbed by the Prussians and has since been a part of the province of Sleswick-Holstein, Germany. His earliest memories are of the paternal homestead in Denmark, where his parents were farmers, and there he grew to sturdy young manhood.

With the hope of finding a larger scope for his abilities, Hans J. Hansen set out from his boyhood home in 1881 for the United States, where, in California, he felt confident an opening awaited him. Coming direct to Monterey county, he readily found employment on ranches in the vicinity of Chualar, and during the four years thus spent in the employ of others he became ambitious to become proprietor of a ranch of his own. This ambition was well justified, for the start which he then made proved the opening wedge to the success which has been his in later years. His initial venture was the leasing of four hundred acres of land near Chualar from David Jacks, on which he remained for sixteen years. In 1901, he located upon his present property near Gonzales. This was formerly the property of George W. Theurkauf, of whom he at first rented the five hundred and thirty-two acres comprising the property, but since 1907 he has been the sole owner, having purchased the ranch during that year. The raising of barley and the breeding and raising of cattle and horses are his principal industries. Besides the home place just mentioned, he rents two hundred and forty acres of Francis Stout. Mr. Hansen is recognized as a man of good business judgment, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Salinas.

Mr. Hansen's marriage occurred in Chualar, October 8, 1887, and united him with Miss Maggie Boysen, a native of the same province of which he himself was a native. Three sons have been born to them, all still under the shelter of the parental roof, George, Harold and Reynold. As one of the live, enterprising citizens of his community, Mr. Hansen is naturally alert to whatever will benefit or uplift his fellow-citizens. In his opinion good school facilities are paramount in any community where progress is a feature, and as trustee and clerk of the board of the school district of Gloria for two years his influence had a marked effect. Socially he is a member of the Dania of Chualar.

JOHN HENRY TWISSELMAN.

The death of Claus Twisselman in 1908 was the cause of deep mourning on the part of those who had been associated with him from pioneer days, his loss being especially felt in Monterey county, where he had been a continuous resident since 1886. He lived to witness great changes in the west, especially in the agricultural regions, and he himself did much toward bringing about present conditions along this line in Monterey county. Though he has passed from earth, the

good that he accomplished has not been forgotten, nor has his labor been in vain, for his sons are following in his footsteps in the matter of policy and principle, and in every way are representing him worthily.

Prior to the removal of the Twisselman family to Monterey county they made their home on a ranch in San Mateo county, and it was there that the birth of John Henry Twisselman occurred in 1876. His brother, John Chris, was born on the same ranch two years later. Up to the age of ten and eight years respectively the brothers were reared and educated in the vicinity of their birthplace, but since the year 1886 their lives have been associated with Monterey county, the parents removing here and locating on a ranch near Gonzales during that year. During their younger years the sons assisted with the chores about the ranch, but as he grew older John H. endeavored to engage in some honest employment that would contribute to his own support and thus relieve his parents of some responsibility. His first efforts were as teamster in the country roundabout Gonzales, but finally he determined to settle down to the life of the agriculturist, and since 1904 he has been located on a ranch near Gonzales. Here he rents five hundred and fifty acres of fine land, well suited to raising barley and hay, although stock-raising is also an important feature, cattle, hogs and horses being raised in large numbers for the market. With his brother, John C., he is also interested in a ranch of one thousand acres in the foothills, where he carries on a dairy business, having about thirty cows, and also raising large quantities of hay for feed.

In Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, John H. Twisselman was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Martens, and two children have been born to add cheer to their home life, Catherine Alwena and Herman Wilbur.

ALAN L. RODDICK.

Noteworthy among the prosperous chicken ranchers of Monterey county is Alan L. Roddick, who is pleasantly and conveniently located on a ranch in the Salvation Army colony. Having lived in an agricultural community nearly all of his life, he became familiar with the various branches of agriculture when young. Of later years, however, he has become specially interested in chicken-raising, and it is along this line that his greatest success has been achieved. Intelligent, enterprising and public-spirited, he takes pleasure in identifying himself with the best interests of Soledad, near which town his ranch is located, and is deserving of the high regard in which he is held as a man and citizen.

A native of the Golden state, Alan L. Roddick was born in 1870, in Volcano, Amador county, where he was reared and educated up to the age of thirteen years, his parents at that time settling in Siskiyou county. Until he was twenty years of age he continued to make his home under the parental roof, but on reaching this age he determined to strike out in the world independently. This determination was carried out at once, and the year 1899 found him in San Francisco, where for four years he was employed in the stock yards. He then went to Mendocino county, and for one year found employment in the woods, thereafter coming to Monterey county. The property on which he then located has continued to be his home and the scene of his activities ever since, this being a tract of twenty-one acres, which he purchased in the Salvation Army colony. Having, in the meantime, determined to give his attention to the raising of chickens, the land was chosen with this object in view, and it has proven well adapted to the purposes for which it was selected, being high and free from moisture. Here he has twenty-five hundred hens laying, which are sheltered in adequate chicken houses, besides which two brooder houses and numerous other requisites for this special line of agriculture may be found on the place. On an average he raises twenty-four hundred chickens annually, which he expects to increase from year to year as his means will permit, while his daily average of eggs is one thousand. To furnish sufficient feed for his chickens he has twenty-two acres devoted to grain exclusively, twelve acres of this being a part of his own property, while the remainder is adjoining property, which he rents. Mr. Roddick has spared no expense in fitting up his ranch with the necessary requirements for carrying on an up-to-date chicken business, and a fur-

ther reason for his success is the fact that he gives his undivided attention to details.

Mr. Roddick's marriage united him with Miss Jessie Rader, a native of Siskiyou county, and three children add brightness and cheer to their home life, Alan, Donald and Scott. Mr. Roddick is not so absorbed in his private business that he has no time for outside associations, as may be proven by his membership in San Francisco camp, Woodmen of the World, and in the Fraternal Brotherhood of Soledad.

EMIL SGHEIZA.

In many sections of the west, and especially in Monterey county, are evidences of the thrift and perseverance of men who have passed their childhood in the shadow of the Swiss Alps, and who, after crossing the Atlantic ocean, have developed a remarkable loyalty to the country and institutions of their adoption. While all departments of activity seem to be within range of their varied powers of accomplishment, the agricultural life comes as second nature to the sons of Switzerland, and especially the dairy business. Emil Sgheiza belongs to this worthy class of citizens, and that he is making a success of his undertaking needs but a casual glance at his ranch, located within a few miles of Salinas.

Emil Sgheiza was born in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1878, the son of James Sgheiza, who, while his son was still a small child, had come alone to the United States and established the name in California. Emil had comparatively meagre opportunities for gaining an education, for when he was about eight years of age he was brought to the United States by an elder sister, and all the school training he ever received was prior to that time. They reached California in June, 1885, going directly to Marin county. Miss Sgheiza soon afterward became the wife of Joseph Introzzi, a rancher of that county, and on his brother-in-law's ranch Emil found steady employment for three years. These were invaluable years to the lad, for during this time he not only learned the language and customs of his adopted country, but he obtained a business experience which has had much to do with placing him in the high position which he holds to-day. His first independent experience as a rancher was on a dairy farm of four hundred and fifty acres, which he rented from his sister, continuing this for three years, when he assumed control of the property on which he lives to-day. This consists of fourteen hundred acres of the Lagunita ranch, which he leases, using it for the pasturage of the sixty milch cows comprising his dairy. All of the milk is manufactured into cheese upon the ranch and finds a ready market in San Francisco. In the maintenance of the ranch Mr. Sgheiza has the assistance and co-operation of his partner, Peter Andreotti, as well as the help of four hired hands.

Mr. Sgheiza's marriage united him with Miss Annie Andreotti, a sister of his partner in business, and one child, Emil, Jr., has been born to them. Politically Mr. Sgheiza is a Republican, but beyond casting his ballot at the polls is not interested in party affairs. Fraternally he belongs to the U. A. O. D. In reviewing his life in his adopted country and summing up the advantages which have surrounded him on every hand, Mr. Sgheiza is indeed thankful that a kind Fate led him to this land of opportunity, and in turn Monterey county is glad to number him among her citizens.

CELESTE LANINI.

Nearly thirty years have come and gone since Mr. Lanini first set foot on our shores. He was born in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, November 10, 1860. His boyhood and youth and the opening years of his manhood were passed in the locality of his birth, but in 1882, when twenty-two years of age, he landed at the port of New York. His first location in California was in Marin county, where for two years he was employed in the dairy business, and thereafter was similarly employed on the Cowell place, on the present site of Spreckels, Monterey county.

By the time Mr. Lanini had been in the state about seven years he became ambitious to undertake responsibilities on his own account, and in 1889 he rented thirteen hundred and fifty acres of the Malarin ranch, near Chualar, which he

operated for seventeen years. At the end of this time he disposed of his dairy and stock interests and made a visit to his old home in Switzerland, remaining there for five months, when he was content to return to his adopted home in California. Coming back to Monterey county, he purchased three hundred and forty-six acres of land of Chris Twisselman, this being a part of what is more generally known as the Soberanes ranch. Until October 1, 1909, he rented one hundred and sixty acres for dairy purposes, while the remainder of the land he cultivated himself, raising potatoes and grain on the land exclusively. He now leases the entire ranch and has retired from active business. Besides this ranch he also owns, in partnership with two others, six hundred and fifty-two acres of the Old Soledad Mission ranch, in which the partners are interested in a general ranching and dairy enterprise. The ranching interests aforementioned do not represent all of the business activities that have a claim upon Mr. Lanini's time, for he is interested as a stockholder in the First National Bank of Salinas and the Swiss-American Bank, formerly of San Francisco, which was a branch of the same bank in Switzerland, and where he still owns his stock.

Mr. Lanini's marriage was celebrated in San Francisco in 1895, uniting him with Miss Speranza Martella, of Switzerland. Five children have been born to them. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Lillie, Harvey, Wilhelmina, Robert and Romie.

PETER PETERSEN.

Born in Denmark April 10, 1826, Peter Petersen received a fair education in local schools and served an apprenticeship to the trade of ship carpenter. When news came in 1849 of the discovery of gold in California he was eager to try his fortunes in the far west, but before the necessary preparations could be made for the long voyage other events happened to detain him. War broke out in his native land with the province of Schleswig-Holstein, now a part of Germany.

With loyal devotion to his native country Mr. Petersen offered his services as a soldier and for three years he remained in the army, but when the struggle ended and there was no longer any need of his services he returned to his trade of ship carpenter. During December of 1855 he sailed as carpenter on a clipper ship from Denmark and crossed the ocean, rounded Cape Horn, went up the Pacific ocean, stopped at the harbor of Valparaiso off the coast of Chili, and thence proceeded northward, landing at San Francisco during July of 1856, after a tedious but uneventful voyage. In a strange country he was not entirely friendless, for two brothers-in-law had preceded him hither and had been sufficiently pleased with prospects to send him encouraging reports.

A brief experience in the mines at Mud Springs, Placer county, convinced Mr. Petersen that mining was not a congenial occupation to one of his tastes, so he took up ranch work. For some years he worked for wages near Winters, Yolo county. With his savings he sent for his family and in 1862 his wife, Caroline, left Denmark with their children, but on the voyage they suffered shipwreck and accordingly did not arrive in California until 1863. The family settled on a leased farm in Yolo county and remained for ten years, meanwhile witnessing many changes in the surrounding country.

Bringing with him the proceeds of his earnest labor as a rancher, Mr. Petersen came to Monterey county to join a brother-in-law, Louis Petersen, now deceased. The climate proved satisfactory and he decided to remain, although the country was still scarcely more than a wilderness. With his savings he bought two hundred acres of undeveloped land at $14 an acre. Only about fifteen acres had been cleared. The most arduous effort was necessary to transform the place into a habitable home, but the results of his labor are now to be seen in the cultivated condition of the property. Grain and hay are the principal crops. Vegetables are raised for the local markets and there are two and one-half acres in fruits of assorted kinds. His eldest son, Hans E., is living in San Luis Obispo county, and the only daughter, Annie E., acts as housekeeper for her father. The youngest member of the family circle, Peter W., was born in Yolo county, is now married and occupies the old home ranch.

Educational matters as relating to rural schools have always commanded the attention and enlisted the aid of Mr. Petersen, who, upon the organization of Prunedale district in 1872, was chosen trustee and filled the office with unwavering fidelity to the interests of the pupils and of the tax-payers. On becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States he began to vote the Republican ticket and ever since then he has been stanch in his allegiance to the party of his choice, which he has served as a delegate to the county conventions. He took no part whatever in the division of the county nor in other matters where bitterness easily could be roused among people holding different opinions. Fraternally he is identified with Dania Lodge No. 6, in Salinas. The liking which he felt toward Monterey county at the first has only increased with the passing years, and he believes this region has no superior for healthfulness of climate, while at the same time offering opportunities to the tiller of the soil and the man of business affairs.

JOSEPH LANINI.

One of the unpretentious though thriving enterprises in the vicinity of King City is the ranch owned and managed by Joseph Lanini and E. Martella, the property comprising nine hundred acres. Both of the partners are natives of Switzerland, Joseph Lanini having been born in the Canton of Ticino in 1879. During his boyhood he gained an insight into farming and dairy life through helping his father with the chores about the home farm, so when he came to California in young manhood it was with a working knowledge along these lines that enabled him to find employment at once.

Coming to the United States and California in 1897, Mr. Lanini located first in Santa Barbara county, where for nine years he worked in the dairies of the ranchers round about. Coming to Soledad in 1907 he purchased a half interest with E. Martella in a dairy near this town, renting for the purpose one hundred and sixty acres from Celesta Lanini. All of the land not used as pasturage for their sixty cows and the raising of hogs and sufficient cattle to keep their dairy supplied, was in alfalfa.

The partners subsequently purchased nine hundred acres of land in Monterey county, three miles south of King City, where they have begun an enterprise of dairying and stock-raising on a large scale. Taking their past accomplishments as an index of the future their new undertaking will undoubtedly be a success. The land is irrigated from a pumping plant supplied from wells, which gives plenty of water for their stock and irrigation.

VICTOR PISONI.

Born in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1866, Victor Pisoni was reared and educated in the vicinity of his birthplace and grew to a sturdy young manhood. He was only eighteen years of age when he bade farewell to familiar scenes and embarked for the new world, where he had determined to locate and take up life in earnest. Crossing the Atlantic, he continued the journey by land until he reached the Pacific side of the continent. His first location was in Soledad, Monterey county, Cal., where he worked as a ranch hand for about four years, during which time he became familiar with American methods, familiarized himself with the country's language and customs, and equipped himself, as far as possible, so that when he branched out in life on his own account he could reasonably hope for success. His first venture of an independent character was on rented property in the vicinity of Soledad, which he ran successfully for two years, after which he branched out upon larger quarters near San Ardo, remaining on that property for eight years. It was at the expiration of that time that he came to the property upon which he now lives, in the vicinity of San Lucas. This consists of nine hundred acres of land in the Trescony grant, all of which he devotes to the raising of barley, a commodity which yields abundantly and for which he receives the highest market prices. He also raises horses to some extent, chiefly for his own use, however, rather than for profit.

In his marriage Mr. Pisoni chose as his wife a native daughter of Switzerland, Miss Mary Pescia, their marriage being celebrated October 21, 1901. Four children have been born to brighten their home life, Richie Pescia, Thomas,

Angel and Attilia, all of whom are still at home and are receiving every advantage in the power of their parents to bestow. Fraternally Mr. Pisoni belongs to the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Beatrice Lodge, No. 154, at San Lucas.

STEVE DEDINI.

Experience in dairying in his native land during early years qualified Mr. Dedini to take up this occupation upon coming to California with every hope of success, and he has gradually built up a dairy including from eighty to one hundred milch cows. The equipment in the dairy is modern and has been enlarged recently by the installation of a separator and motor operated by gasoline. Not only is the cream separated by machinery, but the same process utilized in the manufacture of butter and about fifteen hundred pounds are churned every month. The product is of the best quality and finds a ready sale in the markets of Salinas and San Francisco.

The Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, is the native home of Mr. Dedini and January 1, 1854, the date of his birth. Local schools afforded him a fair education in the language of his ancestors and fitted him for business responsibilities. As a boy he helped on the home farm and was trained in the principles of dairying under the skilled methods in use in that country. February 28, 1873, he arrived in California after an uneventful voyage from the old country, and immediately after reaching Santa Cruz county he secured employment on a ranch. From that time until 1882 he worked in the employ of others. Meanwhile with the utmost frugality he saved his earnings until finally he was in a position to buy an equipment for agricultural operations. Upon starting out for himself he leased a large tract from David Jacks and since then he has remained on the same ranch, meanwhile controlling between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred acres. Large quantities of hay are raised to provide the necessary feed for his cows and every effort is made to secure the largest returns from the dairy.

After coming to Monterey county Mr. Dedini established domestic ties, but he suffered the loss of his wife by death in 1899. Their two daughters and one son, Romilda, Julia and Gridley, were born in this county and received fair educations in the district schools. Good schools form one of Mr. Dedini's hobbies and as trustee of Washington district, which position he filled for two terms, he was instrumental in maintaining a high standard of scholarship in this school. Though never an aspirant for office, he is well informed concerning political matters and favors Republican principles. It has been his privilege to enjoy excellent health and he believes this climate to be healthful to an unusual degree. In addition, judging from his own experience, he believes the county offers to men of industrious habits exceptional advantages for earning a livelihood.

WELLS H. PARSONS.

In everything but birth Wells H. Parsons may with truth be considered a native Californian, for he was brought here when a lad of ten years. For generations his ancestors had been associated with the south, especially with the Virginias, and at the time of the birth of Wells H., in 1862, his parents were living in Tucker county, W. Va. With the idea of bettering their own prospects and with the hope of giving their children larger opportunities the parents set out for the west in 1872, California being their objective point. The venture proved all and more than they had hoped for it, and here they have rounded out their long and useful lives.

While in the south, Wells H. Parsons had attended school to some extent, but it was not until reaching the west that he devoted himself assiduously to his studies and completed his school training. Ambition has ever been a commendable trait in Mr. Parsons' make-up, a characteristic which exhibited itself at an early age, for while he was still in school he became anxious to be employed at something that would make him independent. His first experience was on farms of neighboring ranchers, this practical experience finally enabling him to assume responsibilities on his own account. In 1894 he located in Chualar Canyon on twelve hundred

acres of land that he rented, and for the following eleven years he was successful in his operation. The raising of cattle, horses and hogs formed his chief industry although he also maintained a dairy business that brought in a very satisfactory annual income. At the expiration of the time mentioned he disposed of his interests in Chualar Canyon and leased seven hundred acres of what is known as the Gonzales ranch, the same on which he now resides, and here he has made an even greater success than of his former venture. Here, in addition to raising barley and hay for his own use, he has made a specialty of raising a fine breed of cattle and horses, having at the head of his stud a fine Norman stallion raised in Monterey county.

Mr. Parsons' marriage united him with Miss May Long, like himself a native of West Virginia, and three children, Ruth, Lucille and Harry, have been born to them.

TRANQUILLO RIANDA.

Probably no other state in the Union can claim a more cosmopolitan population than California, but of all of the nationalities who have contributed to her numbers none have made better citizens than those of Swiss origin. Among these may be mentioned Tranquillo Rianda, who was born in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, July 14, 1856, the son of parents and the descendant of ancestors who had known no other home than the picturesque country in which they were born. Mr. Rianda was reared in his home environment until he was eighteen years of age, when, in 1874, he set out alone for the United States, where he had determined to make his future home. The voyage across the Atlantic was made in safety, and in due time the vessel cast anchor in the harbor of New York.

The Pacific coast country was the chief attraction in bringing Mr. Rianda hither, so without loss of time in the east he made arrangements for his transportation across the continent. Going direct to Santa Cruz county, with Watsonville as his headquarters, he did not have long to wait before finding employment, for ranchers in the vicinity were eager to employ the services of young men of his calibre, strong, energetic and eager to learn the customs and language of their future home. Altogether he followed ranching in that vicinity for fourteen years, first in the employ of others and later as proprietor of a rented property, and afterward he had charge of a ranch near Soledad for two years. From the latter place he came to San Ardo and has since been a resident of this vicinity, settling at that time on the ranch which has ever since been his home. That is what is known as the Brandenstein ranch, and is located three and one-half miles north of San Ardo and contains eleven hundred acres. Of this acreage eight hundred acres alone are devoted to the raising of barley, while the remainder, or three hundred acres, form pasturage for the cattle and horses which he raises.

It was some time after he had come to this country that Mr. Rianda formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Alice Carleton, a native of California, and at the time of her marriage a resident of San Ardo. One child has been born to them, a daughter, to whom they have given the name of Agnes. When Mr. Rianda first made up his mind to come to the United States it was with the intention of remaining here permanently and identifying himself in a substantial way with her best interests. This resolution took material form in 1881, when he took out naturalization papers and became a citizen of the United States. For a number of years he served as trustee of San Bernardo school district.

PAUL TAVERNETTI.

Through the accomplishments of father and sons the name of Tavernetti has become well and favorably known in Monterey county, where the father, Vincent Tavernetti, settled in 1869, upon immigrating to the New World from Switzerland.

On a ranch in Monterey county, near Soledad, Paul Tavernetti was born, March 17, 1882. His entire life has been associated with the vicinity of his birthplace, and indeed he has never been outside the boundaries of his native county. As soon as he attained school age he became a pupil in the public school in Soledad, gaining a good common school education, and when his school days were over he became associated with his

brothers, Walter R. and William, in a ranching enterprise. On eight hundred acres of land which they rented near Gonzales they carried on a very satisfactory business for about three years, when, the partnership being dissolved, Paul returned to the ranch leased by his father and was associated with the latter in its management for two years. At the end of this time the father relinquished all active work upon the ranch, resigning the duties to younger hands. During the first year thereafter the ranch was conducted by three of the sons, Paul, Joseph and Eugene, but since 1907, Paul has had entire charge of the original property. He is making a specialty of raising barley, having six hundred and seventy-five acres in this grain alone, while he also raises other commodities usually grown upon well established ranches in the county.

The marriage of Paul Tavernetti united him with Miss Rose Vanoni, a native of San Benito county, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Monterey county. One son, Leroy, has been born of this marriage. Mr. Tavernetti is one of the rising young ranchers and business men of Monterey county, whose present prosperity is due in large measure to young men of his calibre. Besides the interests already mentioned Mr. Tavernetti is a stockholder in the Soledad Mercantile Company.

RASMUS N. MORTENSEN.

In Denmark Rasmus N. Mortensen was born in 1860, the son of farmers, and when not in school he gave them the benefit of his services, he in turn learning the best methods of farming as conducted in his native land from his father. When the time came for Mr. Mortensen to settle down to a life calling he foresaw small opportunity for getting ahead in his native land, so came to the United States. He was little more than a lad in years when, in 1876, he bade farewell to parents and friends and set out for the unknown land across the ocean. The vessel on which he made the voyage landed him a stranger on these shores in the city of Portland, Me., but as California was his destination he lost no time in making his way at once to the Pacific coast.

Coming at once to Monterey county, Mr. Mortensen readily found work on the ranches in the vicinity of Salinas, following this continuously for six or seven years, when he felt qualified to undertake an enterprise on his own account. His first venture was on the Jesse D. Carr ranch of two hundred acres near Salinas, which he rented for three years, and thereafter he came to Gonzales and rented six hundred acres on which he carried on farming successfully for ten years. He next rented eight hundred acres of land directly south of this property, carrying this on with equally good results for six years, when he gave that up and came to the ranch on which he now resides. This is part of the David Jacks property and comprises four hundred acres of fine land, well suited to the commodities to which it is devoted, namely barley and the various other grains. Mr. Mortensen also has splendid success as a breeder and raiser of horses, in fact whatever he has undertaken has proven a profitable venture.

CAMILLE CHAPUES.

The experiences of the average foreigner in coming to a new country are discouraging, involving as they do, battling with an unknown language, ignorance of the customs of the people and lack of acquaintance with the many details of every-day life. All of this was greatly assuaged and moderated in the experiences of Camille Chapues, for upon coming to the New World in 1903 he was taken into the care and protection of his uncle, John Chapues, who had come to this country many years previously and was the owner of the vineyard in Monterey county which bears his name.

Camille Chapues was born in the town of Ardich, France, in July, 1880, and in the neighborhood of his birth he was reared and educated. Following his school days he entered the employ of his father, who was a farmer, and it was while performing his duties along that line that he made up his mind to come to the United States, and for fourteen months prior to coming to America he was employed as a coachman for a wealthy family. His father's brother having come here and settled in California many years

previously no doubt had much to do with attracting him here and made the undertaking seem less arduous. The ship on which he sailed landed him in San Francisco, where he spent a few months, and from there he went to Mendocino county, and so pleased has he since been with the outlook before him that nothing could prevail upon him to return to his native land for a permanent residence, in spite of the fact that he has only the most kindly feelings toward the home of his parents and ancestors. For a time he was employed in a sawmill in Reno, Nev., after which he came to California, where, in Salinas, he was for two years in the employ of Berges & Garrissere, wholesale dealers in wines and liquors. Since the spring of 1909 he has been in the employ of A. H. Lauenstein, one of the well-known ranchers and orchardists in this section of country. Fraternally Mr. Chapues is a member of the Foresters of America, of Salinas.

IVER MADSEN.

Numbered among the emigrants from Denmark to California is Iver Madsen, who has made his home in our state since 1874, and is a native of Denmark, born October 21, 1850. During the years of boyhood he heard much concerning the fertile regions lying along the Pacific coast, and early in life he began to save his small earnings in order that he might accumulate the amount needed to defray his expenses to the new country.

Upon arriving in San Francisco, Mr. Madsen secured employment in that city, whence after a short sojourn he removed to Santa Cruz and during the summer of 1874 he arrived in Monterey county, where he worked in the harvest fields near Chualar. Later he secured employment in a warehouse at Gonzales and also worked in a similar capacity at Soledad and Chualar when those places were just starting. For ten years he continued an employe in warehouses, after which he rented three hundred and twenty acres from David Jacks and began to raise grain. Things were discouraging at the outset, for the first year was the one of the well-remembered and long-protracted drought. During the third year he added to his lease, so that he controlled eight hundred acres. For ten years he raised wheat, but later began to raise barley and hay.

Removing from that ranch in 1901, Mr. Madsen went to the adobe land and sowed six hundred acres in barley. The crop was heavy and from the first he met with favorable returns. Meanwhile he gave considerable attention to the raising of heavy draft-horses, the sale of which formed an important addition to the farm revenues. During 1906 he purchased and removed to a farm of three hundred acres three miles from Salinas. For this he paid $85 an acre. The crop of 1908 was barley, but other grains can be raised with equal success and the land seems adapted to crops of all kinds. The possession of this large and fine farm is indicative of the sterling sense and wise judgment of the owner, who came to this country penniless, and now has accumulated a competency. The responsibilities of a busy life have left him little leisure for reading or for social intercourse, but he has kept posted concerning current events and has displayed a commendable public spirit in promoting noteworthy improvements. While living in the Chualar district he served as school trustee. Politically he favors Democratic principles, but in local matters he supports the men whom he considers best qualified for office.

The marriage of Mr. Madsen took place in Monterey county and united him with Christina Boysen, a niece of John Boysen. They have one son and one daughter; the latter, Carrie, was born in Chualar and now attends the Alisal school. The son, Marus, also is a student in the local schools.

ATTLIO AGOSTINI.

The Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, is Mr. Agostini's native place and July 29, 1858, the date of his birth. As a boy he had lived on a farm and had alternated attendance at the common schools with arduous work at home, where he was taught to be industrious and self-reliant. The plans of Mr. Agostini to settle in California brought him to San Jose, where, as he slowly gained a knowledge of the English language, he worked for wages from day to day. In 1886 he came to Monterey county and secured employment on the Wythe farm comprising what

was known as the Los Vegas ranch. After having worked for eight years as a farm hand he felt justified in investing his savings in farm equipment and thereupon leased a ranch of five thousand acres, a part of which was in San Benito county. At the expiration of ten years he returned to his former leasehold and here he has since remained, having Mr. Boffa as a partner until 1907, when he purchased his interest and thus acquired the entire equipment. From the first he has been interested in dairying and gradually built up a dairy of one hundred and fifty cows. To faciliate the work a large separator is used, operated by steam, and the cream is sold in Salinas. Two hundred acres of the ranch are in grain, and hay also is raised.

After a long experience in Monterey county, working for others and later as an independent farmer, it is the conclusion of Mr. Agostini that this county has many advantages to offer men of industrious habits. Though not active in politics, he is a stanch Republican and has served as a delegate to county conventions of the party. Fraternally he is identified with the Druids of Salinas. Through his instrumentality, acting in conjunction with other progressive citizens, the Lagunita school was organized and ever since then he has served as a trustee. In San Francisco he married Amelia Tonelli, a native of Switzerland. They have six children, Camillo, Henry, Emile, Arthur, William and Elvira, all natives of Monterey county.

MRS. CATHERINE PIHL.

The first and therefore the oldest hotel in Chualar is that owned and conducted by Mrs. Catherine Pihl, who came to the state in 1873 and since then has been a continuous resident of this town. Many ups and downs have checkered her experience during this time, but notwithstanding the misfortunes which have fallen to her lot she has still retained her courage and hopeful spirit and has been an inspiration and helpful influence to those with whom she has come in contact from day to day. Her earliest recollections date back to her girlhood in the Emerald Isle, where her birth occurred in County Galway March 25, 1843, and until she reached her eighteenth year she continued a resident of her native land. The first great sorrow of her life was the loss of her parents a short time previous to this. Their loss, however, proved a turning point in her life, for soon thereafter she determined to come to the United States, the vessel on which she sailed, St. Patrick, landing her in New York harbor in 1861.

After remaining in the eastern metropolis for about one year Miss Catherine Haverty, as she was know in maidenhood, removed to Quincy, Ill., and there, on January 26, 1868, she was united in marriage with David O'Haran, who was employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. For a few months after their marriage they continued to reside there, later, however, going successively to Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, finally returning to Iowa and settling in Dubuque. Their residence in the middle west proved only temporary, however, for in 1873 they came to California and settled in Chualar, Monterey county, where until his death Mr. O'Haran was an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He passed away December 24, 1876, and the three children born of this marriage, Catherine, William R. and Margaret, are also deceased.

The death of her husband placed responsibilities upon her shoulders, and Mrs. O'Haran found that occupation for both hands and brain was a necessity. Up to this time no public accommodations had been provided for the traveler in Chualar, and Mrs. O'Haran was wise in concluding that not only was a hotel a necessity in the town, but she also saw that a livelihood awaited her in its establishment and maintenance. Acting on this idea she opened a hotel in the town in 1876, and from that day to the present time she has had no cause to regret the step from a financial standpoint. In 1878 she was united in marriage with Chris Pihl, a resident of Chualar, their marriage resulting in the birth of two children, Anita Josephine and Louisa Cecilia, both of whom are now deceased. The eldest, Anita Josephine, became the wife of Herman Danneberg, and the mother of four children; the two living are Catherine Cecilia and Louisa Josephine, who since the death of their mother have made their home with their grand-

mother, Mrs. Pihl. The presence of these young lives in her household have indeed been a solace to Mrs. Pihl, especially since the death of her husband, which occurred October 7, 1903. In her religious belief Mrs. Pihl is a Catholic and is a communicant of the church of that denomination at Salinas towards the building of which she contributed liberally and worked hard to raise funds.

D. BINSACCA.

More than forty years have brought their marvelous changes to California since Mr. Binsacca came hither from Switzerland, where he was born in Canton Ticino in 1850 and where he had received common school advantages. An ambitious youth of sixteen years, he was not deterred from making the long journey by lack of knowledge of the language and the customs of the people among whom he anticipated the casting of his lot. Nor has he had reason to regret the immigration to the new world, for here he has attained a degree of success that would have been impossible in the land of his birth; and, surrounded by his interesting family, he is enjoying life to its utmost at his improved homestead near Soledad.

Upon coming to the west Mr. Binsacca secured employment in Santa Cruz county and for twenty years he remained there, during the latter part of the time being interested in large farming enterprises for himslf. During 1886 he came to Monterey county and rented eight hundred acres of the Zabala ranch, where for twenty years he engaged in raising grain. Meanwhile, during 1902, he acquired property of his own, purchasing four hundred acres of the San Jo Jo ranch near Soledad and immediately beginning the task of improving the tract. At this writing he has sixty acres under irrigation and is making a specialty of raising stock and alfalfa, also conducts dairy enterprises with the energy and judgment characteristic of the Swiss the world over.

Fraternally Mr. Binsacca holds membership in Soledad Circle, Foresters of America, and is a stockholder in the building owned by that organization in Soledad, also of the Foresters of America building in Salinas. In addition he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Salinas. Movements for the upbuilding of his neighborhood receive his stanch support. Of both time and influence he gives freely to progressive projects. Particularly is he interested in educational work. For the past three years he has served as clerk of the board of trustees of the Mission school and meanwhile he has proved an efficient helper of this important work.

Mr. Binsacca's marriage united him with Miss Severina Pincini, who was born in Switzerland, but at the time of their union was making her home in Hollister, San Benito county. They are the parents of thirteen children, of whom the eldest, Alfred, assists his father on the home ranch. The second, James, is employed as a bookkeeper by Wahrlich-Cornett Co., of Soledad. The third, William, is a student in the University of California at Berkeley. The remaining children, all of whom are at home, are named as follows: Annie, Flora, Carrie, Samuel, David, Olympia, Dora, Victor, Lawrence and Edna. It is the ambition of the parents to give to each child the best advantages their means permit and thus prepare them for whatever responsibilities the future years may bring to them.

AQUILINO C. FRANSCIONI.

An example of the degree of prosperity obtainable by foreign-born residents of California is offered in the activities of Aquilino and Silvio Franscioni, brothers, who were born in Switzerland, the latter in 1869, the former in 1874. In 1888, when he was nineteen years of age, the elder brother came to the United States. The younger brother followed as soon afterward as he was able to be self-supporting, or in 1891. Going direct to Gonzales, like his brother, he secured employment at dairying and farming. The year preceding his arrival the older brother had rented a part of the Gonzales ranch, and there he remained until 1907, when the two in partnership bought nine hundred and eighty acres of the Soberanes ranch, and here they now have six hundred acres in barley. In addition they devote some attention to the raising of cattle.

Upon establishing a home of his own in 1906 Aquilino C. Franscioni was united in marriage

with Miss Victoria Muscio, a native of Switzerland. They have two children, Ada and an infant. The older brother has been twice married, his first wife, who died in 1902, having been Miss Amelia Rueiss, of Gonzales. At her death she left two daughters, Rosie and Inez. Later Silvio Franscioni married Miss Mary Giacomazzi, and they are now (1909) enjoying a visit in Switzerland, renewing the associations of childhood among such of the kindred and friends as still remain in the old home canton. The brothers are universally respected, and by industry and perseverance have worked their way forward to positions of influence among the ranchers in the vicinity of Gonzales.

LOUIS RIANDA.

It is a fact worthy of note that many natives of Switzerland have taken up their abode in California, and especially in Monterey county, a reason for which may be that here they find a climate which strongly resembles that with which they are familiar and which they have every reason to love, but here they find the added advantage of many opportunities denied them in their own country. Prominent among this class of residents in Monterey county may be mentioned Louis Rianda, who was born in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1871. From his earliest years he was made familiar with the dairy business through giving assistance to his father on the home farm in his native country, and he grew to a sturdy young manhood in the free outdoor life which his duties involved. His keen foresight made it clear to him that his own country did not hold forth the bright outlook for ambitious young men that the New World had to offer, and thus it was that at the early age of seventeen years he carried out a well-laid plan to come to the United States and begin life for himself.

After an uneventful but interesting passage across the Atlantic ocean Louis Rianda debarked at the port of New York, and from there came direct to California. Monterey county was his destination, for here he had prospects of finding work with which he was familiar, and in this he was not disappointed. His experience on his father's dairy farm had made him quite proficient in this line of agriculture and his services were found to be in ready demand as soon as he reached this part of the country. His first position was on a dairy ranch near Gonzales, which he filled acceptably for four years, in the meantime familiarizing himself with the American method of farming and developing a desire to undertake the responsibilities of a ranch on his own account. As a result of this he gave up his position and leased six hundred acres of the Romie ranch near Gonzales, where in addition to carrying on general farming he also raised considerable stock. Seven years later he sold out his stock and other holdings on the ranch and assumed the superintendency of the Somavia dairy, an undertaking in which he met with better success than in previous years. He remained in the latter position for three years, and then leased the property on which he now resides, which is known as the Forsythe and Bidache ranch, near Gonzales. Here he makes a specialty of the dairy business, having seventy-five cows on the place, and in connection he also maintains a cheese factory. In all, the ranch includes nine hundred acres, of which about six hundred are used as pasturage for his cattle, while the remainder is in grain and barley. Besides the property just mentioned Mr. Rianda is interested in the ownership of one thousand acres of land in the Malarin district in partnership with his cousins, Henry and Angelo Giacometti. The latter reside on the property, which is mainly given over to dairying, although they also carry on general ranching.

Louis Rianda was married in January, 1903, to Miss Eliza Ruize, a native of this state, and at the time of her marriage a resident of the Somavia district. Four children have been born of their marriage, Roselia, Adolph, James and Andretta. Politically Mr. Rianda is a Republican in his sympathies, casting his vote and giving the weight of his influence in favor of that party's candidates. He is keenly interested in every measure or undertaking which has the good of his fellowmen at heart, and for many years has taken a special interest in educational affairs, having served on the board of trustees of the Somavia school district for eleven years, and has also served as clerk of the board. Fra-

ternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to the lodge at Gonzales and the Compromise encampment at Salinas. Mr. Rianda has taken two trips to his old home in Switzerland, one to visit his mother in 1903, the other trip being made in 1907.

CANDIDO FRANSCIONI.

Among those of foreign birth who have made a success of their undertakings in Monterey county mention belongs to Candido Franscioni, whose ranch and dairy enterprise in the vicinity of Soledad is one of the model ones of the county. A native of Switzerland, he was born on the parental homestead in the canton of Ticino in 1873. When he was only fifteen years old he came to the United States, landing at New York in 1888. His plan was to locate in the west, and as soon as arrangements could be made for his passage across the continent he began the journey to California.

Coming direct to Monterey county, for a time Mr. Franscioni found work at the carpenter's trade, into which he had gained some insight before leaving his native land. This, however, was but a stepping stone to the occupation for which he was adapted by Nature, but the time thus spent was well employed, for it gave him an opportunity to learn land values and locate wisely when the time came. His first venture as a tiller of the soil and as a dairyman was on three hundred acres of land, which he rented, near Soledad, which he stocked with his own cattle and maintained successfully for three years. At the end of this time he located upon the property which he now occupies, known as the Oak Grove ranch, where he carries on a similar business, only on a much larger scale. Here he has a pasture of one hundred acres, upon which he raises large numbers of cattle and hogs, this also furnishing pasture for sixteen cows which he milks. In addition to his dairy and cattle-raising interests he has one hundred acres under cultivation to grain, potatoes and onions, all of which yield abundantly, owing to the excellent irrigation facilities which are provided on the ranch. Water for this purpose is distributed from a pumping plant located on the ranch, one which he himself installed. This undertaking was looked upon by his neighbors as a daring venture, for as yet no one had installed a private irrigating plant in this section of country. It proved a success, however, and many of those who were at first doubters have since followed his example and installed plants of their own.

Mr. Franscioni was united in marriage with Miss Fanstino Pincini, a resident and native of Soledad, and three children have been born of their marriage—Anita, Lino and Flora. Fraternally Mr. Franscioni is identified with the Foresters of America of Soledad.

ANGELO POZZI.

Comparatively speaking Mr. Pozzi may be called a recent settler in California, but nevertheless his accomplishments have been of such a character as to entitle him to take rank with those whose residence here may be counted by decades. While his ranch near Gonzales is a modest one, it is still one of the best regulated and most productive in the vicinity, for Mr. Pozzi thoroughly understands the secret of making his land produce to the best advantage.

Switzerland was the native home of Angelo Pozzi, his birth occurring on the parental farm in Canton Ticino in 1884. The parents were hard-working people who found it none too easy to make a suitable living and otherwise provide for their children from the proceeds of their modest farm. It was this condition of affairs that led Angelo to consider coming to the New World to make his start in life. A robust constitution, and a determination to win success in spite of whatever obstacles might confront him, represented the chief assets with which he landed as a stranger on our shores in 1901, the vessel on which he made the voyage casting anchor in the harbor of New York. The west appealed to him as holding forth better prospects than the more crowded east, and hither he made his way as soon as arrangements for the journey could be made. He went direct to Santa Cruz county, where in the vicinity of Watsonville he worked as a ranch hand for about four years. Confidence born of experience finally led him to

undertake the management of a ranch of his own, and coming to Monterey county in 1905 he selected the ranch on which he now lives, near Gonzales. Here he has two hundred acres of choice land, well suited for dairy purposes, on which he maintains a fine herd of one hundred cows. The milk is all converted into cheese, a well-equipped, sanitary factory for the purpose having been erected on the ranch. About one hundred and eighty acres of the home ranch are in alfalfa and hay, while on a like amount of land adjoining, which he rents for the purpose, he raises barley exclusively. Mr. Pozzi's specialty is undoubtedly dairying, but nevertheless he also does a large business as a stock-raiser, raising not only his own dairy stock, but also large numbers of hogs and horses for the market.

Before her marriage Mrs. Pozzi was Miss Amelia Loquasi, at the time of her marriage a resident of Gonzales, and this has since been the home of the young people. Fraternally Mr. Pozzi is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Gonzales.

HANS HANSEN.

Denmark is the native land of Mr. Hansen and 1847 the year of his birth. During boyhood and early youth he was sent to the Danish schools and secured a fair education in the language of his forefathers. Upon attaining man's estate he was self-supporting, and from that time onward he made his own way. Coming to the United States in 1872, he settled near Hollister, in what is now San Benito county (then a part of Monterey county), and here he worked for wages until the autumn of 1873. Next he secured employment in the Salinas valley, and here he remained for a considerable period in the employ of others, but in 1879 he started to farm for himself and rented a part of the Thomas Fields ranch. During 1884 he removed to a portion of the P. Zabala ranch, which he cultivated until 1890, and since then he has operated eight hundred acres of the Santa Catalina grant. The raising of barley has been a source of considerable profit to him, while in stock he has been particularly successful with horses, and some of those raised on his ranch rank among the best specimens to be seen for miles in any direction. So closely has his attention been given to the management of the ranch that he has no leisure for identification with politics or fraternities. His membership in insurance or social organizations is limited to the Fraternal Brotherhood at Soledad, to which he has belonged for some years. His marriage united him with Miss Inga Wind, of Soledad, by whom he has four children, all still at home, namely: Minnie M., Jesse P., Meta and Ralph C. The family has a high standing among the people living in the vicinity of Soledad, and the agricultural enterprise of Mr. Hansen has won for him not only a neat annual income, but also recognition as a progressive rancher and capable man.

ERNEST C. WHITE.

Not only is Ernest C. White a native son of the state, but he is also the son of a native son, a fact in which he takes just pride. January 27, 1881, he was born into the home of Jesus M. and Julia (Anzan) White, the former of English descent, and the latter of Spanish origin, although both parents were born in California. All of the six children of this marriage were born and reared in Monterey county, on the parental homestead near Dunbarton.

When Ernest C. White was a small child he was bereaved by the death of his father, this circumstance also making it necessary for him to shoulder responsibilities much earlier than would otherwise have been the case. Thus it was that after completing his studies in the public schools of his home town he took up the responsibilities of carrying on the old homestead for a time. This experience quickened his ambition and desire to strike out on his own behalf, and thereafter for a number of years he added to his experience and exchequer also by working on nearby ranches. His first independent venture dates from the year 1906, when he leased from D. W. Rohrback thirty acres of land located near Pajaro, the greater part of which was in orchard, principally in apricots and apples. He also made a specialty of raising chickens, having on his place an average of seven hundred White Leghorns throughout the year, for which he found a ready market in Oakland and San

Francisco. Two years experience on leased land encouraged Mr. White to become a property owner, for by so doing he would have the entire profits of his labors. He has enjoyed this independence for the past year, having in 1908 purchased the property on which he is now living. This consists of one hundred and fourteen acres of land near Dunbarton, for which he paid $26 an acre. Over half of the land is cleared and sowed to grain, yielding bountiful crops, for the land is exceedingly rich and equally well adapted to any commodity which the owner may choose to raise.

Mr. White's marriage occurred in this county and united him with Miss Elsie Goodwin, who like her husband is a native of this state and county. Mr. White is keenly interested in the various activities in his home county and town, and fraternally is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood of Watsonville.

H. PAULSEN.

Descended from a long line of sturdy German ancestors, Mr. Paulsen was born in the Fatherland in 1861. He was reared and educated in the manner usual in well-regulated German homes, and when the proper time arrived he was apprenticed to a trade which was intended to provide for his future support. However, when he attained more mature years he determined to come to the United States, and thus much of the planning for his future career in his native land was never carried out. The ship on which he sailed from the Fatherland landed him a stranger on our shores in New York, May 1, 1883, and for about five years thereafter he remained in the east, being variously employed in a number of states in that section of country. His advent in California dates from the year 1888, at which time he located in the Pajaro valley, Monterey county, and entered upon the business which he has followed ever since, the raising of sugar beets. After following this in the valley for ten years, he went to San Benito county and became foreman of the Spreckels ranch, a position which he filled creditably for eight years. Promotion awaited him, however, and at the end of that time, in 1906, he was transferred to the company's ranch No. 2 and made superintendent. This comprises twelve hundred acres on the Salinas river and is conceded to be the best and most productive of the numerous ranches owned by the company. All of the land is in sugar beets with the exception of that set apart for the raising of grain and hay for stock. Water for irrigation is supplied from the Monterey County Water Company's plant, owned by the Spreckels Sugar Company. The plant is located on a natural slope, and the water flowing of its own accord into ditches irrigates thousands of acres of land through Fort Romie and The Mission and surrounding country. One of the company's pumping stations is located on the ranch, by means of which twenty acres can be irrigated in twenty-four hours, the greater part of the water used here coming from the Arroyo Seco canal. The old ranch house which still does duty as headquarters is an old adobe building in a perfect state of preservation, which was built by the early Spanish inhabitants during their connection with the history of this country. Since coming to the ranch Mr. Paulsen has made wonderful improvements in its appearance, combining utility and beauty in planting five hundred eucalyptus trees as a wind break around the buildings. Some of the trees have grown fifteen feet in one year. So great has been his success with his first undertaking along this line, that he has been encouraged to continue these improvements, and recently has planted two thousand blue gum and red gum trees.

Mr. Paulsen is the father of four children. The eldest, Henry, is associated with his father in the maintenance of the ranch; William is bookkeeper at Spreckels Sugar Company's ranch No. 1; Mabel is attending Notre Dame Academy at Watsonville; and John is a student in the Gonzales high school. Fraternally Mr. Paulsen is a member of Pajaro Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F., and also of Gilroy Lodge, Fraternal Brotherhood. As is becoming and right for every public spirited citizen to do, he takes a deep interest in educational matters, and while in San Benito county served as trustee of Spreckels district school for eight years, and in Monterey county has served in the same capacity in the Soberanes district for the past two years. Mr. Paulsen may with jus-

tice feel proud of the success that has come to him since he took up his residence in California, and certain it is that among those who realize what he has accomplished he is counted one of her upbuilders.

LEO PINCINI.

Born in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1883, Mr. Pincini passed his boyhood and youth in the midst of surroundings known to his ancestors for generations. Not satisfied with the limitations of his home surroundings, however, he came to the United States in 1902, and the same year came to California. In Monterey county he found employment in a dairy in the vicinity of Soledad, remaining there for about six and a half years, when he decided to undertake a business of his own. In 1908 he rented eight hundred acres of the Francis Doud ranch lying near Soledad. Of this acreage he has one hundred and fifty acres in barley, and upon the remainder he maintains a dairy and raises cattle, horses and hogs. Altogether he milks twenty-five cows and averages about fifty head of cattle in his pasture.

Mr. Pincini has never formed domestic ties. He is a member of but one fraternal order, being identified with Soledad Circle, Foresters of America.

JOHN BENSON SMITH.

Over twenty years have passed since the death of John B. Smith, of Salinas, but nevertheless he is remembered as one of her best beloved citizens, as he is also of the entire county. Like so many of those who came to the state at the time of the gold fever he came from a far-distant country to take advantage of the opportunities here offered, making his way by way of Panama from Nova Scotia. He was born in that Canadian province in 1834, and remained in the environment of his birthplace until he was about eighteen years old. From the time he was fifteen years old, or at the time gold was first discovered in California, he had been interested in the stories which he heard of the fabulous wealth contained in the mines, and his ambitious spirit could not be quieted until he too had made an attempt to obtain some of this coveted wealth. It was this ambition that prompted him to set sail from his native land in 1852 via Panama bound for the eldorado. Landing at San Francisco in due time he immediately came to Santa Clara county, where, in the Santa Cruz mountains, he made his first attempt as a miner. Later he followed the same occupation in the northern part of the state, on the American and Feather rivers.

It is not related that Mr. Smith made the fortune he had expected to in the mines, and we are justified in presuming that he did not do so from the fact that he finally gave up mining altogether and engaged in other pursuits. When he was in Santa Clara county the first saw-mills were built in that part of the country, in the redwoods, and for one year he was employed in one of them in the Santa Cruz mountains. In the meantime he had been looking about for a suitable location in which to purchase land and settle down permanently, and this he found near Alviso, Santa Clara county. He did not remain there but a few years however, for in 1868 he came to Monterey county and settled on property which was to be his lifetime home. This purchase consisted of three hundred and sixty acres, partly improved, located not far from Salinas. For twenty years thereafter he continued to add to the acreage as he was able, until at the time of his death the homestead embraced eight hundred acres. His practical and scientific knowledge of farming accounted for the success that came to him, and in addition to raising the various crops general in this locality, he also made the breeding and raising of fine draft horses a special feature. In this he took more than ordinary interest, for he was a great lover of horses. While he was still a young man comparatively, Mr. Smith passed away on the home ranch near Salinas in 1888, at the age of fifty-four, his wife having died nine years previously, in 1879.

Six children were born of the marriage of John B. Smith and his wife. The youngest of these, Edward E., was born in 1879, the same year in which his mother died, so he has no remembrance of that parent's love and tenderness. His loss, however, was lessened considerably by the devoted care of his father and older brothers and sisters. He has never known any other home than the ranch on which he now

lives, owning one hundred and fifty-three acres of his father's original purchase, and with his wife he resides in the old homestead erected by his father many years ago. His marriage in September, 1900, united him with Miss Carrie Raine, a daughter of Alexander Raine, of whom an account will be found elsewhere. Inheriting from his father a love for horses, Mr. Smith is also making a specialty of raising fine animals for the market, as well as beef cattle, and is counted one of the most progressive and substantial ranchers in this part of Monterey county. Fraternally he is associated with the Eagles, and politically he is a Republican.

Personally John B. Smith was a man of keen perception and close observation, and as he also possessed a good education and conversational powers above the average, he was a delightful companion. Not only was he entertaining, but whatever he said had the added merit of truth, his accounts of life in the west during the pioneer days being a recital of his own experiences. Throughout the greater part of his life in the west he was successful, but his prosperity did not narrow or circumscribe his life, on the other hand he gave liberally of his means to all who were struggling to get a foothold, besides giving with a lavish hand to all charities. At his death Monterey county lost one of her best citizens and the state one of her upbuilders.

JOHN L. D. ROBERTS.

Associated intimately with the development of the suburban town of Seaside is the name of Dr. Roberts, who from the founding of the place has been an active promoter of its material progress and a stanch believer in its climatic advantages. He is a nephew of D. J. Houghton, who was born in Canada near the city of Ottawa and in 1870 came to California from Utica, N. Y., somewhat later buying one hundred and sixty acres (including what is now Seaside) from Captain Jocelyn, an eccentric character of the early days. Eventually Mr. Houghton sold this quarter section to his nephew, who associated himself with Dr. Heintz in the development of the land and the laying out of the town site first known as East Monterey.

It was during 1887 that the town site was platted. Later the government established a postoffice and the village was then named Seaside. The first residence in the new town was erected in 1888 by Dr. Roberts, who for twelve years thereafter gave his attention exclusively to the practice of medicine in the vicinity. In 1909 the population is about five hundred and the district enjoys a popularity indicative of increasing numbers. William Hannan laid out the town site of Del Monte Grove and built the first house there. In the early days there was not even one house east of Del Monte, but the entire tract of unimproved property was utilized by Mr. Houghton for the pasturage of his stock.

During 1905 H. R. O'Brien laid out the Vista del Rey addition to Seaside and later added the Hot Springs tract, another addition to the village. Del Monte Heights was laid out in 1907, and in 1909 Messrs. Petersen and A. G. Metz platted what is known as the Oak Park addition. Satisfactory railroad service has been secured, which gives the people four daily mails. It has been the ambition of the promoters of the enterprise to make the town attractive to people of quiet tastes, refined and cultured minds and progressive spirit, men and women who while desiring good schools, churches and climatic advantages, will in turn become desirable acquisitions to the citizenship of their community. In the work of development Dr. Roberts has been a capable promoter and his standing in the community is the highest. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to the board of supervisors from the fifth district. For sixteen years he was a trustee of the Del Monte school district, embracing Seaside or East Monterey, in the organization of which he maintained an interested part, and in addition he has been a trustee of the joint union high school of Monterey.

JOHNSON EDGAR WILMOTH.

The colonial settlement of Virginia witnessed the arrival in the new world of the paternal ancestors of Mr. Wilmoth, whose maternal ancestry, the Carrick family, also belonged to the sturdy pioneer element of the Old Dominion. The parents were Virginians by birth as well

as lineage and, while they had meagre advantages and limited education, they possessed such fine traits of character that they won friends in every circle of society. For a time they endeavored to gain a livelihood from the soil of a Virginian farm and also they resided for a time in Wheeling, W. Va., where the father, Isaac Wilmoth, followed the trade of carpenter, but the Civil war with its attendant business complications had greatly impaired the prosperity of that region and other fields offered greater returns to investment and industry.

Coming to California in 1878 the family settled at Santa Cruz, where the mother died. Thereupon the father returned to Virginia, but in 1882 he again came to the coast, this time settling in Monterey county, where he became interested with his sons in ranching. A man of sturdy qualities, fine physique and robust constitution, he remained active until advanced in years, and died in November, 1906, at the home of his son, when eighty-four years of age. His children are as follows: L. B., of Salinas; Mrs. Mollie E. Smith, of Oakland; Mrs. W. Parsons, of Salinas; Mrs. E. C. Callihan, also of Salinas; H. W., of Siskiyou county, and Johnson Edgar, who was born in Virginia in 1874 and is now living in Monterey county. All of the children were born in the east, but grew to maturity in Monterey county; all were educated in the common schools and all are married and have families. They have proved sterling acquisitions to the citizenship of their several communities and by their honorable characters have added prestige to the family name.

By working for wages on a ranch and by holding a position in Blanco, as well as by leasing land, Johnson Edgar Wilmoth secured a start in life. In 1900 he came to his present place comprising one hundred acres in the vicinity of Salinas and here he has since engaged in raising beans, barley, black oats and potatoes. A systematic rotation of crops is one of his theories which practical experience has proved absolutely necessary to the continued fertility and productiveness of the soil, and of recent seasons more and more of the ranchers are becoming converts to this idea, the result being evidenced in the increasing products of the land. Since he came to the community he has seen many changes and has been foremost in all movements for the general good. Not the least important task by which he aided the district was the filling of the position of roadmaster of Pajaro district No. 1, under Mr. Mann. Active in the Democratic party, he has served as a delegate to county conventions and in other ways has aided that political organization. His family consists of his wife (formerly Josephine Phillips and a native of Monterey county) and their children, Etta E., Jack E., Gerald H. and Stanley Garth.

BAPTISTE SILACCI.

In Ticino, Switzerland, Mr. Silacci was born June 24, 1852. Contrasted with the beauties of nature by which he was surrounded was the sordid nature of the occupation in which he worked, for he was accustomed to earn his livelihood as a chimney-sweep and when only eight years of age he went to Italy, being employed there for six months in sweeping chimneys. Though the country was rough and the experience arduous, the next year he was willing to go again in the same capacity.

A decision to join his brother, Peter, in California, led Mr. Silacci to cross the ocean to the United States and on Christmas day of 1873 he arrived in Salinas, then a small village surrounded by land still in the primeval condition of nature. Shortly after his arrival he secured employment on a dairy farm with Mr. Matthews, with whom he remained for seven years, and then, in 1880, he took charge of a dairy farm. Frugal industry enabled him to purchase a tract of land and he thus acquired two hundred and thirty-two acres of level land, on which he prospected for and discovered water in sufficient quantities for his use.

A later purchase enabled Mr. Silacci to acquire five hundred and ninety acres of land across the creek, for which he paid $16,000, and on that tract (which was entirely in pasture) he also found all the water needed for the stock. At this writing he conducts a dairy of forty cows and sells large quantities of butter in the city markets. The calves are raised on the ranch and at maturity are sold for fair prices. In 1889 he bought additional land, for which he paid $57

per acre. As a dairyman and rancher he is resourceful, energetic and progressive, and justly stands high among men of his class in the county.

The marriage of Mr. Silacci united him with Miss Matilda Petersen, who was born in Denmark, but came to the United States at an early age and settled in Nebraska, coming from there to California in girlhood. At her death, which occurred March 29, 1905, she left seven children, William, Percy, Emil, Alvin, Henry, Sadie and Nemo. The youngest child was only eighteen months old at the time of her death. For years Mr. Silacci has officiated as trustee of his district. Politically he votes with the Republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Masons at Salinas. Ever solicitous to promote the welfare of his county, he has labored in favor of good roads, good schools and all public improvements, and for two years he gave considerable time to enlisting the co-operation of others in the building of a telephone line through the neighborhood, an effort that brought its final satisfactory culmination in the securing of an excellent system now in service.

A. GAMBETTA.

Though familiar with the details and interested in general ranching to some extent, Mr. Gambetta has found one department of agriculture in which his success has been especially noteworthy. For years he has made a specialty of making butter and is now conducting quite an extensive business in this line on his ranch near Salinas.

Mr. Gambetta is a native of Switzerland, born in the canton of Ticino in 1863, and he was also reared and educated in that vicinity. He was still under age when, in 1882, he immigrated to the United States, and, coming direct to California, settled first in Marin county. His familiarity with the dairy business as conducted in his native country was the means of his seeking and obtaining employment of this character in his new location, and for two years he continued with the same employer in Marin county. He then came to Monterey county and was for a time employed on the dairy ranch of B. Silacci, and for two years thereafter was similarly employed on the ranch of William Logwood. Going to Alameda county at the end of that time he accepted a position with W. Mix, a well-known rancher and orchardist in that county, and while with this latter employer he extended his knowledge of general farming as conducted in this country that has ever since been of value to him. An experience of about six years in the various localities mentioned in diversified ranching made it easy for Mr. Gambetta to decide upon the special line for which he was best suited when the time came for him to settle down to a business of his own. However, before assuming this responsibility, he came to Monterey county and for a time worked on the Zabala ranch, later on the ranch owned by B. Salacci, and still later on the ranch of Owen Smith, in the Corral de Tierra. Since 1891, however, he has been established on his own ranch near Salinas, where he has two hundred acres of as fine land as is to be found in Monterey county. Here he follows general ranching on an extensive scale, although he makes a specialty of butter making.

Before locating on his present property Mr. Gambetta made a visit to his old home in Switzerland, in 1891, and while there, on December 1st of that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Virginia Sgheiza. Immediately after their marriage the young people set out for their new home in the United States and have since been happily located on the ranch which they now occupy. The children born of their marriage are named as follows: Gede, Lena, Ida, Annie, and Aurelia, the latter deceased. Politically Mr. Gambetta is a believer in Republican principles, and as a citizen of Monterey county is doing his part to forward any effort that has for its object the welfare of the county or its people.

B. SARGENTI.

When the drought of 1877 was ravaging California and destroying the hopes of the horticulturists and farmers, B. Sargenti first arrived in this state, having come hither from the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, where he was born January 11, 1849, and where his education had been received. Throughout the valley of the

San Joaquin he found the effects of the drought apparent to a discouraging degree, but he was fortunate in finding work notwithstanding the condition of the country. The year 1879 found him in Monterey county, where his long experience in the dairies of Switzerland was put into practical use for the benefit of others. Returning to his native land in 1885 he remained there for two years and meanwhile bought property in his home canton.

On his second emigration to the United States Mr. Sargenti went to Montana and started a dairy near Butte City, delivering milk to customers there and also for a time working in the mines. At the expiration of three years, in 1890, he again visited his old Swiss home, where he spent two years in dairy work. The year 1892 found him again in Monterey county, where, after having worked for others, in 1896 he leased land and with a partner started in the dairy business. Eighty-three cows were kept on the ranch and one hundred and fifty acres were in grain and hay, besides which there were twelve hundred acres of pasture on the Patton ranch. After two years on the same place in 1898 he came to the property he now occupies, consisting of nine hundred and thirty-two acres, of which one hundred acres are in grain. Steady employment is furnished to three men. One hundred and ten milch cows are kept on the ranch. The products of the dairy are utilized in cheese, one hundred pounds per day being manufactured in the summer, and sixty pounds per day during the winter months. Few men are more thoroughly experienced than Mr. Sargenti in the manufacture of cheese. The output of his dairy has an established reputation throughout this section of the state and always commands high prices in the city markets.

While yet living in his native land Mr. Sargenti was married in 1875 and has six children, namely: Mary, who is married and remains in Switzerland; Angelina, who is the wife of Valentine Sgheiza; Quentini, who is unmarried; Anselmo, Bart and Ida, who reside in California. Five times Mr. Sargenti has journeyed from the new world to the old and on some of the visits he has remained for considerable periods, but ultimately he has been led to return to the United States and it is his expectation to spend his remaining years in California. Here he has met with the prosperity his energy and industry merit and here he has won a large group of well-wishers among people of all classes who recognize his manly traits of character and high principles of honor. Since taking out his naturalization papers he has affiliated with the Republican party, but has never been active in politics, preferring to devote his attention wholly to the details of his dairy business.

ERNEST EDGAR MURRAY.

The changes incident to the developing of a new country at a time when railroads had not been built nor postal facilities expanded caused the original eastern representatives of the Murray family to become widely scattered without the possibility of one branch keeping cognizance of the whereabouts of kindred. Thus it happens that Ernest Edgar Murray knows little concerning the genealogy of the race. The general statement that the Murrays were a numerous clan and were characterized by longevity covers his knowledge concerning the ancestry. It may be taken for granted that the generations of the nineteenth century were pioneers by instinct and inheritance and contributed their quota toward the material development of our country.

During the year 1861, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of W. J. Murray and Sarah Hahn. The young couple began housekeeping in that town and there also occurred the birth of their eldest son, Ernest Edgar, who was born October 21, 1863. The following year the little family joined an emigrant train bound for the Pacific coast and in company with a large expedition crossed the plains at a time when the Indians were particularly troublesome. For a time the family sojourned in Sacramento, where the father followed the trade of a blacksmith. Later they became residents of Monterey county and eventually won many friends among the people of the locality, who were drawn to them by their fine traits of character. Besides their eldest son they had two other sons and four daughters, namely: William D., May S., Luella M., Daisy I., Permelia and Carl T., all of whom lived to maturity and were

happily married. Death has once entered the circle of brothers and sisters, removing May S., who passed away in 1907 and left four children now living at Santa Maria.

It was not for a long period after attaining manhood that Mr. Murray established domestic ties. November 29, 1908, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret McGillicuddy, of San Francisco, and they have since resided on his ranch at Jolon, Monterey county, where he owns three hundred and ten acres. The larger part of the tract comprises fine farming land and is under cultivation to the crops suited to the soil. For a time in early life Mr. Murray followed his father's occupation of blacksmithing, but he prefers agricultural pursuits and now does no blacksmithing except such as promotes his own work. Possessing considerable mechanical ability and being handy with tools, he does all of the repair work necessary to be done on the farm. Concerning all things pertaining to agriculture he is a man of sound judgment and his success is the natural result of his intelligent supervision of affairs, painstaking industry and broad experience.

JUDSON C. HODGES.

The manager of rancho Del Monte is one of the most progressive and enterprising agriculturists in Monterey county, where he has made his home since 1904 and where he has established important interests in connection with his responsible position. California has been his home since 1889, he having come to the state in that year from Williston, Vt., where he was born in December of 1865 and where he was reared on a farm, receiving a country-school education. The locality familiar to his boyhood days offered meagre opportunities to ambition and energy. The west was taking from the worn out lands of New England its young men of brain and brawn, and he was eager to seize the opportunities thus presented.

San Mateo county was the first field of effort for Judson C. Hodges and there he rented land for a year, after which he took charge of the dairy on the San Mateo rancho. Three hundred cows necessitated considerable assistance and constant labor on his part, but there was considerable profit in the sale of butter and cheese, delivered in San Francisco by carrier. For nine years he continued in this way, but at the expiration of this time he originated a route of his own in San Mateo county and limited his dairy to fifty cows. Meanwhile he gained a reputation for skill in butter-making and expertness in the care of cattle.

Under a contract with the P. I. Co., Mr. Hodges became superintendent of the company's ranches, aggregating twenty-four thousand acres. Thirty-five men work under his direction. Many improvements have been made since he took charge of rancho Del Monte, which is now one of the most interesting spots in Carmel valley. A specialty is made of poultry-raising and five thousand chickens are installed in buildings provided with a suitable equipment. Two hundred cows are kept on the ranch, forming a part of a herd of fourteen hundred head of cattle. The dairy with cement floors and modern improvements is said to be the best equipped in the state and its sanitation is secured through daily washing with a hose. A modern horse-barn has been erected with accommodations for thirty-two horses, but altogether there are one hundred head of horses on the ranch. One thousand acres are under the plow and much of the balance is utilized for the pasturage of the stock. A new seeding of alfalfa provides an abundance of hay. To secure necessary irrigation six-inch drain pipes have been laid recently in the low lands. Every modern equipment is provided that will facilitate the work in all of its departments. Separators are used with other modern machinery. The main product of the dairy is cheese, which is shipped to every part of the state.

Besides these varied enterprises, the manager of the ranch has found leisure to develop a fruit industry and to take charge of seventy-five swarms of bees. By taking the utmost care of his vineyard of twelve acres he is able to secure three thousand gallons of wine each year. The orchard of forty acres produces apples, peaches, apricots and pears in enormous quantities and of the finest quality. Much of the fruit and wine and honey are used at the Del Monte, but in addition shipments are made to the city markets, and the products command the high price which

their quality justifies. Mr. Hodges has given his attention so closely to the management of the ranch that he has had little leisure to participate in local affairs, yet he is interested in fraternal matters and holds membership with San Mateo Lodge, F. & A. M., at San Mateo, and Watsonville Commandery No. 22, K. T., besides being identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Salinas.

JOHN A. MYERS.

The substantial, capable and progressive citizens of Monterey county have no better representative than John A. Myers, who occupies a noteworthy position among the enterprising, practical and business-like ranchers who are so ably conducting the agricultural interests in this part of the state. He is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred on his father's ranch near Priest Valley, Monterey county, January 7, 1865. The father, Andrew J. Myers, was descended from a long line of eastern ancestors, and was himself a native of New York state. During the early history-making period of California he came to the west and settled in Monterey county, near Priest Valley, building up one of the most extensive and most productive ranches in Monterey county. He still owns the large holdings which he accumulated in this vicinity, and while the land is known to contain rich deposits of coal, it has not been worked, but is given over to agriculture entirely. For a number of years past, however, he has made his home in New Monterey, where in the companionship of his wife he is passing the twilight of life, free from anxieties and cares. He has reached the venerable age of eighty years, while his wife is now in her seventy-third year.

John A. Myers was reared on the homestead ranch near Priest Valley, attending the public schools in the neighborhood, and when he reached manhood years selected as a life calling the one with which he was most familiar through associations. For some time he was associated with his father in the maintenance of the home ranch, but finally, on branching out for himself, he engaged in the stock business in Priest Valley. This he has followed continuously for the past twenty years, and today has one of the best-established and most profitable stock ranches in the county. Besides his land in Monterey county he also owns four hundred acres of land in Fresno county, which is devoted to grazing. In addition to carrying on his ranch, since 1907 he has been employed as lineman on the Coalinga oil pipe line, which is being laid in Fresno county. By making frequent trips to the ranch he is able to supervise its management and at the same time fulfill his duties creditably in the neighboring county.

In political affairs Mr. Myers is a Republican, although he is not partisan in his ideas nor does he take any active part in political affairs. He has never ceased to be a student, a habit which he formed in boyhood, and by the reading of good literature and keeping in touch with matters of world-wide interest, he has a fund of information at hand which makes him an agreeable and helpful companion. Monterey county has ever had a warm place in Mr. Myers' heart, and he has let no opportunity pass to contribute to her welfare. As a believer in good schools for the young he has demonstrated this interest by faithful service as a trustee of the Warshare school district.

LAWRENCE HOLST.

Lawrence Holst was born in Denmark in 1845, and his education was secured wholly in the schools of that kingdom. When he had completed his common school studies he began his apprenticeship as a sailor and thus gained a knowledge of the occupation at an early age, while at the same time he saw much of the world. In the course of his voyages he touched port at California in 1864 and what he saw of the country pleased him. Later voyages to the various ports of the east and west did not destroy the pleasant impressions made upon the mind by the Californian climate and scenery, and nineteen years after his first glimpse of the country, in 1883, he came hither again, this time as a permanent settler, having resolved to give up a seafaring existence.

For one year after his arrival Mr. Holst was employed in Salinas and for another year he

conducted a boarding house, after which he rented eight hundred acres of the Gonzales ranch near the village of that name. Three years were spent on that estate, after which he rented and removed to a tract of eight hundred acres on the Doud ranch near Soledad. The six years spent on that tract were fairly satisfactory as to results. Next he leased the Iverson and Jensen ranch near Soledad, where he conducted general agricultural operations until 1908, meanwhile meeting with some disappointments and some successes. Since leaving that place he has leased and lived upon five hundred and fifty acres of the Zabala ranch, where he is engaged in raising wheat and barley, also horses and cattle. As a farmer he is energetic and industrious and well merits success.

The marriage of Mr. Holst united him with Miss Anna Moretrust, who was born and reared in Denmark, but has resided in California since girlhood. Three children blessed their union. The older daughter, Cathrina, is now Mrs. McPhee and resides in Soledad. The only son, Chris, is employed on the Spreckels ranch. The younger daughter, Mary, is the wife of Antone Aaroe and makes her home in Soledad. The duties incident to the care of the land have left Mr. Holst little leisure for participation in public affairs, yet he has endeavored to do his duty toward his adopted country and has proved public spirited in every respect. Particularly keen has been his interest in school matters and for six years he rendered efficient service as a trustee of the Gloria district.

JOSEPH HENRY DAYTON.

For many years intimately associated with the development of the manufacturing interests of Monterey county, Mr. Dayton has been a factor in the material and commercial upbuilding of this portion of the state and has maintained a constant interest in movements for the general welfare. This is particularly true of King City, which has been his home for a number of years, and here also is located his implement factory, where are manufactured all kinds of farming machinery. As are many of California's energetic residents, Mr. Dayton is a native of the middle west, his birth having occurred in Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1854. On both sides of the family he is a descendant of English ancestry, although his immediate progenitors, Joseph and Charlotte (Young) Dayton, were natives of Oswego county, N. Y., and Quebec, respectively. Eight children blessed the marriage of this worthy couple.

Next to the eldest in the parental family, it naturally fell to the lot of Joseph H. Dayton to share with his father the duties of the farm, this being true not only in the middle west, but also for a number of years after their removal to California. Joseph H. Dayton came alone to the west in May, 1887, going first to Jolon, Monterey county, and from there to the Los Burros mines. He entered upon the latter enterprise with high hopes for gaining sudden wealth, but was doomed to experience disappointment. Accepting the situation philosophically he returned to Jolon and turned his hand to a business with which he was more familiar, taking up ranching near that town. In the meantime his parents and brothers had come to the west and joined him, and for about eight years thereafter father and sons were interested in ranching enterprises in this vicinity on rented land. Their experience was not without its ups and downs, however, and believing that a better success awaited them elsewhere, in 1898 they removed to King City and located on the Coburn ranch of several thousand acres. The year proved dry and consequently disastrous to ranchers. Not wishing to have this experience repeated, Mr. Dayton and his sons sold their lease of the ranch and after paying their obligations returned to Jolon and resumed ranching in the locality where they had originally started in the west. Three years later they went back to King City and continued their ranching interests for the same length of time, giving it up then to enter upon a new undertaking. Purchasing a blacksmith shop in the town they entered enthusiastically into their new undertaking and soon were doing the greater part of the blacksmithing in the town. From this undertaking they finally branched out into the manufacture of implements, and the business thus inaugurated is the same one that is now owned and carried on by J. H. Dayton.

In August, 1904, Mr. Dayton was united in

marriage with Miss S. O. Butler, of Santa Rosa, and three children have been born to them, Egbert, Carron and Thelma. Monterey county can claim no more enthusiastic citizen than Mr. Dayton, who though he has had his share of discouragements since he came to the west, is nevertheless confident as to the ultimate successful outcome that will make this the garden spot of the Union. It is his intention to make Monterey county his permanent home, or at least until King City is made the capital of the new county which he hopes to see taken from San Luis and Monterey counties. Mr. Dayton is also planning an innovation in his manufacturing plant which will enable him to manufacture his material from the sand in the river.

JOHN A. FRITZ, M. D.

Their patronymic indicates the Teutonic origin of the Fritz family. For a long period representatives of the name have been identified with American history. By intelligence and sterling traits of character they became prominent in their various localities. Worthy of the honored name he bears, Dr. John A. Fritz has added lustre thereto by his breadth of mind and intellectual gifts, and through extensive travel in every part of the world he has formed a large circle of acquaintances as well as a comprehensive knowledge of the customs of every people.

Born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1861, Dr. Fritz was the recipient of grammar-school advantages there. At fifteen years of age he came to California, where he completed his classical education and then took up medical studies. After a complete course of study he was graduated in 1895 from the California Medical College and soon afterward opened an office in San Francisco, where he remained in active practice until June 14, 1908, the date of his removal to Salinas, his present home. Here he and Mrs. Fritz, with their four children, have established their dwelling-place and have won a circle of friends among those with whom they have been brought into contact.

A cosmopolitan knowledge of the world has been gained by Dr. Fritz through his travels in this country and abroad. While these journeys have been largely for pleasure, they have been also for the purposes of study, and at the same time have given him opportunities to lecture before large audiences in many towns. As a lecturer his favorite themes are physiology, anatomy, wireless telegraphy and telepathy. On each of these subjects he is a recognized authority. Years before Marconi brought the principles of wireless telegraphy into commercial usefulness, Dr. Fritz wrote a book on that subject, explaining its vast possibilities when some genius should give to the world a practical application of its principles.

As in the past, Dr. Fritz predicted the future uses of wireless telegraphy, so in the present he is predicting the future possibilities of telepathy. The science is yet in its infancy, but in his own experience he has often been brought into contact with its principles. As an illustration of telepathy, he states that one of his patients, who had an appointment with him for the following day, stated to her husband she must change the appointment and come at once. Meanwhile, at almost the same moment, Dr. Fritz remarked to his wife, "Mrs. ———— will be down today." "No," Mrs. Fritz replied, "tomorrow is her time to call." After the lady arrived, she stated that an inward impulse she could not control caused her to change the time. Numerous other instances have occurred similar to this in his professional practice and a study of the experience of others forces him to believe that telepathy eventually will be recognized as one of the impelling mental influences of humanity.

HIRAM S. CAHILL.

Numbered among the native-born sons of California now engaged in ranching, we mention the name of Hiram S. Cahill, who was born in the city of San Jose during the year 1871. Provided with excellent advantages for the attainment of an education, he availed himself of his privileges to the utmost and after completing the common branches in the grammar schools he attended the Santa Cruz college and Chestnutwood Business college, from which latter institution he was graduated February 20, 1891, with a high standing in his class.

The initial efforts made by Mr. Cahill toward the earning of a livelihood led him to adopt the business of a stock-raiser, in which he engaged at Parkfield with increasing success. For a considerable period he remained on the same ranch, but in 1906 he sold out and removed to San Benito county. Since then he has acted as superintendent of a ranch of thirteen thousand two hundred acres owned by J. F. Dunne. One thousand acres of the vast estate is under cultivation to barley. The large pastures afford ample sustenance for the herd of almost twelve hundred head of cattle. Horses and cattle are raised and the sale of the increase brings a large annual revenue to the owner of the ranch.

In addition to managing the vast interests of the owner of the estate, Mr. Cahill has engaged in a modest way in the stock business for himself. Beginning on a very small scale on a ranch in Kings county, he has had a steady increase in his drove until now he owns four hundred and fifty head of fine cattle. His railroad station is King City, to which place business duties frequently take him. Here he has a large circle of friends, as he has also in other parts of Monterey county and in San Benito county. Sharing with him in the good-will of acquaintances is his wife, formerly Miss Udonia Ogden, of Parkfield, this state. In fraternal relations he is associated with Salinas Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E., and the work of this organization receives his sympathetic assistance and enthusiastic cooperation.

MRS. MARGARET E. LAWREY.

If friends could prevail upon Mrs. Lawrey to write an autobiography of her life, a volume would be given to the world that would contain much of interest and of permanent value concerning the early history of California. Her life of nearly four score years has witnessed many remarkable changes in our country. Railroads have penetrated the deserts and joined ocean to ocean. The telegraph and telephone have come to add their imperishable usefulness to the civilization of the world. New methods of agriculture have made the sandy deserts to bloom and blossom as the rose. Where once the lonely traveler fell a victim to the arrows of the savages or to the torture of thirst and starvation, there now rise flourishing cities and broad valleys with plenteous harvests. All of these changes she has seen besides many others of scarcely less importance to our national development.

The life history of this brave pioneer woman began in Nashville, Tenn., March 14, 1832, in the home of Capt. Duncan and Isabel (McCreary) Dickinson, from whom were inherited the traits of dauntless courage and physical hardihood necessary to existence upon the frontier. The first move made by the family took them to Jackson county, Mo., during the infancy of Margaret, whose earliest recollections are associated with the trans-Mississippi region with its primeval aspect and its isolation. After General Fremont, by orders of the government, had blazed a path across desert and mountains to the Pacific coast, emigration began to turn thither, and Captain Dickinson was among the first to decide to make the long trip with all of its dangers and privations. Nature admirably fitted him for such a task and he was chosen captain of the train comprising ninety-six ox-teams and wagons which in 1846 started across the plains. Among the company was the ill-fated Donner party, whose sad end is one of the unforgettable portions of western pioneer history.

From the first the expedition endured many vicissitudes and was exposed to constant danger. Skirmishes with Indians were of frequent occurrence and were so disastrous in consequences that the large band of stock belonging to the company fell into the hands of the savages, while several of the white men were killed or wounded. When they arrived at Fort Laramie the Donner party decided to take the route over the mountains. Captain Dickinson used his influence to dissuade them from their purpose, but all to no avail, and they thus went on to their doom. One of the Dickinson party was Capt. Joseph Aram, well known in pioneer history of California.

During the spring of 1847 Captain Dickinson arrived in Monterey, then the capital of California and the most important town in the state. The daughter, Margaret, was then fifteen years of age and recalls vividly the appearance of the old Spanish city basking in the warm spring sunshine. She also recalls the impressions received of Santa Clara county, the first location of the

family, and where, during the war with Mexico, they were besieged in the fort for six months, her father being captain of the company of home guard that defended the fort. During the entire period the white people were never free from danger and many a time the young girl and her mother were busy all night moulding bullets, thus aiding the soldiers in protecting the little company of settlers. A true daughter of her brave father, she inherited many of his traits, and possessed force of character, patriotism, valor and tireless perseverance; hence the dangers of frontier existence did not daunt her nor did tales of Indian savagery disturb her calm and well-poised temperament. During her residence in San Jose she was engaged in charitable movements among the poor and needy. Her father died in 1869, when fifty-six years of age, and was followed to his last resting place by countless tributes from the generation that had reaped the benefit of his distinguished services as a pioneer Californian. In the annals of the state his name is worthy of perpetuation.

The first marriage ceremony ever performed in the city of Stockton, Cal., was solemnized October 29, 1849, and united Margaret Elizabeth Dickinson and Amos G. Lawrey, the latter an honored pioneer of the state, who died in San Jose April 24, 1885. He had been blind ten years prior to his death. During the year before her marriage Mrs. Lawrey had been living in frontier style on the American river near the gold mines, where she saw many interesting sights connected with the discovery of gold and the excitement created thereby. After her marriage she made her home at Monterey, where sixty-two years ago her husband and father erected the first brick residence in California, having utilized in its construction brick of their own manufacture, and this was the first brick ever made in the state. The old house is now one of the landmarks of the ancient town and is in a fair state of preservation notwithstanding its long period of usefulness.

During the past twenty-three years Mrs. Lawrey has made her home at Pacific Grove. Though now advanced in years she retains her faculties so that she still enjoys life and still maintains a supervision of her business interests. With her resides her youngest child, Miss Lola Belle Lawrey, an accomplished pianist. The only son, Frank Edward, is a resident of Oakland. The older daughter, Mrs. Beatrice L. Hollenbeck, resides in Pacific Grove, and is prominent in local religious and club circles, being a member of the Pacific Grove Improvement Club, and the Episcopal church. Philanthropic work has been one of her interests and many charities have received her encouragement. A number of business properties in the city have been erected and are now owned by her, among these being the Hollenbeck block on Lighthouse avenue and the postoffice block, and she has constantly given her enthusiastic assistance to movements for the local welfare.

JOSEPH O. JOHNSON.

The early development of Pacific Grove was promoted by the energy and efforts of Joseph O. Johnson, an honored pioneer, who until his death was the holder of considerable property at this point and a contributor to movements for the local welfare. Born in Rappahannock county, Va., he was the son of a Virginian planter descended from colonial ancestry. During the year 1869 father and son came for the first time to the shores of the Pacific, the former settling in Monterey county, where he continued to reside until his death in 1877 at Salinas.

For a year subsequent to his landing at San Francisco in 1869 Joseph O. Johnson traveled throughout the state engaged in prospecting the country and searching for a satisfactory location. It was in 1872 that he came to Monterey county and settled near Salinas. From 1875 until 1877 he sold merchandise, but in the latter year he sold out the business, after which he traveled in Northern California for a year. Particularly was he impressed with the climatic advantages offered by Pacific Grove and he determined to invest in property at this point. Upon his arrival at this now popular seaside resort he purchased from the Pacific Improvement Company the only livery business in the town and at a cost of $10,000 he erected the largest stable in the entire state, thus establishing a business of large dimensions that would have been creditable to a town with a far greater population than this.

As superintendent for the Pacific Improvement Company in this place Mr. Johnson platted the town and took entire charge of sales, during which time he sold more than three thousand business and residence lots. It was under his able management that Pacific Grove attained its present prominence as a desirable residence town and the largest sales of property were made under his directorship. In addition to the real estate owned by him at this place he also had valuable farm property in Oregon, and at his death in October, 1897, he was rated among the most prosperous men of his home town. This success was the direct result of his business energy and wise judgment. Devoted to the welfare of the town, he long stood among its most influential men and its most progressive promoters.

The first marriage of Mr. Johnson united him with Miss Emma Gray, August 2, 1862, in the east. Their union was severed by the death of Mrs. Johnson at Pacific Grove September 13, 1884. His second marriage took place January 19, 1886, and united him with Miss Carrie L., daughter of the late D. W. Lloyd, of Pacific Grove. Three daughters were born of this union, namely: C. Jette, Mabel T. and Esther, who with their mother continue to reside at Pacific Grove, and are prominent in social and philanthropic activities of the town.

REV. FRANK F. JEWELL, D. D.

Perhaps no name is more intimately associated with the history of Methodism in Northern and Central California than that of Dr. Jewell, whose lofty spirituality impressed permanent vigor upon a number of struggling congregations along the coast during the period of their infancy. Throughout his denomination he was widely known, the force of his personality and high mental endowments being made manifest in the success of every religious effort to which he gave his assistance. The best and most consecrated aspirations of his career were centered in the church which he represented, yet as a citizen no denomination could claim him. Broad-minded and liberal he gave to his country the same ideal devotion that he gave to his church and when death finally terminated his ministries it might be said of him that the world was better for his presence and the church more successful because of his service.

The life whose maturity was one unceasing effort for others began in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1831, and closed at Pacific Grove, Cal., February 11, 1899. Early in the youth of Dr. Jewell it became impressed upon his soul that he must give himself to labor for the salvation of others. His religious beliefs and the training of his youth had led him to embrace the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church, and afterward he never swerved in his devotion to this denomination. On the completion of the necessary preliminary theological studies in 1859 he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and entered upon his first pastorate at Heuvelton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. His ministerial relations continued to be in the east until 1872, when he removed to California and accepted a charge in San Francisco with the Howard street church. Later he was chosen pastor of the Central Methodist church of San Francisco, still later had charge of the First church in San Jose and from there was sent back to the Howard street church. The organization of the Simpson Memorial (later known as the Wesleyan) church was the result of his labors and the erection of its house of worship came largely from his self-sacrificing efforts. Subsequently he went back to the First Methodist Episcopal church in San Jose and served for a time, then became presiding elder of the Stockton district.

As chancellor of the University of the Pacific in College Park near San Jose, Dr. Jewell attained pre-eminent success and proved his admirable fitness for educational activities. Afterward he was appointed to the ministry of the Trinity church in San Francisco. Twice he was honored by being chosen delegate to the grand conference of his denomination, the first time being in 1872 to the conference at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the second time to Philadelphia in 1891. The founding of the church of his denomination at Pacific Grove was due to his consecrated ability and from 1897 until his death he filled with honor and ability the position of superintendent of the moral and prudential government of Pacific Grove.

The marriage of Dr. Jewell was solemnized in 1848 and united him with Miss Charlotte Brooks, who was born and educated in New York. Three children were born of their union, all of whom are now deceased. Octavia S., who became the wife of Charles Moyes, of Pacific Grove, left two daughters, Charlotte E. and Stella Jewell, and both make their home with their grandmother at Pacific Grove. At his death Orla H. left one son, Frank J. Stella became the wife of Thomas Walkington. It was the rare privilege of Dr. Jewell and wife to be spared to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their union, which occasion was fittingly observed May 28, 1898, in their beautiful home on Forest avenue, Pacific Grove. Here, embowered with fragrant flowers and within sight of the sea, he passed his declining days in serene happiness, ministered to by his family and honored far and near for his hopeful, helpful Christian life. Mrs. Jewell makes her home at Jewell cottage, built by her husband and herself.

CAPT. CHARLES D. DOUGLAS.

A life whose eventful experiences included the perils of the desert and the mountains as well as the dangers incident to service as a captain in the Civil war began in Stirling, Scotland, where Charles D. Douglas was born in 1835 in the home of Archibald W. and Annie (McDougall) Douglas, likewise natives of Scotland and descendants of honored old families of that country. Separated from his native land by continent and ocean as well as by the gulf of time, in his attractive home at Monterey, surrounded by family, friends and all the comforts of existence, he finds leisure for reminiscences of the days of boyhood in Stirling near the shores that are washed by the North sea, and he still cherishes with affection memories of auld lang syne with the lessons of frugality, patience and industry taught at home and in school.

Coming to the United States in 1853, the following year the young Scot was sent west to survey lands for the government under the direction of John McLean, assistant surveyor of Nebraska. After a service of three years as a member of surveying expeditions he went to Council Bluffs and there and at Omaha he spent most of the time until 1858. Meanwhile he also was proprietor of the Morton house at Nebraska City. With a party of twenty-one young men he started across the plains in 1858 and acted as captain of the train. After his arrival in Nevada he engaged in mining about Virginia City and Carson City and remained until 1861, when he came to California with the company he had raised in Nevada, paying all the expenses out of his own purse.

On the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Douglas had raised a company of one hundred men, of which he was chosen captain and which was mustered into the Second California Infantry upon his arrival in the state. The men were ordered north to Fort Gaston, in Trinity county, and Fort Humboldt, of which the captain had the command for eleven months and afterward was assigned to the command of Fort Bragg and Fort Wright, in Mendocino county, Cal., the latter of which he built and named. When he resigned from that command he returned to the east, but later came back to Fort Wright and resumed command of that post. During the war he had numerous encounters with the Indians and more than once he was in great peril, but he escaped without injuries to himself, though he lost seven of his men. At the close of the historic struggle he received an honorable discharge and went to San Francisco, where for more than twenty-four years he was a government employe in the custom house. Meanwhile he had been active in the Republican party and in recognition of his services he was nominated to represent the district in the California state legislature. Duly elected in 1891, he resigned from the custom house and devoted his attention to the duties of the office. It is a noteworthy fact that he was the first Republican ever elected to the legislature from the forty-seventh assembly district and is the only one from the party to receive that honor up to the present time.

During 1905 Captain Douglas came to Monterey, where he now owns a comfortable home at No. 1115 Seventh street, Oak Grove. His marriage was solemnized May 27, 1853, and united him with Miss Ellen Joy, a native of Ireland. They are the parents of the following children: Archibald J., of San Francisco; Alice

D., who married Dr. George Adam, of San Francisco; William A., who is connected with the Great Central Railroad and resides in the City of Mexico; Annie D., wife of George Mylar, residing in San Francisco; and Agnes, who remains with her parents. For many years Captain Douglas has been warmly interested in and actively identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and during a part of his residence in San Francisco he served as commander of Lincoln Post in that city.

P. A. HANSEN.

Familiarity with the principal ports of the world was gained by Mr. Hansen while yet a mere youth, for he followed a seafaring existence in boyhood days and made voyages over the entire civilized globe. His love for the sea came to him by inheritance, he being of Norwegian birth, born in 1848, and descended from a family of sailors. He had heard of California and in June of 1872 he left Norway, bound for San Francisco. After landing in New York he started at once for the western metropolis, arriving in July of 1872, and was so well pleased with the appearance of the coast country that he determined to remain permanently. Thereafter he gave up the sailor's life with the exception of making a few voyages out from San Francisco for the purpose of earning the money necessary for mining enterprises. However, the funds invested in mining at Trinidad, Humboldt county, this state, failed to bring any returns and he soon abandoned the mines for other activities. For seven years he was engaged as superintendent of a logging camp and meanwhile gained a thorough knowledge of the lumber business.

Returning to his native Norway in 1879 Mr. Hansen there married Miss Caroline Oftedal, a native of that country. Accompanied by his young wife he came to California and engaged in the lumber business at Trinidad, where he remained for a long period of active years. Meanwhile he built at his own expense many of the country roads in Humboldt county and cleared many acres of timber land. On coming to Monterey in 1904 he was one of the founders of the Union Supply Company, of which he is now the general manager and a large stockholder. The company was organized in October of 1904 by P. A. Hansen, T. H. Dean, Charles Rinehart, G. O. DeWitt and Richard Sargent, but some years ago Messrs. Dean and Sargent retired from association with the concern. The officers of the company are as follows: Charles Rinehart, president; G. O. DeWitt, vice-president; P. A. Hansen, manager, and H. A. Hansen, secretary. The company conducts a general lumber and milling business and by wise management and close attention to details the officers have built up one of the leadings industries of its kind in the county. They have furnished the lumber and mill work for a majority of the prominent structures erected in Monterey and Pacific Grove since the company's organization. A due share of the credit for the growing business and profits of the concern may be given to the manager, who devotes his attention closely to the work and has the assistance of his son, Henry A., as secretary. In 1908 he was bereaved by the death of his wife, who left, beside the son named, a younger son, Theodore, who also makes his home in Monterey.

DANIEL COX.

Travel by land and by sea, as well as experiences in times of war and of peace, have given to Mr. Cox a broad fund of general information, wider in scope than that possessed by many who proudly claim university degrees and scholastic attainments. England is his native country, as it was that of his parents, William and Mary (Bent) Cox, descendants of Anglo-Saxon ancestry identified with Great Britain as far back as the lineage can be traced. Born in the village of Manea, county of Cambridge, November 3, 1832, he passed the years of youth in the manner customary with farm boys, alternating help on the land with attendance at country schools. From an early age he began to be interested in the new world and emigration thither became the acme of his ambition. The hope so long cherished was realized during the spring of 1856, when he crossed the ocean on the sailing vessel, William Stetson, of Thomaston, Me., a

slow-going craft that consumed six weeks in the voyage. In those days the expense of the trip was much greater than at present and the young stranger landed in New York on May 14 with very little money left in his possession.

After having visited a brother in New Hampshire for a short time Mr. Cox proceeded to Vermont and became interested in farming. During December of 1856 he removed to Wisconsin and was employed on a farm in Walworth county, where he was following agricultural pursuits at the time of the Civil war. As soon as possible he offered his services to the Union and in 1863 he was assigned to the Ninth Wisconsin Light Artillery, in which he remained for two years, receiving an honorable discharge at Madison after the close of the struggle. Returning to his home he remained for a time, but he had become interested in California and had decided to migrate to the coast. The year 1867 found him a member of an expedition comprising forty-two wagons with drivers and emigrants that crossed the plains. It became necessary to spend the winter in Salt Lake City and during the sojourn of five months he made in that place he frequently listened to sermons by Brigham Young, the apostle of Mormonism. Upon his arrival in California in 1868 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Clayton, Contra Costa county, and also before his marriage he had spent some time in Nevada.

After having taken all the necessary steps to secure the land Mr. Cox returned to the east via Panama. While traveling he was taken very ill with the Panama fever and suffered much with the disease before it was conquered. Finally he landed in New York and thence traveled to Wisconsin, where, at Waukesha, June 2, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Susie Hill, a native of England. Accompanied by his young wife he came to California over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, reaching his destination in July of that year. The tickets cost $156 each and were the first through tickets to California issued from Milwaukee. On his return to Contra Costa county he was disappointed to learn that his claim had been "jumped" during his absence. It thus became necessary to seek another location, so he bought two horses and with his wife started up the San Joaquin valley in search of a desirable place to establish a home. In a short time he bought land near Cottonwood, Merced county, and here he engaged in raising grain for eighteen years. Meanwhile he acquired a dairy and sold butter in the city markets.

Upon retiring in 1887 from active agricultural interests Mr. Cox came to Pacific Grove, and now makes his home at No. 238 Lobos avenue. Here Mrs. Cox passed away October 22, 1906, aged sixty-two years. Arduous work is no longer necessary and in the afternoon of existence Mr. Cox is able to enjoy the fruits of former labors. At no time has he been a participant in politics aside from voting the Republican ticket at all general elections. The only office he ever consented to occupy was that of school trustee, which he filled in Merced county. The old war times are kept in memory through his membership in Lucius Fairchild Post, G. A. R. In times of peace, as well as in war, he has proved himself to be loyal to the country of his adoption and devoted to movements for the national development.

BERNARD BRESCHINI.

As the name would indicate Mr. Breschini is of foreign origin, and he himself was born across the water, in the little republic of Switzerland. There the family had flourished for many generations, and he and his three brothers were the first to establish the name in the United States. Bernard Breschini was born in the Canton of Ticino in 1864, grew up under its sunny skies to boyhood and young manhood, and had formed domestic ties before he made up his mind to come to the United States.

Leaving his family in Switzerland, Mr. Breschini set out for the New World in 1891, coming direct to California, where in Monterey county he found ample opportunity to exercise his knowledge of the dairy business. This had been his life occupation thus far, and with few modifications in conformity to the American methods he was soon perfectly at home at the business in his adopted home. For about one year he worked in the employ of others, after which he formed a partnership with his three brothers and established a ranch of his own near Blanco. This association was maintained to the

profit and pleasure of all concerned for about five years, when Bernard Breschini disposed of his interest in the business to his brother John and thereafter maintained an independent ranch for about two years. In the meantime he had laid by from his earnings whatever was not actually needed for his maintenance and with the means thus saved he returned to his native land for his family. Upon his return to the United States in 1894 Mr. Breschini located on one hundred and eighty acres near Gonzales, which he maintained as a dairy ranch for about fifteen years, or until October, 1909, when he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of fine dairy and farming land near Gonzales, known as the Podrozzi and Violini dairy. The purchase also included seventy cows. At the present time fifty acres are in alfalfa, but it is his intention to devote one hundred and fifty acres to this commodity in the near future. The ranch previously mentioned he still maintains, running it in connection with his recently acquired property.

Before coming to the United States in 1891 Mr. Breschini had married Miss Roselia Tunesi, like himself a native of Switzerland, and three children now brighten their fireside, Bernard, Jr., Caesar and Jennie, the latter now Mrs. Fred Vosti of Gonzales.

JOTHAM A. BAILEY.

Having had the privilege of extended experience with agricultural affairs in three states, Mr. Bailey has gained a thorough knowledge of their resources. As a boy he aided his father on a farm in Ohio, where he learned the rudimentary lessons of agriculture. During early manhood he became a resident of Wisconsin and there planted and harvested for years in succession. Finally he came to California, where his work was rather along the line of clearing and improving than cultivating land, yet he was able to gain a comprehensive knowledge of farming conditions in the great west. After many years of usefulness he has retired from active cares and is spending the afternoon of life in his pleasant home in Monterey.

Born at Andover, Ashtabula county, Ohio, February 5, 1837, Jotham A. is a son of Jonathan D. and Judith (Wallace) Bailey, natives of Washington county, N. Y., the former having been variously employed as a farmer, miller and dairyman. The son was sent to country schools and taught at home the principles of self-reliance and industry so indispensable to permanent prosperity. Starting out for himself at the age of twenty-one years, he spent one year at Royalton, Waupaca county, Wis., but returned thence to Ohio on account of the death of his father. At the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 he offered his services to the Union while he was at Jefferson, Ohio, but on account of the condition of his health he was rejected.

Returning to Wisconsin and there regaining his health, in 1863 Mr. Bailey was accepted as a member of Company A, Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry, and until the close of the war two years later he remained at the front. During a part of the time he was out after guerillas. However, for the most part he was engaged in picket duty up and down the Mississippi and was stationed at Fort Cairo, Cairo, Ill., at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. After receiving an honorable discharge from the army he returned to Wisconsin and resumed farm activities, while also he became interested in the milling business and followed the trade of a carpenter. After twenty years of uninterrupted activities there he came to California in 1885 and settled at Red Bluff, buying a ranch near the Sacramento river bottom. In a very short time he sold the property and during the same year (1885) he came to Monterey, where he owns a comfortable home at No. 613 Lighthouse avenue, and has money invested in other property in this city.

Mr. Bailey was married in Jefferson, Ohio, in April, 1858, to Phoebe S. Strowbridge, who died in Pacific Grove July 8, 1890, aged fifty-three years. She was a native of Ohio and a woman of culture and refinement.

When the Pacific Improvement Company began its work, Mr. Bailey was employed by them to assist in surveying the lots at Pacific Grove and later they engaged him to clear the roads and cut down the trees. For ten years he remained with the same company, and meantime won a reputation as an expert in the use of the

axe, his work as a woodman being skilled and thorough. Since he left the employ of the company he has lived in retirement, having no cares other than those incident to the management of his property. For years he has been identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. Movements for the public good receive his co-operation and always he has contributed to the advancement of the community by means of his time and influence, cheerfully assisting everything that promises to promote local upbuilding and prosperity.

CHARLES STRAUBE.

A practical demonstration of the results obtainable by a union of singleness of purpose, good judgment and a large capacity of industry is found in the home surroundings and accumulations of Charles Straube, who is now living retired in Hollister and enjoying the results of many years as a rancher near the town. Descended from a long line of German ancestors, he came to the United States during young manhood, supplied with a large measure of optimism, adaptiveness and resource, all of which qualities he has put into practice, as will be seen by a resumé of his life history.

A native of Germany, Charles Straube was born in Saxony July 9, 1830, and grew to a sturdy young manhood in his native Fatherland. As he approached the age when, in compliance with the German custom, it was obligatory upon him to enter the military service of his country, he came to the United States instead, as he had no taste nor inclination for the other alternative. Entirely alone so far as relatives or friends were concerned he came to the United States in 1849, the vessel on which he made the voyage dropping anchor in the harbor of New York. He did not remain long in the metropolis, however, but soon after landing he secured transportation to the south, going directly to Lexington, Ky., and remaining there for five years, during this time being employed as a well-borer. In the meantime he had became interested in California through the reports which he had heard of the wealth of gold awaiting the ambitious miner, and the year 1854 witnessed his departure from the south, with the far west as his destination. The voyage as far as the Isthmus of Panama was without any special event worthy recording, but at this point they were dishearted indeed in being compelled to wait three weeks for a ship to take them north on the Pacific. They finally reached San Francisco, in March, 1854, and from there Mr. Straube went immediately to the mines of Dutch Flats, in Placer county. The fact that he remained there for twenty years is conclusive evidence that he was successful in his search for the yellow metal, and ever since giving up the miner's life, in 1875, he has been a resident of San Benito county. Not far from the town of Hollister, near the San Benito river, he bought two hundred and fifty acres of ranch land which at the time was in an uncultivated condition, but under his careful management was made to bloom and blossom. All departments of agriculture were carried on to some extent, but it was as a horticulturist that his greatest successes are recorded. Twenty-one acres were devoted to an orchard, all of the trees being in excellent bearing condition and yielding fruit excelled by no other orchard in the locality. In 1890 Mr. Straube disposed of his ranch property and has since made his home in Hollister, enjoying contentedly the results of his former years of labor.

Mr. Straube's marriage occurred in 1863 and united him with Miss Augusta Riechter, who, like himself, was a native of the Fatherland. Three children blessed their marriage, Charles J., Lillian and Camilla, the last-mentioned the wife of Paul Nelson. Mr. Straube is a member of but one fraternal order, the Independent Order of Red Men, joining the order in the early days at Dutch Flats.

HENRY G. WINCHELL.

One of the ranches in Monterey county which under the indefatigable supervision of its owner has been transformed from a brush-covered tract to an attractive homestead, belongs to Henry G. Winchell, who came to California during May of 1870 and for a quarter of a century lived in Solano county, but eventually removed to the property he now owns and occupies. The ninety acres of his estate presented an unattractive and

unpromising appearance at the outset, but his energetic labors produced a marked change in appearance and a corresponding increase in revenue, for the apples and the walnuts are sold each year at excellent prices. A portion of the land is in meadow and considerable hay is sold. The residence was erected by the present owner, who indeed has made all of the improvements to be noted on the farm.

At Princeton, Green Lake county, Wis., Henry G. Winchell was born January 29, 1852, being a son of John B. and Harriet E. (Holmes) Winchell. The father, a native of Michigan, and a pioneer of Wisconsin in 1836, served as one of the very first sheriffs of Green Lake county and also followed the trade of a millwright there. During 1861 he took the family to Iowa and settled in Floyd county, where he engaged in farm pursuits. Not feeling satisfied with the location, he came to California in 1870 accompanied by his family and settled at Vacaville, Solano county. Near that town he leased land and embarked in agricultural labors, continuing thus engaged until his death, which occurred in 1880, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife survived him five years and was seventy years old at the time of her death.

Primarily educated in Wisconsin and afterward a pupil in Iowa common schools, Henry G. Winchell acquired with thoroughness the principles of an education so essential to all. At the age of eighteen he came to California with his parents and the other members of the family circle who established homes in this state. His eldest brother, Don A., remained in Iowa. Amy J., who married E. J. Allen, died in California in 1908. Lyford died from the effects of army service. Barney is living in Wisconsin. The youngest of the children is Harriet, who makes her home in Napa. Henry G., who was fifth in the family circle, married in January of 1883, Annie R. Mix, a native of Iowa. They are the parents of six children, namely: Ida, Charles, Guy, Grace, Raymond and Frank.

During the twenty-five years of his residence in Solano county, Mr. Winchell was for part of the time a farmer, while at other times he engaged in the livery business and made Vacaville his home. During several seasons he had charge of threshing machines. The roads of the early days he assisted in building and for eight years acted as roadmaster in Solano county, while since coming to Monterey county he has been roadmaster of his district and is recognized as an efficient, practical road-builder. While living at Vacaville in 1882 he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket at national elections. The development of the public schools is an object of deep interest to him and through his present service as trustee of the Elkhorn district he is rendering valuable aid in the upbuilding of the local school system. While living in Solano county he found the warm weather very detrimental to his health and moved to Monterey county in the hope that the change of climate might prove beneficial. The change had the effect desired and he soon found himself restored to health, for which reason, as well as for pleasant associations, profitable work and congenial friends, he is a warm friend of Monterey county and a stanch believer in its future prosperity.

NATHANIEL ROSCOE SPRAGUE.

No incidents of unprecedented good luck have marked the life of Mr. Sprague, but his is a record showing the importance of determination, force of will and unwearied perseverance in overcoming the discouraging features attendant upon ill health with all of its train of adverse consequences. More than once, when an occupation was opening up a prosperous future before him, the condition of his health necessitated the seeking of other means of livelihood. Finally it became advisable for him to relinquish business interests and after doing so he turned his attention to fruit-raising in the Prunedale district. The climate and occupation have proved healthful, and he has found quiet content in his cozy home.

Mr. Sprague is a native of Minnesota and was born at Maple Lake, Wright county, June 1, 1861, being a son of Martin H. and Lydia (Bentley) Sprague. The father, while improving a claim in Minnesota, followed the occupation of a civil engineer and laid out several of the towns in Wright county. Coming to California in 1876 he settled at Sacramento and

secured employment as stationary engineer in the plant of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, holding the position until he removed to Pacific Grove in 1888. Afterward he lived there, in retirement from business activities, until his death in 1903, at the age of seventy-five years. In his family there were three children, James Otho, Mrs. Julia C. Gaffney of Oregon, and Nathaniel Roscoe. The last-named spent his early boyhood in Minnesota and Kansas and came to California in 1878, after which he attended school for a short time.

Entering the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company Mr. Sprague learned the trade of a boiler-maker, in which he became very proficient. However, the work affected his hearing to such an extent that, to avoid total deafness, he was obliged to seek another occupation. Thereupon he took up the trade of a painter and acquired a thorough knowledge of the same, which he followed in San Francisco and in the employ of the government on Mare Island. Later he settled in Pacific Grove and entered upon contract painting, filling contracts in various parts of the state. From three to twenty men were kept in his employ according to the amount of work on hand. During the twenty-five years of his work at painting he never met with an accident to himself or men, but in every respect except that of health he was fortunate. Eventually he was obliged to give up the work owing to its injurious effects upon his health and thus was ended his identification with an occupation for which he was well qualified by experience and thoroughness of work.

Since acquiring eighty-three acres in the Prunedale district, Mr. Sprague has added to the value of the land by improvements and has planted thirty acres in apples. During 1907 fifteen hundred boxes were sold from the orchard and in 1908 he sold more than three thousand boxes, while about one thousand boxes were unfitted for shipment by the falling of the apples to the ground. In addition to owning his home place in the Prunedale district, he still owns residence property in Pacific Grove, where for fourteen years he owned the bath-house and pleasure boats. By his marriage to Nellie M. Birks, a native of Iowa, he has six children, Forest, Anita, Morris, Russell, Birdie and Elfleta. The maintenance of good schools is in his opinion of the highest value to any community and he has ever been foremost in plans for the upbuilding of the educational interests of his district. Those of his children now of school age are attending the home school and are receiving all the advantages the locality renders possible, in order that they may be qualified for the responsibilities of life. While voting the Republican ticket in national politics, he has supported in local campaigns the men whom he considers best qualified to represent the community, irrespective of their political ties. As already stated, the measure of his success in life, in spite of handicaps, has been commendable. When he settled in Pacific Grove he had only $20 in his possession and his present financial standing speaks volumes for his perseverance, industry and sagacious management of affairs.

E. J. SPARLING.

A trip from his far-distant home to California with his father in the year 1869, when he was thirteen years of age, gave Mr. Sparling his first impressions concerning the vast and then unknown west. It was not until 1876 that he came as a permanent settler. Since the latter year he has been identified with the upbuilding of the state, first as a rancher and later as a builder, and in both of these occupations he has proved to be energetic and resourceful. At the time that the village of Hollister received an impetus resulting in a new growth he came to the town and ever since he has been connected with its material development. Many of the most substantial buildings in the town were erected by him under contract, and his name is indissolubly associated with local building interests.

Bruce county, Canada, is the native place of Mr. Sparling, who was born January 26, 1856, near Owen sound, an inlet of the Georgian bay. He was a son of a cooper, Edward Sparling, who earned a livelihood for the family by following his chosen trade, and eventually came to California, where he spent his last days in the home of his son in San Benito county, dying here at the age of eighty-four years. The family removed to Michigan about 1864, when the son was a child of eight years, and he was sent to

school in Grand Rapids, where he acquired a fair education. As previously stated he visited California when he was thirteen years of age. Returning to Michigan he served an apprenticeship of two years to the trade of a carpenter. When he became a permanent resident of the west, during the year 1876, he settled in Mendocino county, securing employment in the woods and in the mills, and later working at his trade in various towns in the northern part of the state. In 1886 he went to San Diego and the following year he began to take building contracts.

Upon coming to San Benito county during 1890 Mr. Sparling took up land in the Panoche country, his first tract embracing three hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land. It was only after a residence of three years that he could file on the claim. From time to time he added to the original claim until he now has seven hundred acres, well adapted to the pasturage of stock. He remained on the farm for some years and meanwhile erected the Spencer block in Hollister, also drew the plans for and erected the Panoche school, afterward serving as school trustee for three years. His interest in politics brought him local prominence in the Democratic party and for some years he represented the fourth district as a member of the board of supervisors, during which time he gave conspicuous aid to progressive enterprises and favored all important public improvements. At different times he has been a delegate to state and county conventions and likewise he has been a worker on the county central committee.

Immediately after removing to Hollister in 1902 Mr. Sparling began to be active in the building business and drew the plans for the residences of J. G. Hamilton, G. W. McConnell, John Garcia, J. Cochrane and others. Since the earthquake in 1906 he has erected both blocks owned by the Grangers' Union, the building owned by Mrs. Porter, the City Hall, the Masonic Temple, the Hollister high school and the Hazel Hawkins hospital, all in his home town, also the school in San Juan and two large warehouses in Tres Pinos owned by the Farmers Warehouse Company. In addition Dr. H. J. Macomber gave him the contract for remodeling the buildings at Cienega de los Paicines rancho. During the busy seasons he furnishes employment to a large number of laborers. All of the work has his personal supervision and he is unusually strict in his adherence to the spirit as well as the letter of the contract, aiming to give the most intelligent and satisfactory service possible in every instance.

The marriage of E. J. Sparling and Gertrude Smith was solemnized in Marion, Ind., in 1890, and was blessed with eight children, namely: Frank, Wayne, E. J., Jr., Nada, Earl, William and Maurice and Dorris, twins. At this writing Mr. Sparling has fraternal associations with the Elks at Salinas and the Eagles at Hollister. Formerly he was an Odd Fellow and as a member of the canton, September 20, 1888, he took the grand prize for drill in the state. In addition to his identification with that memorable event he represented his lodge in the grand lodge and passed all the chairs in the local organization.

CYRUS SYLVESTER SHOTWELL.

One of the first houses in the Prunedale colony was owned and occupied by Mr. Shotwell, who came to this location February 22, 1898, and purchased a forty-acre grain field without improvements. Since then he has planted fifteen acres in an apple orchard and transformed the tract into a valuable fruit farm, where he and his wife, after long years on the frontier enduring hardships and peril, are spending the twilight of their useful lives in quiet contentment. The family of which he is a member always has been on the vanguard of civilization and successive generations pioneered their way across the plains in the days before the building of the railroads. The paternal grandfather, a pioneer of Ohio, assisted in framing the constitution of that state and otherwise contributed to its permanent progress.

As early as 1853 John M. Shotwell followed the tide of emigration toward the setting sun and left Ohio for the shores of the Pacific. A year's sojourn in Oregon was followed by removal to Washington. The household goods were transported in a canoe up the Cowlitz river through a wild and unsettled region to a tract of virgin prairie land, where settlement was made and where the remainder of his life was devoted to

farming. Shortly after his arrival he assisted in building a fort for protection from the Indians who were numerous and troublesome. The country was then unbroken. Scarcely had a furrow been turned in the soil, and towns now flourishing had not then sprung into existence. No grain had been raised. Nor were there any facilities for shipping crops if raised. With the steady advance of the country he was identified until his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-four years.

Born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1846, Cyrus Sylvester Shotwell was about seven years of age when his father, John M., started with the family for the far-distant west. When free schools were organized about 1856 he attended three months in the year and the remainder of the time was given to assist his father on the farm. While still a mere lad he contracted rheumatism so seriously that, at the age of twenty, he was forced to seek a different climate, and found benefit from visits at Gilroy Hot Springs and Paso Robles Springs. When Los Angeles was still a hamlet of adobe houses he visited there and was offered, for $3.25 an acre, one hundred and sixty acres of land now in the heart of the city.

After having been employed in the Paso Robles hotel for one year at $75 a month, Mr. Shotwell secured employment in the Morris house at Santa Barbara, and for two years he filled that position. Meanwhile he bought a lot in a central location, erected a building and for the next ten years he conducted a store. During that time he was offered land at $7.50 an acre occupying the present site of Goleta. In 1880 he removed from Santa Barbara to Tucson, Ariz. and later mined through a region infested with Indians. At Galeyville he opened and conducted a store in a tent. The shipment of goods long distances by freight cost him heavily, but everything sold high and the business was profitable until repeated attacks by the red men forced him to leave. Meanwhile a company of Galeyville militia had been organized with him as second lieutenant. The famous chief, Geronimo, bore down upon Cochise county September 10, 1881, with a band of three hundred, led by himself, mounted on a large white horse. One thousand shots were fired and one messenger was killed, but no other harm was done. Mr. Shotwell called for the soldiers from San Simon, but they arrived too late to be of any assistance.

Fleeing from the attacks of the Indians, Mr. Shotwell moved to Tucson, paying men with ox-teams $500 to move his goods the distance of twenty-five miles. In his new location he opened a store, but soon lost $16,000 by the change of residence. Next he became interested in the sale of town-site lots at Logan, where in twenty days he sold $20,000 worth of lots. Leaving Arizona in 1885 he spent four years at Santa Barbara, after which he crossed the desert to Phoenix in a private conveyance. Learning of the death of his father, he returned to Washington and took up agricultural pursuits. After seven years on a farm in that state he came to California, visiting Salinas and from there coming to the Prunedale district, where he decided to settle.

The marriage of Mr. Shotwell took place at Santa Barbara December 9, 1874, and united him with Mary Forbush, who was born and reared in Santa Barbara. Her only brother, Fred, was the first white child born in that town. Her sisters are Mrs. Harriet Lord and Mrs. Eva Logan, the latter being wife of the gentleman in whose honor Logan, Ariz., was named. The father of Mrs. Shotwell was Roswell Forbush, a pioneer of 1849, who came around the Horn in a sailing vessel to San Francisco and from there proceeded to Santa Barbara. Returning to his native place in New York in 1854 he married and in 1855 brought his wife, Mehitable, to Santa Barbara, where he remained until his death, November 13, 1893. Mrs. Forbush passed away in February of 1909, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Seven children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Shotwell. The eldest four were born in Santa Barbara, the fifth and sixth are natives of Arizona, and the youngest, Pearl, was born in Washington. They are named as follows: Mayzie; Edward, of Monterey county; Isabella, Mrs. William Silliman, of Salinas; James, of the Elkhorn district; Zona, Mrs. Harry McIntire, of Prunedale; Thomas and Pearl, at home. Mr. Shotwell has been a firm believer in the public schools and sent his children to them to lay the foundation of knowledge necessary for future usefulness. While in Arizona he assisted in or-

ganizing the school at Logan and served as its trustee, also filling a similar position later in Washington, and at this writing he is trustee and clerk of the board of the Prunedale district. While making his home in Santa Barbara he affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. The Republican party has always received his stanch support and in all movements for the public welfare he has shown a progressive spirit inseparable from the highest type of citizenship.

JOSEPH BINSACCA.

Identification with the ranching interests of Monterey county has brought to Mr. Binsacca, through the exercise of perseverance and wise judgment, a degree of prosperity well merited and appreciated; and this prosperity finds its visible evidence in the possession of an improved country place, with a neat residence and all the equipment necessary for the management of general farming and dairying. The ownership of his present property dates from 1908, when he purchased one hundred and twenty-six acres of the old Soledad Mission ranch and since then he has made all the improvements on the tract. Sixty acres of the land are in alfalfa. Grain and potatoes also are raised and some attention is given to the raising of hogs, while a specialty is made of the dairy business, twenty cows being kept on the ranch.

As indicated by the family name, Mr. Binsacca is of Swiss origin and was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in 1856. While still quite young he heard much concerning California, whither friends and relatives had journeyed in search of permanent homes and means of livelihood. During 1875 he crossed the ocean to the new world and proceeded westward to California, where he found relatives near Watsonville. For twelve years he remained in that vicinity, meanwhile becoming familiar with our language and the western methods of agriculture.

On coming to Monterey county to establish his home, Mr. Binsacca rented eight hundred acres of the Zabala ranch and for twenty-one years he remained on that place, meanwhile devoting his attention almost wholly to the raising of grain. With the profits of those years of labor he was enabled to become a property-owner and accordingly purchased the land he now owns and operates, the same being located in the vicinity of Soledad. In the town he has a large number of acquaintances and friends and also has varied business interests, including the owning of stock in the Soledad Mercantile Company. Fraternally he holds membership with Soledad Circle No. 153, Foresters of America. During a service as trustee of Warm Spring district school, in which capacity he was retained for ten years, he was instrumental in promoting the educational interests of the district and accomplished much to aid this important work. After coming to the new world he established a home of his own, being united in marriage with Miss A. Pincini, a native of Switzerland, but at the time of their union a resident of the Arroyo Seco country. Eight children were born of their union, namely: Attila, who is attending the Salinas high school; Joseph, who assists in the cultivation of the home farm; Silvio, Felice, Angelo, Catherine, Corinne and Minnie, who are being educated in the home school.

JOHN THOMAS.

Perhaps no memories of childhood have been fraught with deeper interest to the maturer years of John Thomas than those associated with the journey made by the family from Missouri, where he was born October 28, 1843, to California, where he has since made his home. The father, Massey Thomas, had been one of the Argonauts attracted to the western coast in 1849 by reason of the discovery of gold and he had been fascinated by the charm of scenery and soil, so that he was determined to establish a permanent home in the west. Returning to Missouri in 1852 he disposed of his effects, outfitted for the long journey and in 1853 brought to the Pacific coast his family comprising wife, one daughter and five sons. Two sons were born after the family came to California. Of the children, John was one of twins and was fourth in order of birth. At the time of coming west he was about ten years of age and his impressionable mind was filled with the wonders of the

long journey. Time and distance have softened the memories of the tedium of its trip, but have not lessened the pleasure associated with its alluring changes of scenery and of people.

Fairly well educated in the schools of Gilroy, Santa Clara county, John Thomas has since supplemented the information derived from textbooks by the knowledge gained in the broad school of experience and observation. Self-culture has given him a place among the well-informed men of the San Benito valley. Current events have in him a close student. Problems relative to the permanent prosperity of the people receive his thoughtful attention. The interests of his vast acreage have not prevented him from keeping posted concerning governmental issues. As a public-spirited citizen he does not limit his activities to the details of his private affairs, but generously gives of time, means and influence for the uplifting, educationally and morally, of his community. It was during 1870 that he came from Santa Clara county to San Benito county and purchased a squatter's claim to government land on San Benito creek ten miles south of Hollister. The original claim has been added to from time to time and now he owns one thousand acres of tillable and grazing land, forming one of the large and valuable ranches of the valley.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas was solemnized in 1878 and united him with Miss Agnes Duval, a daughter of the pioneer, Thomas Duval, and a native of Napa, this state, where she was born September 25, 1859. They became the parents of five children, namely: Florence, Myrtle, Minnie B., Grover C. and Marion M. Ever since coming to California in boyhood Mr. Thomas has continued to reside in this state with the exception of the period from the autumn of 1863 until 1867, during which time he was prospecting in Arizona. Shortly after his arrival in that territory he washed out his first gold dust and killed his first Apache Indian. For two years he prospected in the wilds of that territory as a member of a company of one hundred men, who chose Col. R. S. Woollsey as their commander. They also had four captains, Pierce, McCannon, Painter and Richard Gird. The purpose of the expedition was to prospect the head waters of the Gila and Salt rivers and while so doing gold was discovered in various places, but not in paying quantities. During the progress of the expedition between the Penal mountains and the Salt river, wheat was discovered that had been sowed by the Apaches, and the publication of this fact aroused widespread interest throughout the entire country.

ISAAC V. JOHNSON.

In the era when Hollister was an insignificant village compared with what it is today, Isaac V. Johnson became a pioneer of the town and for the past forty-one years has been an interested witness of its growth. Not a little of its advancement is traceable to himself, for every measure that has had the good of the town or community at heart has received his unqualified interest and co-operation. This was especially apparent when, in 1868, he united his efforts with forty-nine other enterprising citizens in buying out the interests of Colonel Hollister, the ultimate result of this being the separation of San Benito from Monterey county.

Like many of those who now make their home in California Mr. Johnson is not a native of the state. He was born in Platte county, Mo., January 26, 1841, the son of Archibald and Mary (Little) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. When their son was a lad of eleven years the household goods and provisions sufficient for a six-months' journey across the plains were loaded on a prairie schooner, and in this the family made their way to California. It is needless to say that the journey was wearisome to the elder members of the party, but to the son each day brought its excitement and interesting events, so the journey to him was one of continued enjoyment. They halted in Santa Clara county, where the father engaged in raising grain near San Jose and at Los Gatos creek.

In the fall of 1868 Isaac V. Johnson came to Hollister, where he soon recognized opportunities greatly in excess of any place he had as yet seen, and he at once entered into the spirit of progress everywhere apparent. It was about this time that the subject of separating San Benito county from Monterey county began to be discussed and Mr. Johnson entered into the spirit

of the project heartily. He was one of the fifty men who bought out Colonel Hollister, this being one of the prime movements in bringing about the division. About fifteen miles from Hollister, in the Quien Sabe country, Mr. Johnson rented a large ranch of between eight hundred and one thousand acres on which he raises a fine quality of hay and grain, besides which he raises high-grade horses. Taken altogether he is recognized as one of the most successful ranchers of San Benito county and as one of the solid, substantial citizens of his community.

Mr. Johnson's marriage occurred in Hollister July 4, 1875, uniting him with Miss Martha J. Howell, and six children have been born of their marriage, Maud, Rosline, Albert, Eugene, Sadie and Elmo. Politically Mr. Johnson is a stanch Democrat, believing thoroughly in the principles for which the party stands, and supporting its candidates at all elections. Fraternally he affiliates with the Red Men.

JENS P. ANDERSEN.

California owes a debt of gratitude to her foreign-born citizens, for hither they have brought those qualities which have distinguished them as a nation and made them count in behalf of their adopted home. This has been noticeably true of the sons of Denmark, whose habits of thrift and perseverance have made them welcome citizens wherever they have located. Jens P. Andersen was born in the little kingdom of Denmark in 1871, and until he was twenty years of age he continued with his parents on the home place.

Restricted in opportunity and outlook, Jens P. Andersen felt more keenly from day to day the necessity of striking out in the world on his own behalf and in 1891 he landed on the friendly shores of the United States. California was his destination, and hither he came from the port at which he was landed from the ocean vessel. He first located in Stanislaus county, where for two years he was employed on ranches, and after coming to Monterey county he was similarly employed for a time. During this time he had learned much of the American method of farming, and in 1904 he began ranching on his own account on rented property near Chualar. The ranch comprises seven hundred acres, all of which is in grain, and in its management he and his partner, Ross Naison, are meeting with a gratifying degree of success. Fraternally Mr. Andersen is a member of but one order, this being the Pajaro Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F., at Watsonville.

MILTON T. LITTLE.

Among the energetic and enterprising citizens of Monterey county who have selected ranching as their vocation in life, and who, judging from indications, are realizing their anticipations, is Milton T. Little, a successful rancher and dairyman of Pacific Grove. A native of the state and county in which he makes his home, he was born October 3, 1855, the fourth child in order of birth born to his parents, Milton and Mary (Eager) Little, who without doubt were among the earliest white settlers in Monterey county, having settled here as early as 1843. (For more details concerning the life of the father, refer to his sketch, elsewhere given.)

Milton T. Little was a very young man when he decided what vocation he would follow for a life calling, and in selecting ranching and the dairy business he did not err, for from the first he has made a success of the undertaking. His first dairy was located near Monterey. It was an unpretentious place, but he saw its possibilities and set to work with a will to improve it, making it one of the most productive ranches in this part of Monterey county. Besides the dairy business, which is supplied by forty cows, he also raises garden vegetables of all kinds, all of which he finds a market for among the private citizens of Pacific Grove, having transferred his interests to this town in 1905.

Mr. Little's marriage, which occurred in Salinas, September 16, 1879, united his fortunes with those of Miss Nancy Davis, a native of Iowa, who came to California with her father during pioneer days. Two children have been born of this marriage, Elsie, a school teacher of Salinas, and Fred, an employe of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., in San Francisco. Mr. Little's widespread reputation as a successful dairyman and rancher is the result of a wise

selection in choosing his life calling, engaging in the line of work for which he was best fitted, and the one most congenial to him. By his public spirit he has gained recognition as one of the men who have ever had the best interest of the county at heart, and with time, influence and money have liberally supported all projects that would advance the interests of the citizens. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Monterey Lodge, No. 317, F. & A. M.

EDWARD J. BREEN.

In the annals of California no names are more justly entitled to perpetuation than those of the pioneers, those who braved the unknown perils of the desert and the mountains, or the no less dangerous long ocean voyage, in their efforts to reach the great west with its glowing possibilities. We of the twentieth century can but vaguely grasp conditions as they then existed, the wide separation of the Pacific coast from the commercial world and the centers of culture, the complete absence of transportation facilities, the constant danger from warring Indians, the absence as yet of any established form of government, and the endless stretches of land still in its virgin condition. No other than those with the vision of the prophet could foresee present conditions, productive ranches, large cities teeming with progress and enterprise, conditions of which every true Californian is proud, and for all of this due credit belongs to the pioneer of the forties.

The earliest representative of the Breen family on the Pacific coast was Patrick Breen, who with his wife and family of seven children set out from Keokuk, Iowa, with the eldorado on the other side of the Rocky Mountains as the goal of their ambition. No misfortunes or discouragements worthy of note marred the success of their enterprise until they reached Donner Lake, where they were snow-bound and during the six months in which they were detained there they experienced untold hardships and suffering. Finally, however, they were enabled to resume their journey and reached the Sacramento valley in safety, in March of 1847. Locating where San Jose is now located, Mr. Breen remained there until February of the following year, when he came to San Juan and purchased a large tract of land adjoining the mission. Here he followed farming and stock-raising throughout the remainder of his life, passing away at the age of seventy, in 1868. He also purchased the Topo ranch, which has been in the possession of the family of Edward J. Breen ever since and is now maintained and managed by J. Edwin Breen and Harry J. Breen, the grand-sons of the original owner.

One of the seven children, six sons and one daughter, born of the marriage of Patrick Breen and his wife, was Edward J. Breen, who was about fifteen years of age at the time of the removal of the family to the Pacific coast. He became an agriculturist and stock-raiser, owning several hundred acres of land near San Juan, San Benito county, as well as the Topo ranch of nineteen thousand acres. The care of his property and large undertakings occupied his time and energies almost completely, although he accepted the office of supervisor and filled the office creditably. Personally he was a man of generous impulses and it may with truth be said of him that no worthy person ever appealed to him in vain for help. He was one of the kindliest of men, his sympathies being with suffering humanity, whom he relieved by paying out large sums of money without anyone knowing of his benefactions. He passed away in 1890, mourned by many friends and acquaintances who had learned to revere him for the noble and upright life which he had lived. His marriage in 1880 united him with Miss Mary Burns, a woman of deep refinement and large accomplishments, who is now living in San Francisco, where her marriage occurred.

Three children resulted from the marriage of Edward J. and Mary (Burns) Breen, as follows: William A., born in San Francisco in August, 1882; and J. Edwin and Harry J. born on the parental homestead in San Juan in June, 1884, and April, 1886, respectively. All of the children received excellent educational advantages, attending first the public schools of San Juan and later St. Ignatius College of San Francisco. Since their return from college Edwin and Harry have had charge of the homestead

ranch and also the Topo ranch, both of which are devoted largely to stock-raising, although the raising of hay, grain and sugar beets is also an important feature. Among the younger generation of agriculturists in Monterey county none are more honored than the Breen brothers, who apart from any prestige which their predecessors may have gained, are making a name and place for themselves in the agricultural and business community in which they are located. Both are young men of excellent qualities of head and heart, of good education and of most exemplary conduct, temperate and honest, qualities which are of inestimable value to success in any line of endeavor.

JOSEPH BUZZINI.

A native of Switzerland, Mr. Buzzini was born in the canton of Ticino in 1880. He was reared and educated in his native land, and had grown to young manhood when, in 1901, he determined to come to the new world and begin life where he was promised a better outlook. Leaving his homeland in 1901, he set out alone for the United States, the ship which brought him hither casting anchor in the port of New York. Thence he came direct to California, locating in San Luis Obispo county, where his knowledge of the dairy business as conducted on farms in Switzerland was readily made to count in his favor. Altogether he worked in the employ of others for about six years, in the meantime becoming familiar with his new surroundings and learning the language of his adopted country. With the idea of finding a suitable location in which to engage in the dairy business on his own account he came to Monterey county, locating Gonzales, in which vicinity he worked in the employ of others for a time or until he purchased cattle and established a dairy of his own. In the meantime he had found a desirable location for a dairy near San Lucas, and having secured a lease of five hundred acres established his present business.

In addition to milking and pasturing fifty cows, Mr. Buzzini also raises cattle and hogs, and has one hundred and fifty acres of land nearby which he also rents and which he has in barley exclusively. Taken as a whole Mr. Buzzini's accomplishments since locating in San Lucas have been remarkable, for in one year he has gathered about him the beginning of a successful career.

A. M. OSIO.

While the flag of Mexico still waved proudly over California and the descendants of Spanish grandees held vast tracts of land along the coast of the Pacific, the Osio family flourished in power and munificence, its members becoming the possessors of large land holdings and having flocks and herds along the vast ranges in charge of their employes. With the change from Mexican rule to American supremacy there followed a waning of their influence and wealth, but present-day representatives still enjoy the respect of their fellow-citizens and are adding prestige to an ancient name.

The family history shows that Salvador Osio, a native Californian, received all the advantages in youth which wealth could supply. In order that he might have the opportunities offered by eastern universities he was sent to Massachusetts and became a student in Harvard College, Cambridge, where he formed the acquaintance of many young men of wealthy eastern families. On his return to the coast he took charge of the estate inherited from his father and in 1862 he served as assessor of Monterey county, but the following year death removed him from his sphere of usefulness. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Dolores Pinto, was born in this state and is still living here, enjoying excellent health notwithstanding her seventy-eight years. Three of her sons are now living, A. M., Albert and Manuel.

The grandfather of A. M. Osio, Don Antonio Maria Osio, was a wealthy Californian and a large land owner. Included among his possessions were the famous rancho, Punta de Reyes, and all of Angel Island and Goat Island, also vast tracts of cattle land near Cape San Lucas in Lower California, which the family still possess. For many years the vessels that he owned plied along the shores of Lower California and Mexico in search of pearls, which he bought and sold. To him belonged the distinc-

tion of having found the largest pearl ever dug out on the Gulf of Mexico, and this beautiful gem was presented to the Queen of Spain. Through his travels he formed a wide acquaintanceship. A man of broad education, he attracted friends among the most cultured people and as a representative of the decadent aristocracy of the early days he is worthy of remembrance in the annals of the state. Through the ties of close relationship he was connected with the historic family of Arguellos of Santa Clara county and other prominent people were also among his kindred.

The city of Monterey is the native home of A. M. Osio and June 10, 1854, the date of his birth. While much of his life has been spent in Monterey, where he now resides, for some time he made his home in San Francisco and there was an employe in the postoffice. While living in that city he was united in marriage, November 30, 1885, with Evangeline Gagan, a native of Millville, Worcester county, Mass. Four children were born of their union, namely: Albert Alexander, George Edward, Dolores Evangeline and Beatrice Octavia. Since taking up business interests in Monterey, Mr. Osio has occupied for store purposes a building owned by his mother, and here he carries a full assortment of tobaccos, cigars and smokers' sundries. At no time has he held public office, for his tastes do not lie in that direction, but his chief interests are associated with his business affairs and his home. A. A. Osio, from 1878 until 1905, conducted a general merchandise store in Monterey; though now living retired in this city, was for twenty-seven years one of the active business men of the county.

WILLIAM JACKSON WILLIAMSON.

The association of the Williamson family with the history of California dates back to a period prior to the gold discovery, when, in 1844, William J. Williamson left the south, where his ancestors had flourished for generations, and established the name on the Pacific coast. Born in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1826, he was reared in his native surroundings until he was a lad of eighteen years, when he came to California and became interested in mining. Subsequently he came to Santa Cruz county, and near Watsonville purchased a ranch of fifty acres on which he made a specialty of raising apples, a commodity for which the land was well adapted, and one for which he received excellent prices. It was on the home ranch that the earth life of both parents came to a close, the mother dying July 27, 1896, and the father July 27, 1907. Before her marriage the mother was Miss Sheehy, a native of Ireland, though at the time of her marriage she was a resident of Watsonville.

Four children were born to these worthy parents, named in the order of their birth as follows: Dave, Ella, John and James, the three first mentioned living on the old home place, while James is in Fresno county, where he is interested in the Coalinga oil fields. Politically the sons are Democrats, thus following the teachings of their father, who was a believer in Jeffersonian principles.

ROBERT WARNOCK.

One of the most enterprising citizens of Salinas is Robert Warnock, who came to the state in October, 1867, and the greater part of the time since then his efforts have been exerted in Monterey county and Salinas. A native of Scotland, he was born in Glassford, July 10, 1854, but he has little or no personal knowledge of his native land, as soon after his father's death he was brought to America by his mother. With her children Mrs. Warnock settled in Canada West, and there they made their home until Robert was about nine years old. In 1863 she came to the United States, intending to locate in Iowa, but on account of the favorable reports which she had in the meantime heard regarding California, she decided to come to this state instead. At this time California was entering on an epoch which was infinitely more important in her history than was the finding of gold in 1849, for the development of the land meant the incoming of permanent settlers and the real upbuilding of the commonwealth. Mrs. Warnock and her three sons were interested in various undertakings, owning and managing several different ranches, in all of which they

were uniformly successful. Subsequently Mrs. Warnock became the wife of David Webster, and thereafter Robert and John Warnock continued the same business relations with their step-father until 1875, the other brother having died in 1870. Going to Poverty flats, San Benito county, in 1875, the brothers continued their mutual interests for several years, owning three hundred and twenty acres of productive land. From time to time they also acquired other property, all of which was sown to grain, a commodity which at that time was king. Wisely foreseeing the advantage to be gained by owning a thresher, they equipped themselves with a steam machine, and for fifteen years afterward they threshed the grain for ranchers in the vicinity. At first the brothers were equal owners in the machine, but later Robert acquired the sole ownership, but in 1897 he disposed of his interest, later the brothers disposed of the Hollister place for $7,000, this being $1,000 over the original price paid for the property, and with the proceeds they bought a ranch on the river near Moss Landing, a tract of four hundred acres, for which they paid $15,000. They also purchased one hundred and forty acres known as the Joy place, paying for this $150 per acre. Later they sold forty acres of the same property at an advance of $30 per acre over the purchase price. Robert and John Warnock were associated in a partnership that was mutually agreeable and profitable, the association continuing to within a year of the death of the latter, which occurred in 1906. Though he is still financially interested in a number of ranches, Robert Warnock has made his home in Salinas for some time, having purchased a commodious and valuable property at No. 62 Capital street.

Mr. Warnock was married in 1895 to Mabel Malloy, who was born in Monterey county, the daughter of John A. Malloy, who at the time of his death was serving as supervisor of the county. He was one of the pioneer settlers in this part of the state, and for many years was the owner and manager of the old Cooper ranch. Some time after the death of her husband Mrs. Malloy became the wife of M. M. Moore, and they now make their home in Castroville. Politically Mr. Warnock is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Salinas Lodge No. 204, F. & A. M.; Salinas Chapter No. 59, R. A. M., with his wife also belonging to the Easter Star; and he is aiso a member of Alisal Lodge, I. O. O. F. The subject of furnishing the best advantages possible for the education of the young has been one of paramount interest to Mr. Warnock, and while he was serving as trustee of the Rincon district he did much to better conditions along this line. He is also interested in the development of the Lonoak oil fields, one of the recent industries undertaken in Monterey county.

ROBERT H. WILLEY.

In the era when Monterey was an insignificant village compared with what it is today Mr. Willey became a pioneer of the town and for thirty years has been an interested witness of its progress. Not a little of its advancement is traceable to himself, for every project that had for its object the betterment of conditions has received his unqualified interest and co-operation. As a testimonial of the regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens it may be stated that Mr. Willey was elected the first city attorney and has filled that position almost continuously ever since.

Born in New York City November 18, 1852, Robert H. Willey was only seventeen months old when he was taken to England and his early education was therefore acquired in English schools. His father was the late John M. Willey, M. D., of the Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons of Dublin, and one of the well-known surgeons of his place and time. Returning to the United States in 1866, he came direct to California and located in San Francisco, where he established and maintained a medical practice throughout the remainder of his life. Before her marriage his wife was Miss Marie Miller, a native of Ireland.

After he had gained a fair education in the schools of Great Britain, at the age of nineteen Robert H. Willey came to the United States in 1871, and coming to California took up the study of the law with one of the leading firms of attorneys in San Francisco. Having completed his legal course he was admitted to the bar in 1877 and immediately afterward he went to Napa and

opened an office which he maintained for two years. While he had been fairly successful in the latter location he had nevertheless been attracted by the more advantageous opportunities offered by Monterey and ever since locating in this city in 1879 he has followed the practice of law. As has been previously stated, upon the incorporation of Monterey as a city he was elected the first city attorney and has since filled this responsible position almost continuously. For a number of years also he has served as city attorney of Pacific Grove, and besides is retained as attorney for a number of well-known corporations in the state outside of his home county. Associated with other leading citizens Mr. Willey was instrumental in effecting the organization of the Monterey Electric Light Company, the Bank of Monterey and the Monterey & Pacific Grove street railway. Although in no sense of the word can he be called a politician, still he maintains a commendable interest in such affairs and upholds Democratic principles. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters.

In 1877, while a resident of Napa, Mr. Willey was united in marriage with Miss Susan C. Clark, whose father, a pioneer of 1852, settled in the Napa valley and eventually became one of the leading ranchers and hardware merchants of that part of the state. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Willey, the youngest of whom, Rena J., makes her home with her parents in Pacific Grove. The elder of the sons, John A., is a civil engineer and is now (1909) employed on special engineering work in Central America. The youngest son, Robert H., Jr., is a resident of San Francisco, where he is engaged in the towing business.

A. L. HIGBIE.

There is probably no state in the Union which has not contributed to the citizenship of California, and among those who trace their origin to the Empire state mention belongs to A. L. Higbie, of Gonzales. He was born February 12, 1861, the son of parents who, like himself, were natives of the east. While he was still too young to remember his father, the latter started for the west to seek his fortune, leaving his wife and children in their eastern home, and it was not until nine years later, or until 1872, that he saw his father to recognize him. At this time A. L. Higbie was a lad of eleven years, and in Sacramento county, where the family was reunited, he made his home until about 1876.

Mr. Higbie's identification with Monterey county dates from the year last mentioned, when he came to the vicinity of Gonzales and began working as a farm hand on the ranches in the vicinity. The work proving congenial, he soon became very efficient, and finally became ambitious to try his luck on a ranch of his own. His ambition was rewarded, for the various undertakings with which he was later associated proved even more remunerative than he had anticipated. Since December, 1902, he has served efficiently in the capacity of foreman of the Pacific Improvement Company's ranch at Gonzales, where he has under his direct supervision thirty-five hundred acres of land, one of the largest ranch enterprises in the county. Cattle-raising is the principal industry, five hundred head of stock being the average on hand at all times. Over four hundred acres are in hay, which is used for feed for the stock and not for marketing.

In 1885 Mr. Higbie was united in marriage with Miss Clara Elliott, a resident of Gonzales, and five children were born to them: Ruth, the wife of J. C. Snider, and a resident of Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Elmer, a rancher; and Rahe, Annabelle and Eveline, the three latter still at home. On December 4, 1903, Mr. Higbie was bereaved by the death of his wife, since which time he has found great comfort in his children, who in every way possible are caring for his temporal comforts. Fraternally he is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood of Soledad.